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Letter dated 14 April 2014 from the Vice-Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, and in accordance with paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2101 (2013), I have the honour to transmit herewith the final report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire.

I would appreciate it if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Eugène-Richard **Gasana**
Vice-Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

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Letter dated 14 March 2014 from the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004)

The members of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire have the honour to transmit herewith the final report of the Group, prepared in accordance with paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2101 (2013).

The Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

(*Signed*) Raymond **Debelle**

(*Signed*) Eugene **Fatakanwa**

(*Signed*) Joel **Salek**

(*Signed*) Roberto **Sollazzo**

(*Signed*) Manuel **Vázquez-Boidard**

Final report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2101 (2013)

I. Introduction

1. In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council dated 11 July 2013 (S/2013/416), the Secretary-General announced his appointment of five members of the Group of Experts as follows: Raymond Debelle (Belgium, arms), Eugene Rutabingwa Fatakanwa (Rwanda, customs/transport), Joel Salek (Colombia, finance), Roberto Sollazzo (Italy, diamonds) and Manuel Vázquez-Boidard (Spain, regional). In the same letter, the Secretary-General also designated Mr. Vázquez-Boidard to serve as the Coordinator of the Group.

2. The Group of Experts commenced its work in the field on 25 July 2013. During the reporting period, the activities of the Group included meetings with Member States, international and regional organizations and government authorities in Côte d'Ivoire with a view to obtaining information relevant to its investigations. The Group visited Belgium, Burkina Faso, France, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America, in addition to conducting field visits throughout Côte d'Ivoire. A list of the meetings and consultations held by the Group is provided in annex I to the present report.

3. During the course of the mandate of the Group, the Ivorian press resumed a very active role in the political discussion and campaign for presidential elections in 2015. The Group is aware of the past role of the press in exacerbating political tensions in Côte d'Ivoire[1] and recalls in that context that the incitement of hatred and violence is a criterion for designation for individual sanctions, pursuant to paragraph 10 (e) of Security Council resolution 1980 (2011). The Group voices its concern regarding that trend and intends to report on it accordingly.

4. The Group welcomes the continued progress in the restoration of State authority throughout Côte d'Ivoire. As a result, the influence of political, military and economic structures inherited from the former rebellion of the Forces nouvelles has both decreased and evolved. At the time of writing, the Group is of the view that, in the event of a sudden change in the political balance in Côte d'Ivoire, the role in the political context played by former zone commanders is uncertain.

5. During the course of its mandate, the Group noted tangible progress and recovery in the Ivorian economy. The administration of President Alassane Ouattara, with the support of international partners, has launched important infrastructure projects and has worked to restore the dynamic economic role of Côte d'Ivoire in the region. Côte d'Ivoire is regaining its place as the economic driver in the subregion, with a gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 8.7 per cent in 2013.

6. The Group also notes progress of the Ivorian administration with regard to its obligations towards the implementation of the sanctions regime. Contrary to the practice noted by the Group during its previous mandate, from April 2012 to April 2013, in the majority of the cases, the Ivorian authorities transmitted to the Security

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[1] See www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8665.doc.htm and www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2005/sc8483.doc.htm.

Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) the relevant notification and/or exemption procedures prior to the import of materiel under embargo.

7. Similarly, the Group welcomes the administrative and political efforts undertaken by Côte d'Ivoire with regard to its participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2101 (2013), this is a mandatory step prior to any consideration of the lifting of the diamond embargo by the Security Council. However, the Group has collected evidence that conflict diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire continue to finance the military capacity of former zone commanders in Séguéla. The Group furthermore notes that, in spite of having identified violations of the diamond embargo in its public reports since 2006, the Ivorian authorities have made no progress in combating the smuggling of diamonds nor taken any concrete initiatives to date.

8. Côte d'Ivoire, despite having regained its traditional economic and political status in the West African region, remains a source of concern to the Group in terms of security and stability in the lead-up to the 2015 presidential elections, owing to the presence of large quantities of weapons and ammunition that remain unaccounted for since the end of the post-electoral crisis in 2010 and 2011.

9. The Group considers that the Presidential elections in 2015 and the acceptance of its results have to be considered as a benchmark for the political transition and peace process in Côte d'Ivoire.

10. During the mandate, the Group noted limited progress in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity, in connection with paragraph 7 of resolution 2101 (2013), by which the Security Council decided to further review the measures decided in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of the resolution, in the light of the progress achieved in stabilization throughout the country, by the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 1, with a view to possibly further modifying or lifting all or part of the remaining measures, in accordance with progress achieved in relation to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity.

11. In a context where political reconciliation remains weak, the process of combating impunity is ineffective. Moreover, where the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform processes help to consolidate and institutionalize the power of the structures of the former zone commanders inside the State security apparatus, the views of the Group regarding the political and security situation in Côte d'Ivoire, as expressed in paragraphs 3 to 8 of its midterm report (S/2013/605), remain valid, namely, that the sanctions regime continues to be useful and effective for the preservation of stability in Côte d'Ivoire and the subregion.

II. Investigation methodology

12. The Group prioritized field-based investigations throughout Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring States. It also reviewed documentary evidence provided by local, regional, national and international organizations and private companies.

13. During each of its investigations, the Group sought incontrovertible documentary evidence to support its findings, including physical evidence, such as

markings on arms and ammunition. When such specific evidence was not available, the Group required at least two independent and credible sources in distinct, separate locations and on separate dates to substantiate a finding.

14. Acknowledging the requests made by several members of the Committee for more factual, on-the-ground evidence concerning diamond sanctions violations, the Group has also developed a methodology to collect factual evidence in the rough diamonds sector (see sect. IX below).

15. The Group conducted investigations in each of its mandated fields to assess potential violations of relevant Security Council sanctions. Its findings vis-à-vis States, individuals and companies were, to the extent possible, brought to the attention of those concerned to give them an opportunity to respond.

16. The Group also deems it important to highlight that, during the mandate, budget cuts, especially on travel, severely restricted its capacity to maintain a constant presence in the field and to visit Member States in pursuit of its investigations. The Group is concerned that the revised budget may further limit investigations by future Groups of Experts, thereby undermining the comprehensiveness of reporting to the Committee.

III. Compliance with the Group's requests for information

17. During the course of its mandate, the Group addressed a total of 127 official communications to Member States, international organizations and private entities and individuals. The Group believes it is important to differentiate the kinds of responses it received, which ranged from satisfactory to incomplete to an absence of any response.

18. Parties that replied satisfactorily to communications from the Group responded to all of its questions promptly and in such a way as to facilitate specific investigations. The Group received satisfactory responses from the Governments of Angola, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Hungary, Mali, Morocco, Romania, Serbia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as the following entities: ACMAT (France); Ceramtext Group Ltd. (Israel); Corsair (France); Établissements Boche (France); Horsforth T. Ltd. (Côte d'Ivoire); IWI (Israel); MagForce (France); Newcon Optik (Canada); Plasan Sasa (Israel); Thuraya (United Arab Emirates); Banque pour le financement de l'agriculture (Côte d'Ivoire); the Central Bank of West African States; Ministère des eaux et forêts (Côte d'Ivoire); the European Commission; the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative; the Kimberley Process Administrative Support Mechanism; Gemological Institute of America; the World Federation of Diamond Bourses; the World Diamond Council; and Côte d'Ivoire Telecom.

19. Incomplete responses include cases in which parties either did not provide all of the information requested by the Group, or informed it that they were preparing a reply that had not been received by the time of writing, or reported that they were unable to provide requested information owing to national banking legislation, privacy laws and/or customer confidentiality obligations. To a greater or lesser extent, such incomplete responses hampered its investigations. It received incomplete responses from the Government of Burkina Faso, as well as from the following entities: Ministry of Defence (Côte d'Ivoire); the United Overseas Bank of Singapore; the Standard

Bank Group Limited (South Africa); HSBC (Hong Kong, China); Ecobank (Ghana); and Stanbic Bank (Ghana).

20. In some cases, parties did not respond to requests from the Group for information, despite a number of requests and reminders. It did not receive responses from the Governments of the Central African Republic, Chad, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Guinea, Liberia, Malaysia, Namibia, the Niger, Poland, Sierra Leone or the Sudan, or from the following entities: Beuchat (France); DCA France (France); Établissements Seramar (Côte d'Ivoire); Conseil du café cacao (Côte d'Ivoire); the Ministry of the Interior (Côte d'Ivoire); the Ministry of Industry and Mines (Côte d'Ivoire); the Ministry of Economy and Finance (Côte d'Ivoire); the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Professional Education (Côte d'Ivoire); Banque Atlantique de Côte d'Ivoire; Bureau Veritas Group (France); MKU Private Limited (India); First National Bank (South Africa); and Webb Fontaine (Côte d'Ivoire).

IV. Sanctions-related regional issues

21. The views of the Group regarding regional issues, as expressed in paragraphs 14 to 16 of its midterm report, remain valid.

22. During the mandate, the Group noted the continued cooperation between Ghanaian and Ivorian authorities in preventing military actions carried out by the radical wing of supporters of the former Ivorian President, Laurent Gbagbo, operating through Ghana. With regard to that specific radical wing, the Group notes that, for the moment, its military capacity in Côte d'Ivoire has diminished.

23. While the improved security situation in Côte d'Ivoire has had a positive impact on the region, the Group wishes to underline that the structure and military capacity (both in terms of combatants, weapons and related materiel) of the mercenaries in Liberia and the Ivorian militia remain highly operational. As suggested in the past by several investigations, the activities of Liberian mercenaries are closely linked with Ivorian internal political dynamics. As reflected in previous Group reports, both opposing parties in Côte d'Ivoire (pro-Gbagbo and pro-Ouattara) have incorporated the potential use of Liberian mercenaries into their military strategy. For Ivorian political actors, Liberia remains a source of combatants and of weapons and related materiel, ready to be used.

24. The relations between Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso have improved since 2011. Investigations carried out by the Group, as reflected in the present report, again cite Burkina Faso as having contravened the sanctions regime. The Group remains concerned that weapons and related materiel are stockpiled in northern Côte d'Ivoire, close to the border with Burkina Faso, and could be used in a crisis, as reported previously in its April 2013 final report (see S/2013/228).

V. Cooperation with relevant entities

25. The present section contains issues related to Group cooperation with relevant entities in Côte d'Ivoire, namely, the Panel of Experts on Liberia, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).

A. Cooperation with the Panel of Experts on Liberia

26. Pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 2101 (2013), the Group maintained a consistent working relationship with the Panel of Experts on Liberia.

B. Cooperation with Ivorian authorities

27. During the mandate, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire maintained a good level of cooperation with the Group, illustrated by numerous high-level meetings. However, the Group is concerned about the recent lack of cooperation from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Industry and Mines and the Ministry of Energy and Oil. It is important to highlight that the level of cooperation from the Ivorian authorities decreased consistently after November 2013, which certainly had an impact on the work of the Group.

C. Cooperation with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

28. The Group wishes to express appreciation for the valuable support provided by UNOCI during its mandate. The Mission continues to make available offices, transport and administrative support to successive Groups of Experts. Its Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit provides logistical support to the Group and shares important information related to the embargo, in particular data concerning ammunition and materiel that appear to have entered Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the sanctions regime. The administrative support provided by the Unit also continues to be excellent.

29. However, the Group would like to stress that the Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit is currently understaffed, as it does not have an arms expert or a natural resources expert. The situation had an impact in its cooperation with the Group and affects the capacity of UNOCI to fulfil its mandate with regard to the sanctions regime.

VI. Arms

30. The Group noted progress concerning the implementation of the provisions contained in resolution 2101 (2013) by the Ivorian authorities, which regularly transmitted to the Committee notifications and exemption requests. However, the requests did not systematically provide the Committee with complete information as set out in paragraph 4 of the resolution, namely, the purpose of the use and end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be exempted.

31. Contrary to the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 2101 (2013), the Ivorian Government has not informed UNOCI or the Group of Experts of the arrival of the materiel imported after exemption or notification procedures, nor has it invited them to inspect the materiel. This lack of information and access constituted a major obstacle for the Group in the fulfilment of its mandate.

A. Violations of the sanctions regime

Conseil national de sécurité and Horsforth T. Ltd.

32. The Conseil national de sécurité, created on 8 August 2012 under presidential decree No. 2012-786, centralizes, under the direct supervision of the Presidency, all purchases of weapons and related materiel.

33. The Group documented the import of materiel under sanctions into Côte d'Ivoire ordered by the Conseil national de sécurité. The company Horsforth T. Ltd. organized and carried out the logistical operations related to those imports. The company was created after the start of the commercial import transactions (see annexes II and III) and its Director, Daniel Chekroun, who is of French nationality, was mentioned in a previous report of the Group (S/2005/699, paras. 124-151), as having violated the sanctions regime in 2005.

34. The Ivorian authorities transmitted to the Committee an exemption request that included a list of lethal materiel, including pistols, assault rifles and related ammunition, and an Mi-24 combat helicopter (see annexes IV (a) and (b)). In addition, the above-mentioned notification was incomplete, as it did not mention the date of arrival of the materiel or the units that would be equipped with such materiel.

35. Through its investigations, the Group pointed out that materiel included in the request presented to the Committee had been imported into Côte d'Ivoire before complying with the exemption procedure. On 15 November 2013, the company Plasan Sasa (registered in Israel) delivered 200 bulletproof jackets ordered by the Ivorian Conseil national de sécurité. Moreover, a total of 659 bulletproof jackets were delivered later, while only 200 units were notified to the Committee (see annexes V (a)-(c)).

Purchases concluded prior to the approval of the Committee

36. Contrary to the provisions of resolution 2101 (2013), Ivorian authorities conveyed end-user certificates to companies prior to submitting to the Committee notifications and/or exemption procedures. When contacted by the Group, the companies Newcon Optik and IWI, which were involved in the provision of night-vision and observation-related materiel (see annex VI (a)) and 1,500 Jericho pistols (9 mm) (see annex VII), respectively, explained that partial advance payments had been completed. The Group considers those operations to be contraventions of the sanctions regime, as the operations were sealed before the approval of the Committee was requested (see annex VIII).

37. The Group also noted that, following an authorization request submitted to the Committee to import 1,500 leather belts, Horsforth T. Ltd. placed an order with Ceramtext Group Ltd. for 1,500 tactical jackets for police and security companies (see annex IX). The Group is investigating whether those goods had already entered into Côte d'Ivoire in contravention of the sanctions regime.

Additional materiel ordered

38. On 12 November 2013, Newcon Optik informed the Group that it had been contacted by Alain Richard Donwahi, Secretary of the Conseil national de sécurité, who requested the company to deliver the materiel ordered (see annex VI (b)),

confirming that the Committee had authorized the purchase of the equipment. Horsforth T. Ltd. was identified as the intermediary company between Newcon Optik and the Conseil national de sécurité.

39. Mr. Donwahi transmitted to Newcon Optik end-user certificates dated 30 September 2013 (see annex VI (c)). The Group contacted the Ivorian Ministry of Defence in order to confirm whether the materiel was destined for the gendarmerie, but never received a reply. In addition, the analysis of the documentation related to the case reveals that a part of the material had to be delivered to Mr. Donwahi personally (see annex VI (d)).

40. Documentation gathered by the Group also shows discrepancies between the prices offered by the suppliers and the prices for the Ivorian authorities (see annex X). The Group is of the view that overbilling can have an impact on the capacity of Côte d'Ivoire to properly equip its security forces within constrained budget capacities and/or create a path to divert funds for the purchase of military materiel, therefore breaching the embargo. The same practice had already been reported in a previous report of the Group (see S/2005/699, para. 150).

Vehicles transformed for military operations

Figure I
ACMAT ALTV Torpedo equipped with a 12.7 mm DShK submachine gun

41. During its previous mandate, the Group reported that the Ivorian Ministry of Defence had imported vehicles produced by ACMAT (see S/2012/766 and S/2013/228). The Group also expressed concern about the possibility that the vehicles could be reconfigured for military purposes. During the present mandate, the Group was able to observe the reconfiguration of the vehicles (see annex XI), since ACMAT ALTV Torpedo vehicles were in fact equipped with 12.7 mm DShK

or 7.62 mm PKM heavy machine guns, turning them into combat vehicles stationed in Abidjan (see figure I).

42. The Group also notes that Ivorian special forces are equipped with Toyota Land Cruiser vehicles modified for military purposes, equipped with 12.7 mm DShK or 7.62 mm PKM machine guns. The Group has identified such vehicles on repeated occasions in Abidjan.

43. The reconfiguration of equipment for military purposes after notification to the Committee is a contravention of the sanctions regime, as any conversion to military use requires an exemption by the Committee. The Group would like to reiterate its concern about such cases, particularly those involving transport equipment. Vehicles may be converted for military purposes in order to circumvent the exemption procedures dictated by relevant Security Council resolutions.

Materiel sold by Condor Non-Lethal Technologies (Brazil) to the Presidency of Burkina Faso

44. Following up on the investigations reported in its 2013 midterm report (see S/2013/605, paras. 30-32 and annex IV), the Group was able to confirm that the 270 AM-600 (37-38 mm, non-lethal) and 270 AM-640 (40 mm, lethal and non-lethal) grenade launchers, as well as related ammunition, manufactured by Condor Non-Lethal Technologies (registered in Brazil) that were found in Côte d'Ivoire had originally been sold to the Presidency of Burkina Faso in August 2012 (see annex XII). In February 2014, the authorities of Burkina Faso communicated to the Group that their security services did not use this type of materiel. The Group continues its investigations to determine how the materiel entered Côte d'Ivoire in contravention of the sanctions regime.

Transfer of security equipment

45. Table 1 below shows a number of companies that imported security materiel for the Ivorian Ministry of Defence in contravention of the sanctions regime during the current mandate.

Table 1

Companies that imported security materiel for the Ivorian Ministry of Defence in contravention of the sanctions regime during the current mandate

		Value	
Company	*Month of import*	*Value in West African CFA francs*	*Equivalent value in United States dollars*
Établissements Boche (see annex XIII)	November 2013	66 382 848	139 068
	December 2013	10 677 740	22 369
	January 2014	16 005 351	33 530
Auger Consulting (see annex XIV)	December 2013	24 000 000	50 278
	January 2014	15 374 229	32 207
	January 2014	19 460 000	40 767
DCA France SARL (see annex XV)	September 2013	49 311 567	103 305
	October 2013	66 279 189	138 851
	January 2014	15 414 990	32 293

46. The Group notes that, in the period 2013-2014, the only materiel included in statements of the Ivorian Transit interarmées[2] was equipment from the abovementioned companies and the ACMAT vehicles (see S/2012/766 and S/2013/228). The Group did not find indications of other materiel acquired by Ivorian security forces, including those ordered by the Conseil national de sécurité. These instances are further examples of the opacity in the purchase of embargoed materiel.

Propelled grenades and small-calibre ammunition of likely Romanian origin

47. According to information provided by the UNOCI Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit, two Romanian RPG-7 grenades produced in 2005, one type PG-7 (anti-tank) bearing the code 17-05-451 and one type OG-7 (anti-personnel) bearing the code 41-05-425, were identified among ammunition collected as part of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in Anyama (near Abidjan), as well as one 7.62 x 54R mm cartridge produced in Romania in 2008 (see annex XVII). Romanian authorities confirmed that PG-7 grenades marked 17-05-451 were authorized for three transfers in 2005 and 2006, to the Government of the United States of America, the Ministry of Defence of Burkina Faso (800 grenades) and the Ministry of Defence of Georgia. They also confirmed that OG-7 grenades marked 41-05-425 were authorized for two transfers in 2005, to the Ministry of Defence of Burkina Faso (800 grenades) and to the Ministry of Defence of Angola. The Group of Experts is currently investigating whether the observed grenades had been transferred from Burkina Faso, in addition to the other ammunition of likely Romanian origin identified in its previous reports (see table 2).

Table 2

Weapons and ammunition transferred to Côte d'Ivoire from Burkina Faso (2009-2014)

Previous report of the Group of Experts	*Paragraph reference*	*Materiel or activity*
S/2013/605	30-32	Condor grenade launchers AM600 (37/38 mm, non-lethal) and AM640 (40 mm, lethal and non-lethal) and associated ammunitions
S/2013/228	73	Convoy of weapons and ammunition
S/2013/228	74	Delivery to Forces nouvelles of support weapons: ZPU1, ZPU2, ZPU4 (14.5 mm heavy machine guns) and related trainers
S/2013/228	75	Delivery of ammunition: F-1 hand grenades, bombs for 60 mm and 82 mm mortars, RPG-7, 14.5 mm
S/2013/228	77	Training in 2010 of Forces nouvelles elements at the Centre d'entraînement commando located in Pô

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[2] The Transit interarmées is the customs agency of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior, and, as such, automatically registers all imports of weapons, ammunition, equipment, vehicles and supplies for the armed and security forces.

Previous report of the Group of Experts	*Paragraph reference*	*Materiel or activity*
S/2012/766	24-26	7.62 x 39 mm ammunition, Romanian origin
S/2012/196	37	7.62 x 39 mm ammunition, Romanian origin
S/2011/272	107-112	Transfer of weapons and ammunition
S/2011/271	101-110	9 mm ammunition, Serbian origin
S/2010/179	36	Failure by Burkina Faso authorities to follow-up with investigations, as requested by the Group of Experts
S/2009/521	103	12 calibre hunting cartridges
S/2009/521	145-151	Transfer of weapons and ammunition
S/2009/521	157	Uniforms produced by Marck (France)
S/2006/964	18	Follow-up on end-user certificate and IVH Trading Ltd.
S/2006/735	30-34	End-user certificate and IVH Trading Ltd.

Tear gas grenades of likely Serbian origin

48. During its visits to military barracks in Abidjan, the Group observed hundreds of tear gas and smoke grenades produced in 2007 and 2009, respectively, presenting markings similar to those produced in Serbia (see annex XVIII (a)). Serbian authorities contacted by the Group indicated, nevertheless, that the ammunition, despite the similar markings, had not been produced by the Serbian arms industry (see annex XVIII (b)). The Group intends to continue its investigations in order to determine the origin of the materiel.

B. Follow-up on Thuraya communications during the Para Sao attack

49. The information gathered by the Group during its investigation on the attack conducted on 7 and 8 June 2012 in the area between Para and Sao in western Côte d'Ivoire (see S/2012/766 and S/2013/316) suggested that those involved in the attack used a satellite telephone following the conclusion of the operation. As a reminder, the attack killed seven soldiers of the Niger contingent of UNOCI and 26 civilians.

50. Analysis of satellite data communications on the day of the attack over a 3 km radius around the site of interest shows that only one satellite phone was active at the time, which was used to contact Didier Goulia, alias Roger Tikouaï, an Ivorian former customs officer (see annex XIX), mentioned in previous reports for his role in the support and coordination of operations conducted by the radical pro-Gbagbo wing in 2012 (see S/2012/766, S/2013/228, S/2012/901 and S/2013/316).

C. Lack of response from the Ivorian Ministry of Defence

51. The Group expresses its concern about the lack of communications and replies from the Ministry of Defence, despite a number of letters and questions raised in bilateral meetings with representatives of the Ministry on several occasions. The list of questions raised is provided in annex XX.

52. The Group would like to note that the lack of cooperation and transparency from the Ivorian authorities represents a risk for the monitoring and enforcement of the sanctions regime and deprives the Committee of useful information concerning compliance with the arms embargo.

VII. Finance

53. The present section contains financial aspects related to the sanctions regime, starting with a brief update of the Ivorian economy and the efforts and progress made by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in fully regaining control of its fiscal revenues.

54. The section also contains an overview of how revenues from natural resources have historically nurtured conflict, and an updated review of the illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources and illegal parallel taxation.

A. Recent developments in the Ivorian economy and cooperation with the Group of Experts

55. Ivorian GDP grew by 8.7 per cent in 2013 and is estimated to grow by 8.2 per cent in 2014. That performance has been driven mostly by such factors as restructuring the public external debt, improving tax administration, reorienting expenditure to increase investment and social spending and implementing major structural reforms of the energy and cocoa sectors.

56. During its field visits, the Group observed that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has made progress not only in regaining control of State revenues in the form of taxes and duties, but also in taking measures to tackle problems that have seriously affected the economy and, partially, in the monitoring and enforcement of the sanctions regime.

57. The Group noticed, for instance, that the local tax, customs, water and forestry agencies responsible for collecting tax revenues have been redeployed all over the country and are effectively collecting State revenues.

58. The Group also observed that the majority of illegal checkpoints have been removed in the north, south, centre and east of the country. Nevertheless, the Group remains concerned that some illegal checkpoints still remain in the west, which is currently the most unstable area of the country in terms of security. The Group acknowledges the public media awareness campaigns by the Government against racketeering on local television and billboards.

59. The Group wishes to remark that, although Côte d'Ivoire is witnessing significant economic renewal, such progress does not alter the assessment of the Group regarding the sanctions regime. By contrast, the Group requests that

government authorities cooperate by providing all technical elements supporting compliance with the sanctions regime, particularly those implemented to prevent the use of Ivorian natural resources for the purchase of arms and related materiel.

60. In that context, the Group regrets to report that, apart from the reply obtained from the Ministry of Water and Forests, it received no replies to its official communications requesting information from other ministries and State agencies, including the Ministries of Economy and Finance, Justice, the Interior, Industry and Mines, and Defence, as well as the Council of Coffee and Cocoa. The letters and information requested will be referred to in each section.

B. Illegal exploitation of natural resources and its impact on the sanctions regime

Context and historic review

61. The Group of Experts has been mandated by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to examine sources of funding for arms purchases, as set out in paragraph 7 (b) of Security Council resolution 1727 (2006), in which the Group is directed to investigate the sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for purchases of arms and related materiel and activities.

62. The Group would like to remark that revenues obtained from the exploitation and/or illicit trade (smuggling) of natural resources have historically been used by both sides to the recent conflict (the Government of Laurent Gbagbo and former Forces nouvelles rebels) for the purchase of arms and the financing of the conflict since its inception. The former zone commanders, who now have been integrated into national security forces, obtained revenues through the exploitation and smuggling of natural resources that in some cases were used to sustain an unofficial military apparatus composed primarily of former Forces nouvelles combatants.

63. In the aftermath of the post-electoral crisis of 2010 and 2011, previous Groups of Experts were able to document how the Forces nouvelles engaged in a looting campaign in the south of the country. Consequently, the Forces nouvelles extended their economic and military modus operandi from the north to the south of Côte d'Ivoire. Previous Groups documented how former zone commanders implemented their traditional taxation system, which included all business activities and direct participation in the profits obtained from the smuggling of natural resources and the sale of agricultural products in the south of Côte d'Ivoire.

Cash-based economy

64. The Group observes that, during the present mandate, documents and other written evidence concerning the exploitation, illicit trade and taxation of natural resources have been difficult to obtain in a system in which the majority of such financial transactions are cash based. The Group has recently discovered that such funds are either kept in large holdings of cash in the houses or warehouses of former zone commanders or on some occasions smuggled in bulk through States members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union. The Group will continue its investigations and report accordingly to the Committee.

Change of pattern

65. As stated in its midterm report (S/2013/605), the Group undertook investigations to establish whether revenues from the exploitation, trade or illegal taxation of natural resources had been used for the purchase of arms. After exhaustive investigation, the Group notes that there has been a change in pattern.

66. As mentioned above, the Group has observed substantial progress by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in redeploying revenue-collecting agencies, notably its tax, customs, water and forestry authorities, along the routes and towns that the Group visited in the north, east, south and central regions of the country.

67. The Group is further aware that funds continue to be available to former zone commanders, who still exert unofficial economic and military power in those regions. However, at the time of writing, the Group cannot confirm that those revenues are being used for the purchase of arms and related materiel.

68. The Group obtained testimony from several interviewees indicating that funds are available for the personal gain of the former zone commanders who are investing large amounts of cash in the country, especially in the construction sector, to launder illegal gains. Those investments are particularly evident in the city of Korhogo.

69. In the west of the country, the Group observed that illicit and parallel taxation of businesses and trade in the cocoa, timber and other natural resources sectors continues to be a source of funds used by former zone commanders, such as Losseni Fofana (also known as "Loss"), as a means of personal enrichment and a tool for retaining the loyalty of ex-combatants.

C. Natural resources, illegal parallel taxation system and present challenges

70. Cocoa and oil have historically been the main drivers of the Ivorian economy, accounting for 21 per cent of its nominal GDP of $28 billion in 2013.[3]

71. During the present mandate, the Group observed the increasing importance of other natural resources that are more relevant as possible sources of unaccounted revenues for the purchase of arms. The Group therefore presents its findings on specific cases investigated in the cashew nut industry, illegal artisanal gold mining and illicit timber exploitation.

Cocoa

72. Cocoa production in 2013 is estimated to have reached 1.3 million tons, with a projected free-on-board (FOB) price of CFAF 1,546.4 billion ($3 billion). According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in 2013, Ivorian exports were up by 15.8 per cent, driven mainly by the 20.8 per cent increase in manufactured products and a good performance in primary products, such as cocoa beans (up 39.6 per cent) and cashew nuts (up 12.3 per cent).[3]

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[3] Country report No. 13/367, "Côte d'Ivoire: 2013 article IV consultation and fourth review under the extended credit facility arrangement", International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C., 2013.

73. On two occasions, the Group requested information from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire with a view to documenting progress in addressing illegal exports or contraband of this key revenue generator for the economy. Specifically, the Group sought information concerning reports obtained in 2013 about multiple cocoa seizures carried out jointly by the customs, police and gendarmerie authorities along the borders with Guinea and Ghana, in order to obtain evidence on the structure of the network responsible for the illicit exports.

74. The Group sent several letters and reminders to the Ministries of Defence and Finance and to the Council of Coffee and Cocoa, the current Government regulatory agency for the coffee and cocoa industry. No replies to the letters and further reminders have been received.

75. Because of the lack of replies to the aforementioned requests for information, the Group has been unable to assess how measures taken by the Government, most notably the implementation of the cocoa sector reform, have contributed to the reduction of the smuggling of cocoa and therefore the reduced availability of illegal funds (see S/2013/605, paras. 58 and 59).

Oil

76. Oil production has been decreasing since 2010, when it declined 21 per cent compared with 2009. In 2010, the country produced 39,816 barrels a day according to official figures by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy. Production continued to decline in 2013, reaching 32,000 barrels per day. According to IMF, the FOB price for exports of crude oil and refined oil products from Côte d'Ivoire for 2013 were estimated to be CFAF 1,545.7 billion ($3 billion).

77. The Group acknowledges the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to ensure that the country remains compliant with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which led to an amendment of the petroleum code and the adoption of a new hydrocarbon code.

78. Nevertheless, the Group wishes to highlight that management of oil industry revenues is still opaque and challenges therefore remain. For example, the conclusion of the 2008 report of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative revealed important inconsistencies, demonstrating how payments made by the Ivorian oil company Société nationale d'opérations pétrolières de la Côte d'Ivoire (PETROCI) to the State had not been declared by the General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounts, an agency of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The 2010 report of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative flagged the same inconsistency.

79. Concerning the inconsistencies found by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the Group wishes to recall several of its findings as stated in its previous report (see S/2012/196, paras. 94 and 95).

80. Most recently, the Group confirmed from multiple credible sources that the contract and bidding process at PETROCI continues to be opaque and hence generates a high risk of diversion.

Cashew nuts

81. Côte d'Ivoire is the world's second biggest exporter of cashew nuts, with annual exports reaching about 450,000 tons, totalling $240 million at FOB market prices. Of that amount, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire estimates that around 100,000 tons are illegally exported to neighbouring States, most notably Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali, which results in the loss of about $2 million in fiscal revenues.

Cashew nut illicit trade and loss of revenues

82. As previously stated, the Group further investigated and obtained information on how some local authorities in the city of Bondoukou extorted money from the smuggling of cashew nuts (see S/2013/605, para. 63). The Group was able to confirm that illicit trade and the misuse of State funds from taxes on cashew nuts are still ongoing and that cashew nuts are being smuggled into Ghana. Although cashew nuts must be exported only through the seaports of Abidjan and San Pedro, illicit trade of the product is encouraged by higher prices paid on the other side of the border, where it can command between CFAF 400 and CFAF 500 per kilo, compared with the fixed price of CFAF 250 per kilo in Côte d'Ivoire. Cashew nuts sold to Ghana also require lower transport costs of CFAF 150,000 per truck, compared with CFAF 600,000 per truck if exported through Ivorian seaports, as well as lower warehouse expenses.

83. According to customs regulations, products that are subject to export, such as cashew nuts, must enter into customs facilities for detailed control. In Bondoukou, transit control and clearance is performed at the mobile police facility of the nearest border town of Soko, on the Ghanaian border.

84. In the absence of a weigh bridge, the quantities exported are made on the basis of the weight of the truck. The single export tariff is CFAF 475,000 for 40-ton trucks, CFAF 400,000 for trucks weighing 25 to 30 tons and CFAF 300,000 for 7-ton trucks. The lack of controls causes inaccuracy on the amount of taxes collected. According to the Group's sources, only a small portion of the money collected enters into the State coffers.

85. More recently, the Group has been informed about changes of customs officers in Soko and, currently, goods bound for export are being inspected by the customs authorities in the city of Bondoukou.

The role of the security forces

86. The role of the security forces, which include members of the local police and the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI) in Bondoukou, is to provide "escort" services to the convoys, a provision that yields them CFAF 25,000 ($50) per truck. During the export season, the convoys are frequent and can comprise 50 to 200 trucks per day, or CFAF 1,250,000 to CFAF 5,000,000 ($2,500 to $10,000) per convoy.

87. In other cases, the cashew nut regulation authorities have requested specific and temporary permits from customs headquarters to allow the product, on an exceptional basis, to be exported to Burkina Faso and Ghana. In that case, it appears that the absence of truck weight information generates uncertainty about the

quantities exported, generating revenue that is paid not to the State, but instead may be used to purchase arms (see annexes XXI and XXII).

88. The Group has learned that, on 12 March 2013, the Government regulatory authority for the cashew nut industry requested an authorization from the customs headquarters to allow the export of 30,000 tons of cashew nuts through Ghana. The exports would generate CFAF 300 million in taxes ($600,000) that should be paid to the local customs authorities. According to the Group's research, the final amount exported was 23,000 tons, which should have generated CFAF 230 million in taxes ($460,000). However, customs documents seen by the Group show that only CFAF 60 million ($120,000) in taxes was paid. The remaining CFAF 170 million ($340,000) did not reach the State (see annex XXIII).

89. On the basis of information gathered, the Group is of the view that the reform of the cashew nut sector mentioned in its previous report (S/2013/605, paras. 64-66) has not yet made a clear impact on curbing the traditional smuggling of the product, given the multiple economic interests in various aspects of the trade, including purchasers, middlemen and some members of State security forces. Therefore, the existence of illicit revenues derived from this activity continues to pose a threat to the embargo regime if used for the purchase of arms.

Gold

90. It is difficult to obtain reliable official figures about illegal artisanal gold mining in the country. On 18 October 2013, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire issued a decree to end illicit gold mining and ordered the deployment of security forces in mining areas. That strategy initially consisted of locating illegal digging areas and then expelling illicit operators.

91. In a letter dated 6 August 2013 to the Director General of Mines and Energy and during a meeting on 2 September 2013 with the Minister for Industry and Mines, the Group made efforts to assess the results of the measures taken by the Government in three areas: (a) the seizure of gold produced through illegal artisanal mining; (b) the adoption of the Security Council recommendation to implement the due-diligence guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for responsible mineral supply chains from conflict-affected and high-risk areas; and (c) the enforcement of the decree to close illegal gold-mining sites. The Group regrets to report that, to date, its letter and its questions, conveyed verbally to the Ministry, remain unanswered.

92. The Group is aware that the ban on illicit artisanal gold-mining sites has been enforced with little result. Exploitation continues, most notably near the industrial mining sites in the north, centre and west of the country, with the complicity of some national and local military authorities.

93. The towns of Bouna, Doropo and Téhini in the north-eastern part of Côte d'Ivoire were occupied in 2002 by the Forces nouvelles, which exploited local mineral resources, especially gold. Doropo in particular has the most profitable illegal artisanal gold-mining sites, while other gold-producing areas are scattered throughout the region, most notably in the villages of Kalamon, Kinta, Niamoin, Kodo, Danoa and Varalé. The reunification of the country in 2011 did not put an end to the influence of the former rebels in that region.

94. The Group has gathered information from multiple credible sources indicating that the chain of command authorizing illegal artisanal gold mining leads to important members of the Côte d'Ivoire security forces in Abidjan. They or their associates organize trafficking in gold, including the concession of plots for the exploitation and sale of gold.

95. Former zone commander Ouattara Issiaka (alias "Wattao") controls artisanal gold mining in Doropo, exploited "under concession" by nationals of Burkina Faso. He reportedly sold the "exploitation rights" for CFAF 25 million ($50,000) and makes CFAF 60 million ($120,000) in monthly revenues.

96. In Bouna, illegal artisanal gold mining is conducted in the village of Niandégué and several other villages. Most of the illegal mining sites are operated by nationals of Burkina Faso, as Burkina Faso is the natural destination of the gold traffic.

97. There are two main land routes used to traffic illicit gold into Burkina Faso, namely, from Bouna and Doropo in Côte d'Ivoire to Galgouli and Gaoua in Burkina Faso, and from Bouna to Batié in Burkina Faso.

98. Multiple credible sources indicate that an individual called Drissa, also known as the "Mayor", is the largest gold buyer. The sources confirm him as the final recipient of the gold illicitly mined in the north-eastern part of Côte d'Ivoire and trafficked into Burkina Faso.

99. The middleman for such deals reportedly owns a construction company in the Burkina Faso cities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso that specializes in buildings, public works, imports and exports. The company also serves as a front business used to launder gains obtained through gold trafficking. The Group will further investigate the above-mentioned individuals and report accordingly to the Committee.

100. In addition to Wattao, whose influence over Doropo is incontestable, the involvement of other former zone commanders and ex-combatants are also evident. Such is the case of the former zone commander of Bouna, Morou Ouattara (alias "Atchengué"), the brother of Wattao. They, together with other figures in the region and in Abidjan, still exert a great deal of economic influence in that city, particularly in all aspects dealing with illicit artisanal gold mining.

Côte d'Ivoire and compliance with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development due-diligence guidelines

101. The Group encouraged the Ivorian Minister for Industry and Mines to approach OECD, and in particular the Forum of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations, on the issue of responsible mineral supply chains, in accordance with paragraph 25 of resolution 2101 (2013).

102. The Group continues to be of the view that the participation of Côte d'Ivoire in the Forum remains valuable, particularly with the aim of increasing transparency in gold exploitation and trade, bearing in mind that revenues from illicit gold exploitation and trafficking are still a reality.

Timber

103. On 13 September 2013, the Group requested information from the Ministry of Water and Forests concerning seizures in 2012 and 2013 by the authorities of illicitly exploited timber that was being trafficked outside Côte d'Ivoire.

104. In its reply, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire acknowledged the results of the efforts against illicit timber exploitation, indicating that, in the above-mentioned period, it had seized 6,050.80 m^3 of timber with a market value of CFAF 625,063,185 ($1,250,126). The Ministry indicated that it had already auctioned off 80 per cent of the seized timber, which had provided more than $1 million to the finances of the Ministry of Water and Forests (see annex XXIV).

105. The Ministry informed the Group that it had arrested 74 individuals involved in illegal timber exploitation above the eighth parallel of Côte d'Ivoire, where forest exploitation is forbidden.

106. The Group believes that enforcing control of the country's natural resources in order to avoid illegal exploitation enhances the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to comply with the embargo regime by interdicting funds that may become sources of financing for the purchase of arms and related materiel. The Group therefore encourages the Government to view the monitoring and enforcement of the sanctions regime as integral to its own efforts to generate tax revenues, build State authority and promote effective control over the entire territory of Côte d'Ivoire.

Illegal parallel taxation system

107. As stated above, the Group has observed progress by the Government in regaining control of State revenues. The Group has also observed progress in the reduction of illicit checkpoints and racketeering along the main roads and in cities. However, its letters dated 15 August and 25 November 2013 to the Ministry of the Interior requesting further information in order to produce a better assessment of the progress made and to establish compliance of the Government with paragraph 26 of resolution 2101 (2013), remain unanswered.

108. The Group was therefore unable to prepare a proper assessment of the results of the unit created to combat racketeering. The Group is, however, cognizant of the Government awareness campaign against racketeering.

109. On 15 August 2013, the Group sent a letter to Moussa Dosso, Minister of State, Minister of Employment, Social Affairs and Vocational Training, requesting access to financial files on "La Centrale", the former financial unit of the Forces nouvelles, to which no reply has yet been received. It should be noted that the Group has regularly requested this information from the Forces nouvelles, its affiliates and Ivorian authorities, since 2009.

Investigations of possible customs fraud

110. The Group initiated an investigation in order to analyse reports of a possible fraud scheme within the Ivorian customs administration. The Group believes that it is important to investigate and report possible fraud cases where funds may be diverted for the purchase of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime.

111. The case involved the rejection of several cheques drawn by companies engaged in customs transit operations, which would represent a loss of some CFAF 4 billion ($8 million) in State fiscal revenues.

112. On 6 January 2014, the Group wrote to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and to the Central Bank of West African States, requesting information on this case, including the names of companies and/or individuals that may be involved in the fraud, as well as a report of the estimated loss of State revenues. The Group also requested information as to whether criminal investigations had been launched on the basis of the case.

113. On 30 January 2014, the Central Bank of West African States replied, indicating that it had no knowledge of such a case of financial wrongdoing, but that it had, however, launched immediate efforts to verify the rejection of cheques drawn in favour of the State and paid through the Bank (cheques owed to the General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounts, the Directorate of Taxes and Directorate of Customs). The Bank reported that it would keep the Group informed about the results of the investigation. The Ministry of Economy and Finance has yet to reply.

VIII. Customs and transport

114. The Group continued the investigations it had started at the beginning of its mandate, pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 19 of resolution 2101 (2013), to monitor potential sanctions regime violations in the country, and pursuant to paragraphs 26 and 27 of resolution 2101 (2013), to assess the effectiveness of the actions of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire taken in response to the call by the Security Council to reduce the number of checkpoints and accelerate the deployment of customs and border control officials in the north, west and east of the country.

115. In addition, as announced in its midterm report (S/2013/605), the Group continued to identify areas regarding customs and transport where the capacities of States in the region could be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions regime and other measures imposed by the Security Council.

A. Violations of the sanctions regime

116. In paragraph 1 of resolution 2101 (2013), the Security Council decided that all States should take the measures necessary to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related materiel, whether or not originating in their territories. In paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Council established the exemptions to those measures. The Group conducted investigations at the airport and seaport of Abidjan and observed the violations of the embargo sanctions set out below.

Airport of Abidjan

117. During its visits to the international airport of Abidjan and in cooperation with the UNOCI Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit, the Group collected documents proving that non-lethal military equipment (bulletproof vests) had been delivered to

Côte d'Ivoire in November 2013 without notification to the Committee, which constitutes a violation of the embargo.

118. The parties involved in the case were Plasan Sasa, which sold the delivered military equipment, and Corsair, which transported the equipment to Côte d'Ivoire, as described in annexes XXV and XXVI. Côte d'Ivoire and the companies failed to notify the Committee concerning the shipment.

Seaport of Abidjan

119. On 9 November 2013, the newspaper *Notre Voie* of Abidjan announced the delivery from the vessel *HHL Congo* of containers of arms and ammunition at the seaport of Abidjan on that date.

120. Subsequently, in cooperation with the Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit, the Group investigated and collected various documents proving the transfer of military equipment, arms and ammunition to Côte d'Ivoire without the approval of the Committee, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo. It is important to note that the relevant resolutions regulating the arms embargo on Côte d'Ivoire do not include a case such as this, in which arms and ammunition are transported through a country under United Nations embargo with a view to equipping a national military contingent in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

121. According to the documents collected, a consignment of 202 containers, including 3 containers of arms, ammunition and military goods and 100 vehicles, were loaded at the port of Dalian, China, by the Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence, onto the vessel *HHL Congo*, sailing under the flag of Antigua and Barbuda, and was unloaded on 9 November 2013 at the port of Abidjan, en route to Mali, for the benefit of MINUSMA (see annexes XXVII-XXIX).

122. In connection to the above-mentioned cases of sanctions regime violations at the airport and the seaport of Abidjan, and considering that air and maritime movements of goods involve different parties, such as air freight and aviation companies, airport authorities, seaport authorities, terminal operators, cargo shippers, freight forwarders, shipping agents, customs brokers, transporters, carriers and other parties directly operating in the transport industry, the Group remains of the view that, if the recommendation made in its 2012 midterm report (see S/2012/766, para. 149) had been implemented, the risks of the sanctions regime violations could have been minimized.

123. In the above-mentioned report, the Group recommend all Member States, in particular Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbours, to take all necessary legislative measures in order to allow all customs users and stakeholders, including suppliers, shippers, pre-shipment inspection companies, customs brokers, clearing agents, forwarding agents, loaders and insurers, to enforce the sanctions regime measures imposed on Côte d'Ivoire by the Security Council.

124. The Group also notes that, in this particular case, pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 2101 (2013), States should have prevented the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Côte d'Ivoire, from their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and any related materiel, whether or not originating in their territories.

Shipment to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Irregularities found in the bills of lading

125. During the examination of the documents collected, the Group noticed that the total consignment of 202 containers, including 3 containers of arms, ammunition and military goods, were registered and consigned in one bill of lading (HHLWCON021013-001), while the 100 vehicles were registered and consigned in another bill of lading (HHLWCON021013-002) (see annexes XXVII and XXVIII).

126. The consignment was also described in a letter from the local shipping agent for MINUSMA, Établissement Victoire Transit, addressed to the Commandant of the Abidjan seaport, requesting the authorization to unload (see annex XXX).

127. However, the Group discovered an additional bill of lading with the same number (HHLWCON021013-001), covering the total consignment of the three above-mentioned containers. The identification numbers of the containers on both bills of lading were the same: XJEU2013050, XJEU2013256 and TLCU2013261. The declared weights and contents were also identical: 8,484 kg of military goods, 5,202 kg of "pistol bullets, rifles and guns bullets" and 10,721 kg of ammunition, totalling 24,407 kg (see annex XXXI).

128. The same description and quantity of goods as in the above-mentioned bill of lading were also mentioned in the declaration of dangerous merchandise and the letter from the local shipper's agent, Diamond Shipping Services, addressed to the Director General of the seaport of Abidjan, requesting authorization to unload (see annexes XXIX and XXXII).

129. The bill of lading is a document issued to a shipper (in this case, the Peacekeeping Affairs Office of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence) by a shipping company (in this case, for the vessel *HHL Congo*) and serves as evidence of the contract of carriage and as a receipt for the goods. The presence of two different bills of lading related to the same consignee (MINUSMA) and the same goods would mean that two different shipments of arms, ammunitions and equipment were sent to MINUSMA. The Group considers this as a suspicious case and will continue to investigate the matter.

Irregularities found in the quantities of arms, ammunitions and military goods

130. Considering the quantities of arms, ammunitions and military goods declared in the two above-mentioned bills of lading, as well as the subsequent letters sent by the local shipper and the shipping agent of MINUSMA to Ivorian port authorities requesting authorization to unload, the Group assumes that the specific consignments of arms, ammunition and military goods concerned with the transit process to Mali were three containers for a total weight of 24,407 kg.

131. The above quantities match the description of the shipment in the letters that the local agent of MINUSMA addressed to the Ivorian Minister of the Interior and Security requesting authorization to unload the shipment of containers, including the three containers of military equipment, arms and ammunition (see annex XXXIII).

132. By contrast, UNOCI, in its letter dated 6 November 2013 to the Minister for Defence, requested and obtained authorizations for entry and transit to Mali of only

3,020 kg of military equipment belonging to MINUSMA, instead of 24,407 kg (see annexes XXXIV-XXXVI).

133. Subsequently, the Group observed that the quantity of arms, ammunition and military goods mentioned in the packing lists sent from China to MINUSMA was only 3,020 kg (see annexes XXXVII and XXXVIII). Therefore, considering the total quantity of 24,407 kg shipped from China according to the bills of lading in annexes III and VI, the Group is concerned about the missing difference of 21,387 kg of arms, ammunitions and military equipment that is not recognized as having been delivered to MINUSMA.

Transit procedure

134. A transit procedure is established to monitor and prevent any possible diversion of the quantities and types of cargo crossing a country of transit to another of destination. In Côte d'Ivoire, the transit control process uses the customs checkpoints along the transit routes to neighbouring countries and an electronic global positioning system to track the progress of the containers along the routes.

135. Considering the letter of 5 November 2013 from the local agent of MINUSMA, Établissement Victoire Transit, to the Ivorian Minister for Defence requesting the defence forces to escort and secure the MINUSMA consignment up to the border post in Pogo, near Mali (see annex XXXIX), and its subsequent request addressed to the deputy customs director to avoid the established customs transit control process (see annex XL), the Group considered that the matter required further investigation.

136. In that regard, on 17 December 2013, the Group went to the customs border office in Pogo to find out whether the three containers of military equipment, arms and ammunition had crossed the border from Côte d'Ivoire to Mali. In the customs border registry, it was mentioned that a number of MINUSMA containers had crossed the border since 9 November 2013, but no arms or ammunition had been specifically registered.

137. Regarding the assessment by the Group of the possible embargo violation associated with the above irregularities, and given that the UNOCI Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit was absent when the vessel was unloaded, as it had never been deployed to the seaports and borders of Côte d'Ivoire, the Group believes that, if the recommendations in its previous reports (see S/2010/179, para. 156; S/2012/196, para. 225; S/2013/228, para. 337; and S/2013/605, para. 175) had been acted upon, UNOCI could have efficiently performed its arms embargo monitoring mandate as mandated by the Security Council in paragraph 6 (e) of resolution 2112 (2013).

138. The above-mentioned recommendations were for the recruitment of a number of customs officers to reinforce the UNOCI Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit in order to efficiently monitor the arms embargo regime at the border posts, including the airport and seaport of Abidjan.

139. Therefore, after the necessary considerations, and given that the UNOCI Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit has no capacity to ensure compliance with security requirements or to control the unloading and transit consignment flows at the seaports, airports and border posts of the country, the Group believes that arms and related military equipment intended for MINUSMA should not be allowed to

transit through Côte d'Ivoire in the future, and that alternative routes should be utilized. This is not only because of the potential high risk of diversion, but also to prevent setting a precedent regarding arms embargo violations.

B. Assessment of the risk of sanctions violations at official and unofficial points of entry into Côte d'Ivoire from neighbouring States

140. In order to assess how effectively the Ivorian authorities comply with paragraph 26 of resolution 2101 (2013), the Group visited the main customs border offices and posts of Pogo, Ouangolodougou, Bondoukou, Soko, Bouna, Vankoro, Takkikro, Abengourou, Niable, Aboisso, Frambo, Noe, San Pedro, Tabou, Grabo and Prollo, bordering, respectively, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Liberia. Its observations are provided below.

Decrease of checkpoints on the roads and incidents of racketeering throughout the country

141. On the roads to the different areas visited, the Group recognized the effort made by the Ivorian authorities to dismantle the illegal checkpoints observed during the first part of its mandate.

142. In that regard, the Group observed one checkpoint at the entrance to each main city, confirming the strategy conveyed by the Minister for Defence to the Group during a meeting in August 2013. The Group also observed and appreciated the significant decrease in the cases of road racketeering.

Unofficial points of entry into Côte d'Ivoire from neighbouring countries

143. The common characteristics of the majority of the border areas visited are: (a) porosity, caused mostly by long distances between consecutive border control posts; (b) environmental factors, such as the forest and the waterways; and (c) the insufficient human and material capacity of the Ivorian customs administration.

144. Concerning the unofficial points of entry, the Group noted that, since the Ivorian customs administration implemented a circular on 21 June 2013 (see annex XLI) prohibiting the import of goods not originating from States members of the Economic Community of West African States, except for used vehicles, through inland border posts, the number of unofficial points of entry through which goods are smuggled has increased. The same increase can be seen with agricultural goods, which should be exported exclusively from the seaport of Abidjan.

145. Concerning agricultural resources and in particular cocoa, however, the Group acknowledges the efforts of the Government to implement measures to guarantee an acceptable price to the producer, which is allegedly higher than the one offered in neighbouring countries, in order to stop the smuggling of cocoa (see annex XLII).

146. However, to complement those measures, and to temporarily resolve the problem of personnel deficiency, customs authorities decided to reinforce border surveillance by transferring a number of patrol brigade officers from Bondoukou and Bouna in the north, where the cashew nuts harvest was expected over the following two months, to Abengourou, Niable and Takkikro in the west, where the cocoa harvest had started. The reverse reinforcement was also planned from the west to the north at the beginning of the cashew nut harvest, in February.

147. The Group appreciated the measures to circumvent the smuggling of agricultural resources and observed the increase in agricultural products exported in 2013 (see annex XLIII).

Official point of entry into Côte d'Ivoire from neighbouring countries

148. The common characteristic of official Ivorian customs border posts is the presence of FRCI personnel at the front line, police and gendarmerie personnel at the second line and customs personnel last, in contravention of customs legislation, which recognizes the customs administration at the front line.

149. When questioned about that observation, customs authorities alleged that it was understandable given: (a) the past security situation in the country; (b) the deficiency of customs staff, especially paramilitary armed customs brigades, and equipment and materiel; and (c) the closure of some posts on the border with Liberia for security reasons.

150. The Group was also informed that the most smuggling operations occur during the night, since customs personnel are not currently armed and given the fact that there are no customs border patrols at night while the customs border posts are entirely under FRCI control.

151. In addition, and considering that national and regional (ECOWAS) customs legislation still allows arms and ammunition to be imported under the approval of competent authorities, it is clear that there is substantial risk of sanctions violations at the official points of entry into Côte d'Ivoire.

152. The Group visited for the second time during this mandate the region of Aboisso to assess the progress of the situation in Noe, and particularly in the village of Saikro, where there has been major smuggling of goods from Ghana.

153. From different independent sources, the Group learned that, owing to a good collaboration between the customs officials in Noe and the FRCI zone commander, the smuggling of imported goods from Ghana has substantially decreased in Noe and completely stopped in Saikro, despite the deficiency in customs staff and equipment.

154. On the night of 7 February 2013, however, a group of FRCI individuals launched an armed attack on customs staff accommodation and the warehouse in which goods seized from FRCI smugglers at the Noe border post were stored. The FRCI and the customs staff informed the Group that four FRCI individuals and two civilians who were involved in the attack were arrested. Nevertheless, the investigation is in progress, given that some irregular FRCI individuals are still involved in the smuggling of goods from Ghana, and almost 50 per cent of FRCI members in the area are not officially integrated.

155. Concerning the inter-agency difficulties at the border, the Group believes that there is a need for supervision to coordinate the specific mandates and roles of the different Ivorian border agencies in order to remove unnecessary barriers to trade for economic growth and social development.

Customs deployment in the country and re-establishment of control operations

156. A total of 2,000 ex-combatants from the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme completed their customs training and were waiting to be

deployed to make up the shortfall in customs personnel. They had been assigned to start a six-month internship programme on 17 February 2014, but that schedule was postponed in order to check that their education documents conformed with government human resources requirements.

157. Concerning the lack of customs material and equipment, the Group observed when visiting the borders, particularly Frambo, Takkikro, Bouna, Vankoro, Soko, Grabo and Prollo, that none of the customs premises, including the buildings intended for staff accommodation, had been repaired since they were damaged during the war and still lacked basic equipment and material, a situation that delays the deployment of customs personnel to the borders.

158. With regard to the above-mentioned concern, and pursuant to paragraph 27 of resolution 2101 (2013), the Group learned that, in 2012, UNOCI initiated a consolidated security sector reform project estimated at around $4.7 million to assist the Government in re-establishing and reinforcing the Ivorian police, prisons and customs institutions, and equipment and material had been purchased for that purpose (see annexes XLIV-IL) that were currently stored in containers at the UNOCI demobilization centre in Anyama, near Abidjan.

159. However, UNOCI did not release to the Ivorian customs the material and basic equipment purchased for this assistance, a situation that is delaying the deployment of customs personnel and the re-establishment of normal customs and border control operations, as customs officials acknowledged to the Group.

160. The port of San Pedro, despite being officially open for the import of goods from abroad according to a customs circular (see annex XLI), is still lacking a container-scanning service, which is important to countering the risk of sanctions violations.

161. During the reporting period, the container-scanning service was suspended at the port of Abidjan. The Group investigated and observed that the suspension period was from 1 July 2013 to 6 August 2013 (see annexes L and LI). The Group verified that, during the suspension period, all of the containers assigned to be scanned by the risk management computer system had been verified manually to ensure that the risk of smuggling was considerably minimized.

C. Strengthening regional customs administrations

162. The implementation of the arms embargo and other measures imposed by the Security Council requires Member States, particularly neighbouring States, to monitor and enforce the related measures and decisions, for example, through surveillance, data-collection, inspection and the examination of alleged violations.

163. The Group recognizes that, in general, customs administrations are the appropriate institutions to implement and monitor Security Council decisions and other sanctions measures targeting the movement of goods and persons.

164. The Group considers that regional customs administrations and the agencies responsible for the customs function are best suited to implement the arms embargo and other measures imposed by the Security Council on Côte d'Ivoire.

165. In that regard, in November 2013, the Group met with Ivorian customs authorities and the head of the World Customs Organization (WCO) Regional Office

for Capacity-building for the West and Central Africa Region, and tried unsuccessfully to meet with ECOWAS regional officials in Abidjan, to discuss the ways to reinforce the regional Member States customs administrations to enhance the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures imposed by the Security Council.

166. From different consultations and considerations, the Group is of the view that the main challenges for the regional customs administrations in terms of the implementation of the sanctions regime and other measures imposed by the Security Council on Côte d'Ivoire are the following:

- The long maritime border, waterways and forestry environment that make it difficult to detect illegal border crossing
- The large distances between customs border posts in Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring States, thus increasing the permeability of the borders owing to the lack of coordinated joint measures for the surveillance of the border area
- The lack of legal mechanisms to enforce the Ivorian sanctions regime in the respective customs legislations of the regional States
- The lack of skilled capacity and equipment of the regional customs administrations to monitor the maritime and inland borders

167. Considering the above-mentioned challenges, the Group considers that the ECOWAS customs union project, which aims to remove all customs borders between its member States, could have a significant impact on the border environment of the region and enhance the implementation of the Security Council sanctions regime.

168. However, considering the importance of the maritime container traffic in the West Africa region and the fact that containers are commonly used as a means of transporting various prohibited goods to the global markets, the Group believes that the WCO Coordinated Border Management concept, an approach to improve the efficiency of border control agencies in managing trade and travel flows while maintaining a balance with security requirements, the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade and the joint WCO/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Container Control Programme are the most effective and relevant international programmes for cooperation in West Africa to limit the risk of containerized shipments being used in violation of the Security Council sanctions regime imposed on Côte d'Ivoire.

169. In that regard, WCO is active in encouraging bilateral and multilateral technical assistance programmes to build such national or regional capacity in accordance with high international standards.

IX. Diamonds

170. The Group maintains the view, as expressed in its 2013 midterm report, that the measures and restrictions imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1643 (2005) and further reiterated in resolution 2101 (2013), still do not prevent the trafficking of Ivorian rough diamonds.

171. Artisanal diamond production in the mining areas of Séguéla and Tortiya is ongoing. The Group was able to trace the trading networks in Séguéla that purchase and illicitly export rough diamonds through neighbouring States.

172. The Group is able to confirm that the main diamond traders in Séguéla make payments to FRCI elements under the command of a captain known as "Delta" and a lieutenant Djomane Ayba, both lieutenants of former zone commander Wattao, in order to be allowed to trade and illicitly export rough diamonds. The Group collected strong evidence indicating that payments from the sale of Ivorian rough diamonds from Séguéla, which are entirely cash-based and unregistered, continue to be used to support FRCI elements under the control of Wattao. Furthermore, the Group is concerned that the funds may be used for the purchase of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime.

173. The Group has gathered information indicating that a portion of the Ivorian diamond production is sent to international trading, cutting and polishing centres directly through Abidjan international airport. The Group remains particularly concerned about the practice by some Directorate of Territorial Surveillance agents at the airport, which the Group has observed, of escorting private individuals directly from check-in desks to passenger aircraft, bypassing security or customs controls, for the payment of a fee.

174. The Group is particularly concerned about the lack of controls on rough diamond traders active in the Treichville and Cocody markets in Abidjan. The Group has directly observed that anyone can approach rough diamond traders and purchase rough diamonds without any certification, which also constitutes a violation of Ivorian legislation.

175. As Côte d'Ivoire does not have diamond-polishing capability, the purchase of uncertified rough diamonds poses a significant risk of sanctions violations because they could be mixed in with rough diamonds from certified Kimberley Process participants.

A. Description of the methodology used for diamond investigations

176. The Group maintained a constant presence in the diamond-mining areas of Tortiya and Séguéla over the course of its mandate.

177. The Group conducted 238 interviews with 94 individuals in Séguéla and its diamond-producing sites in Bobi, Diarabana and Toubabouko, as well as in Tortiya, over the course of its mandate.

178. The interviewee sample comprised both registered and unregistered diamond miners, mining team leaders, small buyers and intermediaries and main buyers in order to gain the broadest possible array of views and perspectives that could be adequately cross-checked and verified regarding the structure and activities of the diamond sector in Côte d'Ivoire.

179. The Group held interviews mainly from late October 2013 to the end of February 2014, as this is the period in which digging and washing operations are at full activity with the resumption of the dry season, which makes it possible to assess the full scale of diamond operations in the field. Furthermore, the Group managed to obtain unhindered access to the diamond-producing areas.

180. The Group has developed interview protocols in order to obtain coherent and comparable information from the people contacted. Contact with interviewees was made in the form of conversations in order to get the most open and unbiased replies possible.

181. This methodology has allowed the Group to produce credible evidence, despite a trading environment in which transactions are exclusively cash-based and thus do not leave written traces.

B. Diamond production in Côte d'Ivoire and the role of Société pour le développement minier de la Côte d'Ivoire

182. Field visits and aerial surveys performed by the Group have shown that artisanal diamond production in the mining areas of Séguéla and Tortiya is proceeding at the same rate as in the past two years.

Diamond mining in Tortiya

183. A limited amount of artisanal diamond miners are currently active in Tortiya. The miners wash and reprocess the gravel left over from the industrial exploitation of Tortiya that ended in the 1970s.

184. The activity of diamond miners in Tortiya is pre-financed by traders active in Korhogo, who provide diamond miners with tools and food and an income of CFAF 2,500 a week. The average monthly income of most diamond miners is estimated at CFAF 15,000 a month, which has driven many diamond miners to revert to gold mining in the neighbouring areas, an activity considered still more profitable in spite of the decrease in the market price of gold.

185. The Group was able to gain access to data collected by the former industrial mining company, Société de recherche et d'exploitations minières en Côte d'Ivoire (SAREMCI), in Tortiya, showing that the river Bou has potential diamond placer deposits along its fossil course, at a depth of 4 to 6 metres. The same expertise estimates tenure of 0.5 carats of diamonds per ton of gravel, with a dominance of small, rounded stones. According to former SAREMCI geologists in Tortiya, the semi-industrial exploitation of diamonds by dredging the river Bou along its fossil course is both technically and financially feasible.

186. The Group collected reports about foreign nationals allegedly from different European Union States observed in Korhogo bringing semi-industrial dredging equipment. According to the reports, the individuals have dredged the river Bou at random places to remove and process large quantities of gravel in a short time. The operations lasted a week on average. The Group could indeed see traces of mechanical dredging along the river and is pursuing its investigations in Korhogo and Tortiya to collect more information.

187. The Group is of the view that, while traditional artisanal diamond exploitation in Tortiya is dwindling, the site still has a considerable potential for semi-industrial exploitation. The Group therefore remains concerned by the reports and evidence of mechanical dredging, which can produce substantial yields in rough diamonds that can be smuggled by the aforementioned individuals in violation of the diamond embargo.

Diamond mining in Séguéla

188. Field visits and aerial surveys by the Group have shown reduced activity at the traditional dykes of Bobi and Diarabana and a strong increase in operations in Toubabouko (see annex LII).

189. Increasing numbers of diamond miners are being registered by Société pour le développement minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI) and issued mining operator cards, in accordance with the procedure detailed in the Group's midterm report (see S/2013/605, para. 116). The registered miners usually act as leaders of teams of three to five people, on average.

190. Mining teams are pre-financed by traders, locally called "sponsors", who provide them with the tools to operate (including water pumps in some cases) and an allowance of CFAF 2,500 (roughly $5) per week per mining team member. In return, mining team leaders must normally sell the diamonds they find to the respective sponsor.

191. Sales of diamonds from a sponsored mining team to other buyers are tolerated if the miners and their sponsor fail to reach an agreement on the purchasing price. Nonetheless, the Group has observed that buyers in Séguéla tend to align their purchasing prices with each other, so that mining teams do not have a real incentive in selling rough diamonds to buyers other than their sponsors. The Group has gathered evidence that most of the sales outside the sponsoring network involve buyers that do not belong to the trading community in Séguéla.

192. People contacted by the Group have confirmed that the diamond sector in Séguéla is dominated by a general mistrust among its actors that is locally called "*fadenya*", or jealousy. That has contributed to create a closed network where members of the mining community in Séguéla are allowed to operate almost exclusively on a regular basis.

193. Buyers that are not part of the closed circuit established in Séguéla operate either through the intermediary of a community member or conduct only spot purchases of rough diamonds, but not on a regular basis.

Financing of diamond operations in Séguéla

194. The *fadenya* is particularly used to mask the financial aspects of the rough diamonds trade. Trading in rough diamonds in Séguéla is exclusively cash-based, as it is the pre-financing of diamond operations by traders and main buyers. A large majority of the traders contacted by the Group confirmed that they operate several side businesses, such as the trading of commodities, in order to build reserves of cash to purchase diamonds in Séguéla.

195. Besides the aforementioned revenue-generating activities, most of the traders and middlemen contacted by the Group in Séguéla are financed by bigger buyers, who collect the rough diamonds from several lower-level buyers.

196. The Group has identified three Malian nationals, "El Hadj" Thiam, Abdoul Kone (also known as "Petit Abdoul") and a Mr. Touré (also known as "Touré Orange"), as the bigger buyers of rough diamonds and financers of mining operations in Séguéla.

197. The Group has collected evidence that the three aforementioned Malian bigger buyers are in turn financed by another Malian buyer, who thus collects the bulk of rough diamond production from Séguéla. According to the information collected by the Group, the aforementioned Malian buyers operate at a proxy level to pretend that the rough diamond market in Séguéla is not under the control of a single individual.

198. Investigations by the Group identified a Malian national residing in Séguéla, Sekou Niangadou (also known as "Petit Sekou" or "Sekou Tortiya"), as the main financer of diamond operations in Séguéla. Mr. Niangadou has already been cited in a previous report of the Group of Experts (see S/2006/964, paras. 44-46) without generating any kind of response by the Ivorian authorities, including after the redeployment of the State administration and SODEMI in Séguéla in 2011. The identity card of Mr. Niangadou as documented in that report is also provided in annex LIII.

199. The system put in place by Mr. Niangadou is based on three pillars, the main one being the trust between him and his collaborators and field agents. The other pillar rests on the *fadenya*, which allows Mr. Niangadou to be constantly informed of activities in the diamond sector in Séguéla, including when some affiliate is trying to sell diamonds outside the closed network. Finally, Mr. Niangadou is able to raise cash from an extended network of commodities trading and from financing by external partners in Mali and Guinea. Mr. Niangadou is the biggest importer of motorcycles in northern Côte d'Ivoire and manages several trading offices for agricultural products.

200. From Séguéla, Mr. Niangadou travels on average twice a month to Mali (Bamako), Guinea (Banankoro, Macenta and Conakry) and Liberia (Monrovia), to smuggle rough diamonds out of Côte d'Ivoire. That fact has further been confirmed by Mr. Niangadou's trading partners and agents, whom the Group met in Bamako, Banankoro and Macenta.

201. When contacted by the Group, Mr. Niangadou personally explained the system, admitting that he introduces rough diamonds from Séguéla to his buying offices in Guinea and Liberia in order to obtain Kimberley Process certificates of origin.

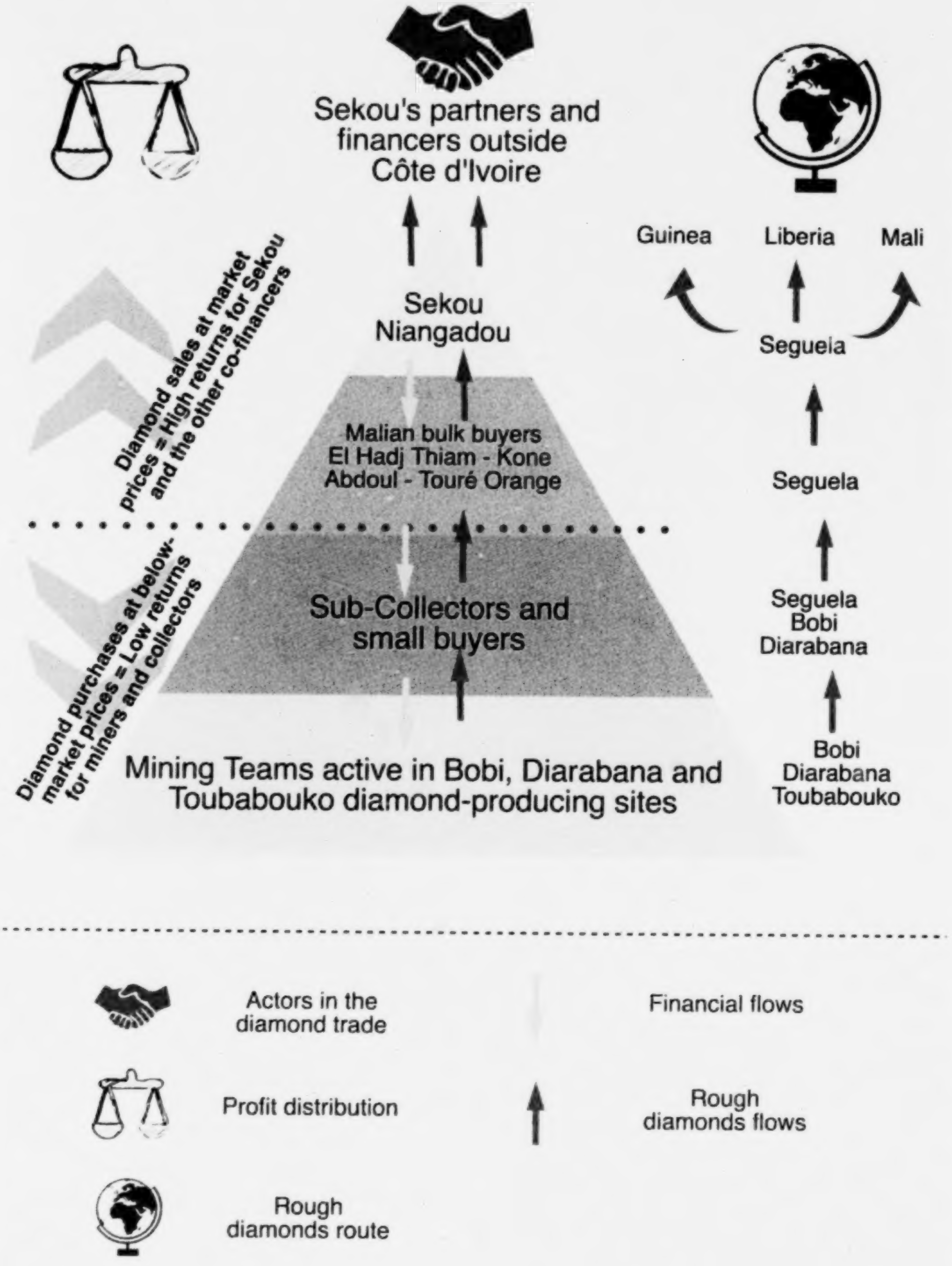
202. The Group visited the diamond producing and trading areas mentioned by Mr. Niangadou in Guinea and Liberia and was able to confirm that his affiliates there are able to introduce diamonds smuggled from Séguéla in the Guinean and Liberian production, eventually obtaining Kimberley Process certificates, which are labelled as rough diamonds of Guinean or Liberian origin. Once the certificates are received, conflict diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire are available to be sold on the legitimate international market.

203. Mr. Niangadou has also informed the Group that, in order to operate freely as a monopolist in Séguéla, he pays a share to the security forces in the area, which are under the control of the lieutenants of former zone commander Wattao. He informed the Group that, for the established rough diamond trading and smuggling system to work properly, it was important that the security situation in Séguéla remained calm, not to attract external attention to the region.

204. Mr. Niangadou has revealed that he also smuggles rough diamonds to Mali, where his biggest trading partners and financers are based. The Group met with the

Malian partners of Mr. Niangadou in Bamako and discovered that they operate diamond-purchasing operations in several African countries, including Angola, the Central African Republic, Zimbabwe, and in the other diamond-producing areas in West Africa (see figure II).

Figure II
Structure of rough diamond trade in Séguéla


Sekou's partners and financers outside Côte d'Ivoire
Sekou Niangadou
Malian bulk buyers El Hadj Thiam - Kone Abdoul - Touré Orange
Sub-Collectors and small buyers
Mining Teams active in Bobi, Diarabana and Toubabouko diamond-producing sites
Diamond sales at market prices = High returns for Sekou and the other co-financers
Diamond purchases at below-market prices = Low returns for miners and collectors
Guinea
Liberia
Mali
Seguela
Seguela
Seguela Bobi Diarabana
Bobi Diarabana Toubabouko
Actors in the diamond trade
Profit distribution
Rough diamonds route
Financial flows
Rough diamonds flows

The role of Société pour le développement minier de la Côte d'Ivoire and of the Regional Directorate of Mines

205. Both the State-run diamond company SODEMI and the Regional Directorate of Mines have been redeployed and are active in Séguéla, although SODEMI is still in the process of resuming activities in its original premises in Bobi.

206. SODEMI has been designated as the implementing agent for the registration of diamond miners and traders under the Kimberley Process and is carrying out that task.

207. The Group has noted a widespread perception among interviewees that SODEMI and the Regional Directorate of Mines defend the interests of the main buyers and financers rather than those of the mining communities.

208. The frustration among miners and small traders towards SODEMI and the Regional Directorate of Mines, as well as the absence of mechanisms for mining communities to air their grievances, led most interviewees to accuse the structures of being at the service of large diamond buyers and financers.

209. The Group remains of the view that the presence of SODEMI and the Regional Directorate of Mines in Séguéla is paramount to ensuring vigilance on the Ivorian diamond-trading chain, and is concerned that their credibility can be called into question by the lack of contact with the mining communities.

210. The Group thus invites the aforementioned institutions to invest in an outreach plan to clearly explain their functions to all of the stakeholders in the diamond community in Séguéla, as well as in an open and accessible forum that would allow mining communities to air their grievances and manage their expectations.

C. Ministry of Industry and Mines

211. The Ivorian Ministry of Industry and Mines has developed and shared with the Group a five-point strategy to reinforce its oversight over the chain of custody for rough diamonds. The five areas of intervention are the following:

(a) Continued implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

(b) Capacity-building in rough diamond valuation;

(c) Implementation and development of measures to combat fraud;

(d) Establishment of legally constituted diamond-buying houses committed to stockpiling;

(e) Regional harmonization.

212. The Group has invited Côte d'Ivoire to provide details on how it intends to ensure the sustainability of the validation plan for rough diamonds, particularly the second point of the above-mentioned transitional strategy.

213. The Group is concerned by the possibility that, once trained, the elements of the rough diamonds validation structures, most notably the rough diamond evaluators, could wish to offer their highly specialized skills to the private sector rather than remain in the national administration.

214. The Group has also asked the Ministry of Industry and Mines to clarify how it intends to ensure the necessary continuous training and update the skills of the rough diamond evaluators, as well as maintain and update the required machinery.

215. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire hosted a workshop from 4 to 6 March 2014, which included a section on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officials in the Mano River Union to combat fraud in the diamond sector, in accordance with the third point of the transitional strategy.

216. The Group considers the implementation of the measures to combat fraud in the rough diamonds sector to be of paramount importance in securing the chain of custody of Ivorian rough diamonds.

217. To those ends, the Group invites the Ivorian authorities to go beyond the workshop by developing a comprehensive training and sensitization programme on measures to combat fraud in the rough diamond trading chain and to effectively implement steps to secure the chain of custody of rough diamonds for the national enforcement bodies.

218. The Group agrees on the absolute necessity of extending the chain of custody of Ivorian rough diamonds to the buyer level, in accordance with the fourth point of the transitional strategy presented by Côte d'Ivoire.

219. The Group considers that the Ivorian authorities should implement the highest due-diligence standards regarding the financial affiliation and beneficial ownership of individuals and/or companies applying for permits to operate as diamond-buying houses. In particular, the due-diligence standards should focus on the following elements:

- Individuals applying for permits to operate as diamond-buying houses shall have a solid banking record and be able to prove the origin of the funds at their disposal
- Companies applying for permits to operate as diamond-buying houses shall present a complete list of shareholders
- Individuals and companies applying for permits to operate as diamond-buying houses shall undergo thorough police, credit and fiscal background checks in order to be cleared as eligible to operate a diamond-buying house
- Individuals and companies applying for permits to operate as diamond-buying houses shall undertake only to perform traceable transactions using cheques or bank transfers for any sum exceeding $1,000 (or equivalent), in accordance with internationally accepted anti-money-laundering legislation
- Individuals and companies applying for permits to operate as diamond-buying houses shall undertake to transmit trade statistics to the relevant authorities on a regular basis

220. The aforementioned due diligence shall ensure, inter alia, that permits to operate diamond-buying houses are not granted to individuals and/or companies responsible for violations of the United Nations diamond embargo, including but not limited to Sekou Niangadou, Abdoul Kone, El Hadj Thiam and Kone Orange, nor to individuals and/or companies directly or indirectly linked to the former Forces armées des forces nouvelles control structure in Séguéla.

221. Ivorian authorities should put particular emphasis on due-diligence measures in order to prevent the aforementioned individuals and/or companies from accessing the legal rough diamond market and from laundering money coming from the undue control over diamond operations and/or producing areas.

D. Countries of interest

222. The Group has extensively travelled by road through Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbouring countries, in order to gather first-hand information on the feasibility of diamond smugglers crossing the international borders unnoticed.

223. The Group has observed and interviewed those who went through the transit control operations found at international border points and internal checkpoints and has conducted interviews to obtain information on whether the content of cars is inspected by customs and other security agents.

224. In none of the international and internal control points observed by the Group during its mandate was the content of vehicles subject to inspection. The Group could thus conclude that it would be feasible for individuals to carry rough diamonds across the borders between Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbours unnoticed.

Burkina Faso

225. Burkina Faso is currently the only country bordering Côte d'Ivoire that is not a Kimberley Process participant.

226. Investigations by the Group, including in Burkina Faso, have not permitted it to gather evidence that rough diamonds are currently being smuggled out of Côte d'Ivoire through Burkina Faso.

227. The Group nevertheless invites Burkina Faso to remain vigilant and to reinforce border and customs controls along the shared border with Côte d'Ivoire.

Ghana

228. Investigations by the Group have allowed it to trace the activities of a network set up by Abie Zogoé Hervé-Brice and Stephane Kipré, both Ivorian nationals but operating through Ghana, to finance the activities of armed groups loyal to the former Ivorian President, Laurent Gbagbo.

229. Elements gathered by the Group suggest that the aforementioned network has not been in a position to operate freely from Ghana since the end of 2012. The Group links this event to the enforcement by Ghana of measures to prevent such violations of the United Nations sanctions regime from its territory and invites Ghana to remain vigilant on the matter.

230. The Ghanaian authorities contacted by the Group, as well as the Ghanaian banks, have in most cases replied promptly to the requests for information. However, the banks cited confidentiality obligations according to Ghanaian legislation that prevented them from providing information to the Group.

Guinea

231. The Group visited the diamond-producing districts of Banankoro, Kerouané and Macenta in Guinea. The Group met with the police authorities of Kerouané and Banankoro (*Préfet* and *Sous-préfet*) and the authorities in charge of enforcing the diamonds chain of custody, the Comité de gestion de l'exploitation artisanale du diamant (COGEAD) and the Bureau national d'expertise et evaluation des pierres et matières precieuses in Banankoro and had the chance to interview several diamond traders in all three places.

232. COGEAD in Banankoro is responsible for issuing certificates of origin for the entire Guinean rough diamond production (see annex LIV). The certificates of origin issued by COGEAD feed the entire Kimberley Process certification chain in Guinea.

233. The Group was informed by the COGEAD officers about their lack of essential means to duly fulfil their diamond certification mandate. Most notably, COGEAD agents lack the capacity to access most of the active mining sites, as well as to produce tamper-proof certificates of origin (the certificates appended to the present document are simple A4 sheets of paper printed with a regular printer and then signed and stamped by COGEAD).

234. COGEAD communicates relevant data, in the certificates of origin, issued to the authorities in Conakry over the telephone, since they do not have an Internet connection, which further limits the ability to cross-check and verify data coming from the mining areas by the downstream Kimberley Process certification agents.

235. The Group is thus in a position to conclude that the first step in the Guinean rough diamond certification chain is vulnerable to contamination by diamonds of non-Guinean origin.

236. The Group spoke with several diamond traders in Banankoro, Macenta and Kerouané, who all admitted to working for or with Sekou Niangadou and presented several rough diamonds described as originating from Séguéla. These findings corroborate the admissions made by Mr. Niangadou to the Group that he had the capability of smuggling Ivorian rough diamonds to Guinea.

Liberia

237. The Group met with representatives from the Government Diamond Office, responsible for the implementation of the Kimberley Process in Liberia, at the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy in Monrovia.

238. The Government Diamond Office informed the Group that, following the recommendation of the last Kimberley Process review visit to Liberia, from 18 to 27 March 2013, it was working to strengthen the control mechanisms on Liberian rough diamonds, especially in the producing areas.

239. Nevertheless, the Liberian authorities informed the Group that, with the rough diamond evaluation tools currently in use in Liberia, it would be extremely difficult to detect in Monrovia the presence of rough diamonds from Séguéla mixed with a parcel of rough diamonds originating from Liberian production sites.

240. The Group has established information-sharing mechanisms with the Panel of Experts on Liberia to remain alert about the evolution of the rough diamond sector in Liberia that is relevant to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

Mali

241. Mali, which has a limited known diamond production, became a Kimberley Process participant in July 2013 and was expected to submit data on rough diamonds to the Kimberley Process by the first quarter 2014.

242. The Group met with the director of the structure responsible for putting in place the Kimberley Process systems of controls in Bamako, the National Bureau for Expertise and Certification of Rough Diamonds.

243. The director informed the Group that Mali had submitted a template of the Kimberley Process certificate to be validated by Process officials and had requested assistance on how to implement a Process-compliant chain of certification for rough diamonds in Mali.

244. The director informed the Group that Mali would not issue Kimberley Process certificates until it developed its own national production of rough diamonds. Rough diamonds traded in Mali must thus already be accompanied by a valid Kimberley Process certificate of origin from the originating country.

245. The Group remains concerned about the lack of controls by Malian authorities on the activities of rough diamond traders in the Artisanal and Grand Marché areas of Bamako. The Group was able to have access to the Malian partners of Mr. Niangadou and could see diamonds presented as originating from Séguéla.

Sierra Leone

246. Sierra Leone, a Kimberley Process participant, has replied to the requests for information by the Group that were presented in its midterm report (S/2013/605).

247. The Group invites Sierra Leone to actively participate in regional harmonization activities in the framework of the Mano River Union and ECOWAS and to retain the highest vigilance to ensure that no rough diamond intakes from Côte d'Ivoire can infiltrate its national diamond trading chain.

United Arab Emirates

248. The Group visited the United Arab Emirates, in the framework of its investigations about the due-diligence measures in place in the United Arab Emirates, especially at the Dubai Multi-Commodities Centre, to comply with the United Nations sanctions regime.

249. The Group was informed that companies and/or individuals requesting a licence to trade in gold and/or diamonds in the United Arab Emirates must be registered by the relevant authorities and provide proof of their technical competency and financial solvency to operate in the gold and/or diamond sectors. Furthermore, a compliance department performs a background check on companies and/or individuals requesting licences to trade in gold and diamonds.

250. The United Arab Emirates authorities further informed the Group that the Dubai Multi-Commodities Centre is part of the OECD multi-stakeholder group on

due diligence in the procurement of natural resources that holds a teleconference every two weeks. The authorities of the United Arab Emirates pointed out to the Group their concerns regarding the lack of participation in those teleconferences of African diamond-producing countries as well as China, India and the Russian Federation.

251. The Group has nevertheless found that several traders in the souk area of Dubai sell rough diamonds that are not accompanied by Kimberley Process certificates of origin. The Group is particularly concerned by this finding and invites the relevant authorities of the United Arab Emirates to enforce the due-diligence measures imposed by the Kimberley Process with respect to the international trade of rough diamonds.

252. The Group has also observed boats in the Deira port of Dubai unloading goods not accompanied by customs or other documentation. The Group is concerned by this lack of vigilance, which could be used to infiltrate Dubai with rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire.

E. International initiatives relevant to the Ivorian diamond sector

Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

253. The Group, as mandated by paragraphs 23 and 24 of resolution 2101 (2013), has cooperated closely with the Kimberley Process during the course of its mandate and has followed closely the progress of Côte d'Ivoire towards meeting the minimum standards required by the Kimberley Process.

254. The Group attended the Kimberley Process plenary meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2013, and has worked with the Kimberley Process Working Group of Diamonds Experts towards lifting the Kimberley Process administrative barriers that forbade rough diamonds of supposedly Ivorian origin, in the custody of Malian customs since 2007, to be sent abroad for scientific footprinting and fingerprinting.

255. The Group takes note that the Kimberley Process plenary meeting has recognized that Côte d'Ivoire has fulfilled the minimum Kimberley Process requirements as possibly could be achieved under the United Nations embargo.[4] The Kimberley Process plenary has thus expressed that it is in favour of lifting the aforementioned sanctions to allow Côte d'Ivoire to complete the reform of its rough diamond sector and rejoin the legitimate rough diamond trade.

256. The Group considers that the Kimberley Process is the technical body providing assistance to Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbouring States in implementing solid chains of custody of rough diamonds.

257. Nevertheless, Kimberley Process officers with whom the Group met in Johannesburg and Brussels who are in charge of the Côte d'Ivoire dossier have informed the Group that the Kimberley Process does not have the mandate to look into whether the current system of pre-financing of rough diamond operations in Côte d'Ivoire by individuals and organizations linked, directly and indirectly, to

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[4] See www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/system/files/documents/Johannesburg%20Plenary%2 Communique%202013.pdf.

Wattao has had or has the potential to generate undue revenues that can be used to support FRCI elements under his control.

258. Likewise, the aforementioned Kimberley Process officers have also informed the Group that the Kimberley Process has no mandate to control or influence the distortions of prices imposed by the pre-financers of rough diamond operations, such as Mr. Niangadou and his partners, to miners and small buyers in order to gain higher profits from the export of rough diamonds at international market prices. The Group has documented in the previous paragraphs that the profits gained by Mr. Niangadou and his partners, through the unlawful control of the rough diamond market in Séguéla, have also provided support to the FRCI elements under the control of Wattao.

259. The Group has sent a letter to the Kimberley Process detailing its concerns and inviting it to discuss with the Group how to best address those concerns.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

260. In its midterm report (S/2013/605), the Group recommended that the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative reports from Côte d'Ivoire include information on reconciliation of data on the diamonds sector.

261. The Group met with the Ivorian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative secretariat in January 2014 to discuss the inclusion of reconciled data on diamond production and sales coming from SODEMI and the Ministry of Industry and Mines in the annual report of the Initiative. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative informed the Group that it was in the process of drafting the terms of reference for the reconciliators and validators of the next Ivorian report of the Initiative and would consider including the recommendation of the Group in the new terms of reference.

262. The Group considers that publishing the reconciliation of this data would advance efforts towards full transparency in the diamond-trading chain, which would further strengthen the controls on rough diamond trading put into place by the Kimberley Process.

Friends of Côte d'Ivoire

263. During the course of the present mandate, the Group has been the recipient of several requests from members of the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire[5] to support the lifting of the diamonds embargo, mainly on the basis of the assumption that not doing so would disrupt the political will demonstrated so far by the Ivorian authorities in implementing measures to comply with the minimum Kimberley Process requirements.

264. The Group has no particular concerns regarding proactive initiatives of the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire towards the lifting of the diamonds embargo. Nonetheless, the Group would like to invite them, as well as other actors, to avoid confusion between the nature and the mandate of the Group, which reports to the sanctions

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[5] The members of the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire are the embassies of Belgium, Brazil, Canada, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the European Union representative office in Côte d'Ivoire, the Kimberley Process focal point and the Groupe de recherché et de plaidoyer sur les industries extractives.

committee on purely technical considerations, and the political role of the sanctions committee itself.

265. The Friends of Côte d'Ivoire has engaged in a series of capacity-building projects involving cross-border cooperation among States in the region, to strengthen the capacity of those States to enforce credible controls on the diamond-trading chain. The Group appreciates this multiphase regional approach by the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire and encourages it to pursue regional and cross-border capacity-building in order to address the issues of substandard statistics and control systems pointed out by the Kimberley Process.

F. Diamond revenues

Diamond revenues from Séguéla operations

266. Investigations by the Group in Séguéla allowed it to trace back the evolution of baseline diamond prices paid to the miners and the distribution of added value among the different actors operating along the diamond-trading chain, *Groupements à vocation cooperative* (see S/2008/598 and S/2011/271), collectors and exporters over the time, starting prior to the advent of the politico-military crisis in Côte d'Ivoire in 1999.

267. Before 1999, profits along the diamond value chain were shared equally among miners, *Groupements à vocation cooperative*, traders and exporters.

268. When the Forces armées des Forces nouvelles (FAFN) took control of Séguéla in 2002, thus before the introduction of the United Nations sanctions on rough diamonds, it operated in three directions to maximize profit margins at the expense of the other actors in the diamond value chain. Firstly, FAFN took control of mining operations and drastically reduced the baseline price that was granted to the miners. Secondly, it took over completely the role and related share of profits in the trading chain of the *Groupements à vocation cooperative*. Lastly, FAFN taxed the other downstream actors (traders and exporters), further increasing profits. It must be noted that the exporters were those who suffered the smallest erosion of their profit margin with the introduction of the FAFN system, as they remained those who pre-financed all the operations and had access to cash.

269. The FAFN "profit-sharing" scheme was unaffected by the imposition of the United Nations diamond embargo in 2006.

270. After 2011, FAFN was nominally replaced by FRCI, although the chain of command remained unchanged. The financers of diamond operations (the exporters) maintain baseline prices paid to the miners at FAFN levels, using the argument that the embargo prohibited the export of diamonds. With the same pretext, the exporters also reduced the share of the profit that was paid before to the traders, while the share paid to the security forces, now FRCI, remained unchanged. Since Mr. Niangadou and his partners are continuing to export Séguéla diamonds at market prices, their profit margins have greatly increased at the expense of miners and small buyers.

271. The Group thus concludes that the responsible factor for the loss of livelihoods of mining communities in Séguéla is not the United Nations sanctions regime, but rather the lack of control of the redeployed State administration, namely, by

SODEMI and the Regional Directorate of Mines, on how value is added and profits are shared along the diamond-trading chain.

272. Elements analysed by the Group lead to the conclusion that, in the absence of controls over diamond revenue generation and use, the closed pipe diamond trade in Séguéla still allows the monopoly of Mr. Niangadou and his partners to realize unduly high profits, which are in turn shared with the FRCI elements under the control of Wattao in the area.

Diamond operations organized by pro-Gbagbo elements

273. The Group has collected evidence that elements linked to former president Gbagbo have put in place a structure to finance destabilization activities in Côte d'Ivoire from 2011 until at least February 2013 through the sale of gold and rough diamonds.

274. The Group has identified that the aforementioned structure maintained operational hubs in South Africa and Ghana and had in-person meetings and phone interviews in Johannesburg with some of the identified components of this network.

Creators of the scheme

275. The Group has identified Abie Zogoé Hervé-Brice and Stephane Kipré, both Ivorian nationals, as the founders of the network.

276. Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice was the Ambassador of Côte d'Ivoire in South Africa until the end of 2010, when he was forced to leave his functions because of the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. Evidence gathered by the Group (e-mails and in-person interviews) confirms that after ceasing his diplomatic functions in South Africa, he began to organize a diamonds and gold trading network.

277. Between late 2010 and mid-2013, Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice travelled extensively to Ghana, where he resided for several weeks each time. He also travelled in Benin, Guinea, Mali and Sierra Leone.

278. Mr. Kipré, the son-in-law of Laurent Gbagbo, helped Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice establish himself in Ghana and connected him in 2011 with the Presidents of Ghana and Senegal and with other high-profile individuals in Africa and Israel. He used his connections to facilitate diamond deals involving Zimbabwe and the Central African Republic; using escrow funds based in Hong Kong, China. Mr. Kipré figures in the proposed transactions as a facilitator who received a commission on the deals.

Purposes of the network

279. The illicit diamond network had two main purposes. From one side, it was meant to finance the operations of individuals close to the former administration of Laurent Gbagbo to destabilize Côte d'Ivoire. In its final 2013 report (S/2013/228), the Group presented evidence that one such operation led to the assassination of seven United Nations peacekeepers from the Niger in western Côte d'Ivoire by a Liberian militia.

280. The other purpose of the network was to grant personal financial gains to its creators and middlemen through a series of lump sums or facilitation commissions on the value of the sales. Documents in the possession of the Group show that

participants in the network tried to secure commissions of $1 million to $3 million on selected trades.

Structure of the network

281. The structure of the network involved a series of middlemen, operating from South Africa, in charge of matching potential buyers of diamonds and gold with providers. The Group collected evidence confirming the involvement of the following individuals, all residents in South Africa, in the scheme.

282. Ms. Reine "Queen" Osso is an Ivorian national who first met Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice in 2004, when he was the Ivorian ambassador in South Africa. In December 2010, Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice tasked Ms. Osso with setting up the aforementioned network of middlemen. Ms. Osso runs an African arts and ethnic crafts shop in Johannesburg and is referred to in mail exchanges as "Queen". The Group met Ms. Osso in Johannesburg and she confirmed her business partnership with Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice and Mr. Kipré.

283. Ms. Osso has confirmed that the aim of the trading scheme founded by Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice was to finance the destabilization of the regime of President Alassane Ouattara in Côte d'Ivoire.

284. Nahomie Kragbe, also an Ivorian national and business associate of Reine Osso at African Queen Arts, is cited in several e-mails as being another member of the network.

285. Another key middleman in South Africa is Jannie van Deventer, a South African national and Chief Executive Officer of a company named JJP Mining Consultants. Mr. van Deventer provided Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice with a list of gold and diamond sellers in West Africa who were able to trade diamonds from several countries, including Côte d'Ivoire.

286. Mr. van Deventen was also a key element in mounting a scam operation to try to sell 20,000 carats of diamonds accompanied by counterfeit Sierra Leonian Kimberley Process certificates. The diamonds were allegedly hidden by a Ghanaian woman in a safe house in Accra.

External contacts

287. Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice maintained business relations with members of the inner circle of Laurent Gbagbo, who were in exile in Ghana and Angola between 2011 and late 2012. Most notably, the external contacts of Mr. Zogoé Hervé-Brice included Mr. Kadet Bertin, former Minister of Defence under Mr. Gbagbo.

288. The Group was able to identify bank accounts of several participants in the network. However, the banks contacted to support the Group with statements from the accounts mentioned below have not applied bank confidentiality rules in domestic legislation. Details on the bank accounts are set out in annex LV.

G. Diamond footprinting/fingerprinting

289. In its midterm report (S/2013/605), the Group reported on the advancement of the fingerprinting of diamonds of alleged Ivorian origin held in custody by Malian customs and announced that a follow-up in the final report would be provided.

290. The November 2013 plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process in South Africa approved the Administrative Decision Covering Technical Certificates for Scientific Research (AD 01/2013, see annex LVI), lifting any impediment from the Kimberley Process to the shipping of diamonds from Mali (itself a Kimberley Process participant since July 2013) to South Africa to be fingerprinted by the South African agent Mintek.

291. The Group was informed by several diamond experts and traders that diamonds from the Bobi, Diarabana and Toubabouko deposits in Séguéla have no significant differences from those found in the Banankoro deposit in Guinea or those found in Liberia.

X. Individual sanctions

292. The Group continued to investigate possible violations of the individual sanctions (travel ban and assets freeze) in accordance with the measures imposed in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004), as renewed in paragraph 1 and amended in paragraph 4 of resolution 1643 (2005). These individuals are Charles Blé Goudé, Martin Kouakou Fofié and Eugène N'gorang Djué Kouadio. Additionally, with the adoption of Council resolution 1975 (2011), targeted sanctions were imposed on Laurent Gbagbo, Simone Gbagbo, Alcide Djédjé and Pascal Affi N'Guessan.

293. The Group was informed that an official communication of the Council of Ministers of Côte d'Ivoire, dated 8 January 2014, mentioned that following instructions from the Head of State, the Ministry of Justice had been instructed to examine the unfreezing of bank accounts of "some post-electoral crisis ex-prisoners who are benefitting from temporary release" (see annex LVII, para. D-3).

294. The Group wishes to recall paragraphs 166 and 167 of its midterm report (S/2013/605), in which it indicated that, according to the Minister of Justice, Alcide Djédjé and Pascal Affi N'Guessan had been temporarily released from prison.

295. In this regard, the Group addressed a letter dated 26 February 2014 to the Ministry of Justice requesting clarification if it had ordered the unfreezing of assets of one or more individuals subject to targeted United Nations sanctions. To date, the letter remains unanswered.

296. The Group also wishes to indicate that, by its letter dated 7 August 2013 addressed to the Minister of Justice, the Group requested an update of the legal status of Mr. Djédjé and Mr. Affi N'Guessan, after their release from prison. In the letter, the Group also pointed out that the United Nations targeted sanctions imposed on both individuals were still in place.

297. The Group addressed a letter to the Ministry of Economy and Finance dated 20 February 2014, requesting an updated list of all assets, including those in Côte d'Ivoire and abroad, belonging to individuals subject to United Nations targeted sanctions and their current status (frozen or not). To date, the letter remains unanswered.

A. Follow-up on the Central Bank of West African States reports

298. Paragraph 157 of the midterm report (S/2013/605) indicated that the Group awaited information from the Central Bank of West African States concerning bank accounts from three banks in Côte d'Ivoire that did not reply to the initial query launched by the Bank concerning financial information of individuals under United Nations targeted sanctions.

299. On 26 September 2013, the Central Bank of West African States replied to the Group's enquiries, indicating that the three banks, namely the Bank of Africa Côte d'Ivoire, Ecobank Côte d'Ivoire and the United Bank for Africa Côte d'Ivoire, confirmed that they had not opened bank accounts in the name of Ivorian individuals under United Nations targeted sanctions. The letter from the Central Bank of West African States also referred to an update from the banking system in Côte d'Ivoire concerning the situation of the accounts of those individuals (see annex LVIII).

B. Sanctioned individuals

Charles Blé Goudé

300. The Group received an official reply from the Banque pour le financement de l'agriculture concerning a previous query about an account in the name of Mr. Blé Goudé with a balance on 26 December 2012 of CFAF 9,023,100 (as reported to the Group by the Central Bank of West African States). In the response, the Banque pour le financement de l'agriculture indicated that the account had a balance of CFAF 8,978,550 and was currently frozen (see annex LIX).

Martin Kouakou Fofié

301. As indicated in paragraph 160 of the midterm report (S/2013/605), on 4 September 2013 the Group addressed a letter to the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations in order to verify reports that Mr. Fofié may have entered that country under a false passport to undertake a health treatment. The Permanent Mission of Morocco replied on 22 October 2013 that the investigations of the competent authorities confirmed that no person under that name had entered the country.

302. On 4 September 2013, the Group requested information from the Banque atlantique Côte d'Ivoire in order to obtain details about accounts in the name of Mr. Fofié as follows: three checking accounts with a balance of CFAF 19,427,045; two savings accounts with a balance of CFAF 223,089; and one ordinary account with zero balance. To date, the letter remains unanswered.

303. The Group obtained information from various sources indicating that there had been a construction upsurge in Korhogo, since 2013, where Mr. Fofié is the FRCI Commander of the Compagnie territorial de Korhogo, owing mostly to the effort of laundering funds obtained from the illicit exploitation of natural resources and/or illegal taxation.

Eugène N'gorang Kouadio Djué

304. The Group made efforts to get in contact with Mr. Djué through different means but without success. The Group wanted an update of his views concerning the sanctions; for example, whether he was in the process of formally requesting to be delisted. Mr. Djué had a bank account at the Société ivoirienne de banque with a balance of CFAF 8,960, which, according to the report of the Central Bank of West African States, remains frozen since 2007.

Laurent Gbagbo

305. The Group received an official reply from the Banque pour le financement de l'agriculture, dated 19 September 2013, concerning a previous query about two accounts in the name of Mr. Gbagbo with balances of CFAF 11,759,092 and CFAF 59,712,835, respectively (as reported to the Group by the Central Bank of West African States).

306. In the reply, the bank indicated that there was one bank account in the name of Mr. Gbagbo with a balance of CFAF 11,714,542 which was frozen. As for the other account, the bank indicated that it belonged to Simone Gbagbo (see annex LIX).

307. On 13 November 2013, the Group sent a letter to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations in order to request details from a bank account in the Royal Bank of Scotland that was established pursuant to an assets freeze exemption for basic expenses that was granted by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire.

308. The Group sought details of other bank accounts transferring funds to the above-mentioned account. However, to date there has been no reply to the letter.

Simone Gbagbo

309. The Group received an official reply from the Banque pour le financement de l'agriculture concerning a previous query indicating that there is a bank account in the name of Ms. Gbagbo with an amount of CFAF 59,668,285. The bank indicates that the account is frozen (see annex LIX).

Alcide Djédjé

310. On 24 February 2014, the Group met Mr. Djédjé. He expressed his support for the reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire. He also stated that sanctions imposed on him should be lifted.

Pascal Affi N'Guessan

311. On 25 February 2014, the Group met Mr. Affi N'Guessan. He indicated that the sanctions imposed on him were not justified. He claimed to be working for peace and reconciliation in the country. Mr. Affi N'Guessan also mentioned that he would continue to work despite the sanctions, recognizing that they were a hurdle, preventing his travel and access to financial means.

XI. Recommendations

312. The Group believes that the recommendations contained in the midterm report (S/2013/605, paras. 168-186) remain valid, but notes the need for measures to be taken in specific areas of its mandate.

313. The recommendations of the Group are set out below.

(a) *General*

314. The Group recommends that the Security Council consider the insertion of an exemption procedure for transit through Côte d'Ivoire of embargoed goods destined for other peacekeeping operations. UNOCI should also monitor closely the transit; electronic tracking devices should be used for monitoring.

315. The Group recommends that UNOCI maintain its Integrated Embargo Monitoring Unit at an appropriate level of regular staff in order to perform its duties.

(b) *Arms*

316. The Group recommends that the Committee consider communicating to Côte d'Ivoire the necessity of applying for an exemption request for any kind of reconfiguration of vehicles with lethal equipment and weapons.

317. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire include in its notifications and exemption requests for lethal and non-lethal ammunition a detailed description of the markings (including year of production and manufacturer) and reference numbers on the crates and packages.

318. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire, in its notifications and exemption requests, divide the materiel requested by category of items in accordance with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of tariff nomenclature.

319. The Group recommends that MINUSMA conduct a periodic inventory of the lethal and non-lethal materiel at the disposal of the Ivorian military contingent in Mali.

320. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire maintain a registry of weapons and related materiel imported since the imposition of sanctions measures in 2004.

(c) *Finance*

321. The Group recommends that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire facilitate the Group's investigations by replying to its letters, in particular the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Industry and Mines, the Ministry of the Interior and Moussa Dosso, granting access to all necessary financial documents and ensuring that Ivorian-registered companies do likewise.

322. The Group recommends that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continue implementing all measures necessary to combat the illicit taxation, exploitation and trafficking outside of the country of agricultural and mineral products and all resources as an important measure to prevent diversion and accumulation of funds that could be used for the purchase of arms and related materiel.

323. The Group recommends that Ivorian authorities make all efforts to participate in the OECD-hosted implementation programme with regard to the due-diligence guidelines for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas, and to reach out to international organizations with a view to taking advantage of lessons learned from other initiatives and countries that have and are confronting similar issues on artisanal mining as indicated in paragraph 25 of resolution 2101 (2013).

324. The Group recommends that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continue to implement all measures necessary to combat illicit checkpoints and illegal taxation systems throughout the country and more specifically in the west, and to inform the Group of Experts accordingly.

325. The Group recommends that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire continue to take measures in order to prevent and combat possible cases of fraud within the State agencies, most notably in those with tax-collecting functions, with a view to preventing diversion of funds that could be used for the purchase of arms and related materiel.

326. The Group recommends that the members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union take all measures necessary to prevent bulk smuggling of cash denominated in West African CFA francs within their territories.

(d) Customs and transport

327. The Group recommends that all military and related shipments destined to MINUSMA should transit through States that are not subject to an arms embargo imposed by the Security Council.

328. The Group recommends that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire implement the recognition of customs as the front-line administration at national borders for controlling the movement of goods and raise awareness among the public concerning the specific mandates and roles of the other border agencies.

329. The Group recommends that UNOCI finalize its assistance to Ivorian authorities in re-establishing normal customs and border control operations, as agreed in its consolidated security sector reform project in 2012, by releasing to the Government the containers of equipment and material procured for that purpose currently stored at the Anyama demobilization centre.

330. The Group recommends that WCO, in consultation with its members, develop, within its instruments, a legal framework to enable the enforcement of the Security Council embargo decisions targeting the movement of goods.

331. The Group recommends that WCO and UNODC consider the improvement of the monitoring of the global Security Council embargo decisions targeting the movement of goods through the implementation of their SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE Framework) and the global Container Control Programme.

332. The Group recommends that ECOWAS and the WCO Regional Office of Capacity-building for West and Central Africa, in cooperation with international organizations, bilateral or multilateral partners, international trade associations and United Nations agencies, include the WCO-coordinated Border Management, the WCO-SAFE Framework and the WCO-UNODC global Container Control

Programme in their programme of strengthening regional capacity-building and to take account of the Security Council embargo sanctions regime and other measures imposed on Côte d'Ivoire to improve the embargo-monitoring capacity of their member States.

(e) Diamonds

333. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire actively seek support from its partners to develop and finance a comprehensive training and sensitization programme on measures to combat fraud in the rough diamond trading chain and to effectively implement steps to secure the chain of custody of rough diamonds for the national enforcement bodies.

334. The Group recommends that Ivorian authorities implement the highest due-diligence standards regarding the financial affiliation and beneficial ownership of individuals and/or companies applying for permits to operate diamond-buying houses. Due diligence shall ensure that no individual and/or company responsible for violation of the United Nations diamond embargo, including but not limited to Sekou Niangadou, Abdoul Kone, El Hadj Thiam and Kone Orange, nor any individual and/or company linked, directly or indirectly, with the former FAFN control structure in Séguéla, is allowed to receive permits to operate buying houses.

335. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire seek assistance from its partners in implementing financial due diligence in the selection of the buying houses. This aspect being beyond coverage of the Kimberley Process, the Process will thus not be in a position to assist Côte d'Ivoire.

336. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire provide details on the measures meant to ensure a transparent dialogue with and procedure for the selection of the individuals and/or companies applying for buying houses permits.

337. The Group recommends that SODEMI and the Ministry of Industry and Mines design and implement grievance mechanisms for the operators of the diamond value chain to receive timely information on whether downstream buyers are artificially manipulating, to their advantage, the price they pay to upstream actors (miners and subcollectors). Promoting grievance mechanisms will increase the appeal of SODEMI and the Regional Directorate of Mines through the miners and first-level diamond buyers, thus reducing their concerns with rumours of corruption or alignment of the SODEMI and Regional Directorate of Mines in favour of the downstream buyers.

338. The Group recommends that Mali advance rapidly, with technical support from the Kimberley Process, in putting into place the chain of custody measures that will allow it to issue certificates of standard quality.

339. The Group recommends that Mali establish a system of statistics on internal diamond trading that is compliant with the minimum standards imposed by the Kimberley Process and that transmits these statistics periodically to the Process.

340. The Group recommends that the competent Malian authorities increase monitoring of the activities of gold and precious stone traders in the Artisanal and Grand Marché areas of Bamako, as the Group has found the presence of diamonds from Séguéla producing areas in those zones, traded by Malian nationals linked to Sekou Niangadou (alias Petit Sekou or Sekou Tortiya).

341. The Group recommends that Mali increase its vigilance with respect to cross-border movements, especially but not limited to those between Côte d'Ivoire and Mali, of its nationals known to be involved in diamond trade, including by enhancing information-sharing with the relevant authorities of Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.

342. The Group recommends that Guinea strengthen the operational capability of COGEAD in Banankoro, including but not limited to providing it with vehicles to monitor the large diamond-producing areas, with the ability to transmit disaggregated data on diamond production to the Ministry of Mines in Conakry and ensuring the modernization of the mining cadastre.

343. The Group recommends that Guinea make more tamper-proof the registration forms for diamonds and other gems issued by COGEAD, in addition to developing mechanisms to allow easy cross-checking of the information attached to a diamond parcel in order to detect tampered COGEAD forms. This should be done in cooperation with the Kimberley Process in the framework of the activities to strengthen cooperation and integration on diamond chains of custody among the Mano River Union members.

344. The Group recommends that Guinea increase vigilance on the activity of traders and diamond buying offices in Banankoro, Kerouané and Macenta, since the Group has found the presence of diamonds from Séguéla in those areas, traded by individuals working for Mr. Niangadou.

345. The Group recommends that the competent authorities of the United Arab Emirates increase vigilance with respect to the activities of rough diamond traders in the souk area of Dubai that trade rough diamonds that are not accompanied by Kimberley Process certificates.

346. The Group recommends that the competent authorities of the United Arab Emirates increase monitoring of the activities of unregistered ships and operators in the Deira area of Dubai that the Group has seen unloading merchandise not supported by any customs declaration.

347. The Group recommends that the Ivorian secretariat of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative should pursue working on the terms of reference for the reconciliator and validator of the Initiative report in order to include reconciled data from the diamonds sector (SODEMI and Ministry of Industry and Mines) as an annex to the annual Initiative report. The terms of reference should clarify that the annex shall not be taken into account by the validator in determining the compliance of Côte d'Ivoire with the Initiative requirements.

348. The Group recommends that Côte d'Ivoire produce and make available a footprinting and fingerprinting of diamonds from its known active deposits in Séguéla (Bobi, Diarabana and Toubabouko) and Tortiya areas.

349. The Group recommends that Mano River Union member States produce footprinting and fingerprinting of diamonds from their respective known active deposits in order to prevent the mixing of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire with the national production of neighbouring countries.

350. The Group recommends that the footprinting and fingerprinting of diamonds from Tarkwa in Ghana also be made available to fully assess their degree of compatibility with diamonds from the Ivorian deposits in Tortiya.

(f) Individual sanctions

351. The Group recommends that all financial-related institutions in Côte d'Ivoire, including the tax and cadastral agency, the Central Bank of West African States and all public and private banks and financial institutions, take immediate measures to comply fully with the Security Council resolutions imposing targeted sanctions on Ivorian individuals, in particular the assets freeze, and that the Member States concerned inform the Committee accordingly.

352. The Group also recommends that all Member States take the measures necessary to assure that their financial institutions fully implement and raise awareness of the obligation to comply with the targeted sanctions regime against Ivorian individuals under United Nations targeted sanctions.

353. The Group recommends that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire conduct a comprehensive financial investigation of all assets and financial-related information pertaining to all the sanctioned individuals and share the results with the Group of Experts.

354. The Group recommends including Sekou Niangadou in the consolidated travel ban and assets freeze list for having repeatedly violated and continuing to violate the diamonds embargo since 2006.

Annex 1

Meetings and consultations held by the Group of Experts in the course of its mandate

BELGIUM

Multilateral and bilateral entities

European Commission; Kimberley Process Working Group of Diamond Experts, Antwerp World Diamond Centre, Belgian Federal Police

BURKINA FASO

Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

COTE D'IVOIRE

Government

Prime Minister; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Public Function; Ministry of Industry and Mines; Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Justice; General Directorate of Customs; Director of the President's Office, Chief of Staff of FRCI, *Autorité de Régulation du Coton et de l'Anacarde*, *Direction générale du Trésor – Bouaké*, Kimberley Process Secretariat; *Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI); Service d'Expertise et d'Evaluation des Pierres et Metaux Précieux (SEEPMP)*

Diplomatic missions

Embassy of France, Embassy of the United States, Embassy of Belgium, European Union Delegation

Multilateral and bilateral entities

United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

WCO-Regional Office of Capacity Building for West and Central Africa

FRANCE

Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GUINEA

Government

Comité de Gestion de l'Exploitation Artisanale du Diamant (COGEAD); *Bureau National d'Expertise et evaluation des pierres et matières precieuses* (BNE); Prefecture of Kerouané; Sous-prefecture of Banankoro

LIBERIA

Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy

MALI

Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Mines

Multilateral and bilateral entities

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

RWANDA

Multilateral and bilateral entities

OECD; ICGLR; Embassy of South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA

Multilateral and bilateral entities

Kimberley Process

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Industry

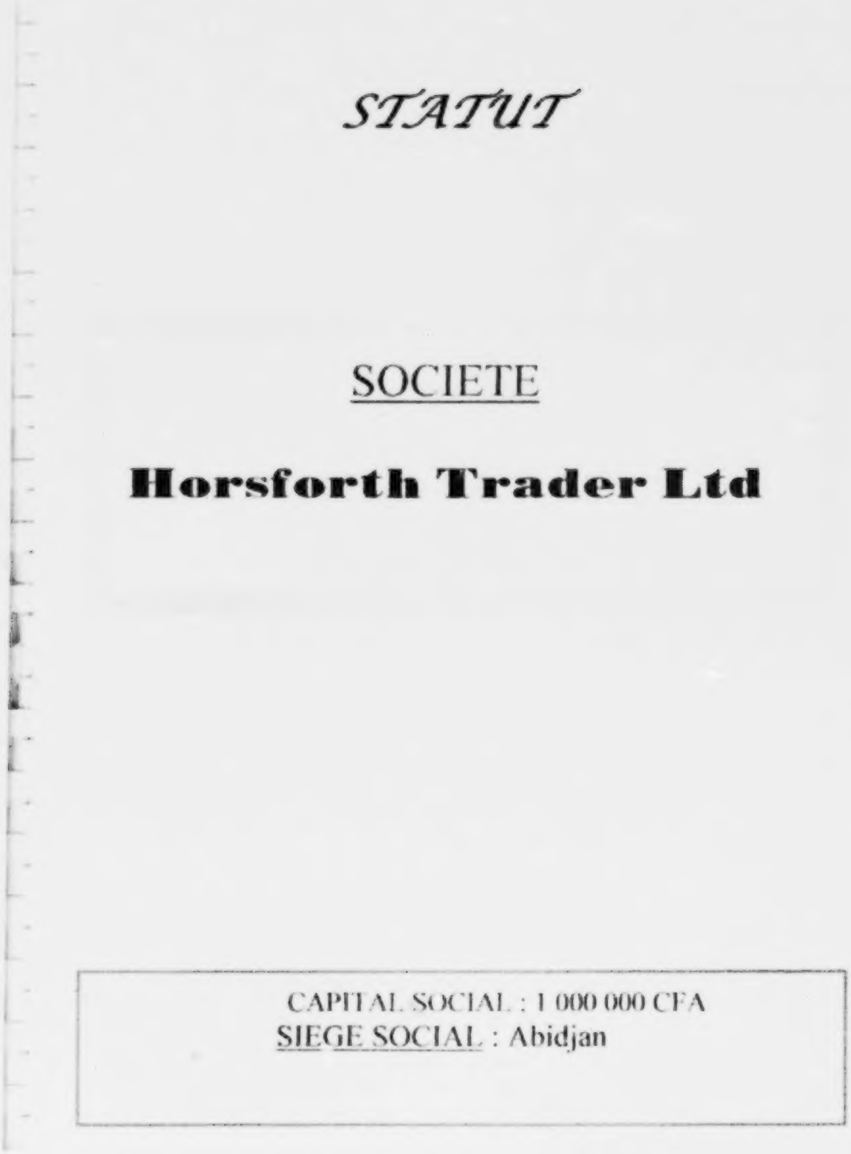
Dubai Multi-Commodity Center (DMCC)

Annex 2

ARMS

Horsforth T Ltd

Statutes of the company



STATUT

SOCIETE

Horsforth Trader Ltd

CAPITAL SOCIAL : 1 000 000 CFA
SIEGE SOCIAL : Abidjan

STATUTS

« Horsforth Trader Ltd.» Société à Responsabilité limitée au capital social de 1 000 000 FCFA. Siège social : Abidjan Plateau, Immeuble Amiral. **01 BP 3337 Abidjan 01, TEL: +225 20 33 11 01 / Fax : +225 20 33 19 19**
E-mail: horsforth.trader@gmail.com

TITRE 1. FORME - OBJET - DENOMINATION

Article 1 : Forme.

Il est formé entre les soussignés :

Monsieur **CHKROUN DANIEL**, né le 14/04/1959 à NAHARIYA (ISRAEL), Directeur de Société, de nationalité Française ;

une société à responsabilité limitée qui sera régie par les lois en vigueur et par les présents statuts.

Article 2 : Objet.

La société a pour objet

- Commerce général international
- Travaux de Construction et de réhabilitation de Bâtiments (Tout corps d'état)
- Travaux de construction de routes et d'ouvrage d'art
- Expertise et Promotion immobilière
- Fourniture d'équipements divers
- Gestion des projets – Infrastructures (Transport, Pétrole, Communication...)

Article 3 : Dénomination.

La dénomination sociale de la société est Horsforth Trader Ltd. :

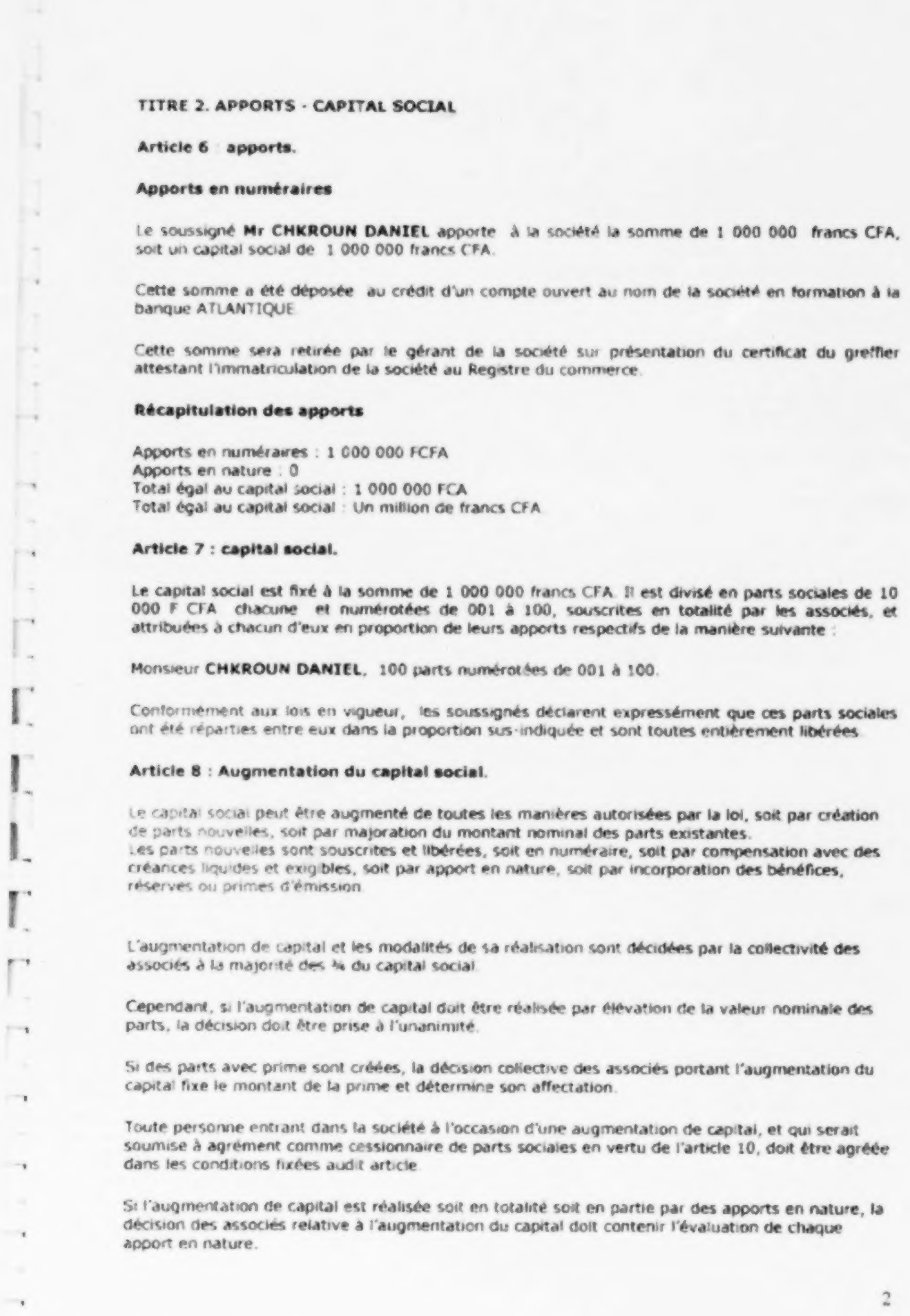
Dans les actes et documents émanant de la société et destinés aux tiers (notamment les lettres, factures, annonces, publication, et autres documents), la dénomination sociale devra être indiquée, précédée ou suivie immédiatement des mots « société à responsabilité limitée » ou des initiales « S.A.R.L. » et de l'énonciation du montant du capital social.

Article 4 :

Le siège social est fixé à ABIDJAN.
Il pourra être transféré en tout autre endroit de la même ville par simple décision du gérant et en tout autre lieu par décision des associés représentant au moins les ¾ du capital social.

Article 5 :

La durée de la société est fixée à 99 ans qui commenceront à courir à compter de son immatriculation au Registre du commerce et des sociétés.
Au terme de cette durée, une prorogation sera nécessaire pour éviter la dissolution de la société.



TITRE 2. APPORTS - CAPITAL SOCIAL

Article 6 : apports.

Apports en numéraires

Le soussigné **Mr CHKROUN DANIEL** apporte à la société la somme de 1 000 000 francs CFA, soit un capital social de 1 000 000 francs CFA.

Cette somme a été déposée au crédit d'un compte ouvert au nom de la société en formation à la banque ATLANTIQUE.

Cette somme sera retirée par le gérant de la société sur présentation du certificat du greffier attestant l'immatriculation de la société au Registre du commerce.

Récapitulation des apports

Apports en numéraires : 1 000 000 FCFA
Apports en nature : 0
Total égal au capital social : 1 000 000 FCA
Total égal au capital social : Un million de francs CFA

Article 7 : capital social.

Le capital social est fixé à la somme de 1 000 000 francs CFA. Il est divisé en parts sociales de 10 000 F CFA chacune et numérotées de 001 à 100, souscrites en totalité par les associés, et attribuées à chacun d'eux en proportion de leurs apports respectifs de la manière suivante :

Monsieur **CHKROUN DANIEL**, 100 parts numérotées de 001 à 100.

Conformément aux lois en vigueur, les soussignés déclarent expressément que ces parts sociales ont été réparties entre eux dans la proportion sus-indiquée et sont toutes entièrement libérées.

Article 8 : Augmentation du capital social.

Le capital social peut être augmenté de toutes les manières autorisées par la loi, soit par création de parts nouvelles, soit par majoration du montant nominal des parts existantes.
Les parts nouvelles sont souscrites et libérées, soit en numéraire, soit par compensation avec des créances liquides et exigibles, soit par apport en nature, soit par incorporation des bénéfices, réserves ou primes d'émission.

L'augmentation de capital et les modalités de sa réalisation sont décidées par la collectivité des associés à la majorité des ¾ du capital social.

Cependant, si l'augmentation de capital doit être réalisée par élévation de la valeur nominale des parts, la décision doit être prise à l'unanimité.

Si des parts avec prime sont créées, la décision collective des associés portant l'augmentation du capital fixe le montant de la prime et détermine son affectation.

Toute personne entrant dans la société à l'occasion d'une augmentation de capital, et qui serait soumise à agrément comme cessionnaire de parts sociales en vertu de l'article 10, doit être agréée dans les conditions fixées audit article.

Si l'augmentation de capital est réalisée soit en totalité soit en partie par des apports en nature, la décision des associés relative à l'augmentation du capital doit contenir l'évaluation de chaque apport en nature.

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Article 9 : Réduction du capital social.

La réduction du capital social est autorisée par l'assemblée des associés représentant au moins les ¾ du capital social. En aucun cas elle ne peut porter atteinte à l'égalité des associés.
La réduction de capital à un montant inférieur au minimum légal doit être suivie dans le délai d'un an d'une augmentation de capital ayant pour effet de le porter à ce minimum, à moins que dans le même délai la société ne se transforme en une société d'une autre forme ou bien qu'elle préfère procéder à une dissolution anticipée, après avoir mis ses représentants en demeure de régulariser la situation.

TITRE 3. PARTS SOCIALES - CESSION DE PARTS

Article 10 :

Les parts sociales sont souscrites en totalité par les associés, qu'elles représentent les apports en nature ou en numéraire.

Les parts sociales ne peuvent être représentées par des titres négociables, nominatifs ou au porteur. Il est interdit à la société d'émettre des valeurs mobilières sous peine de nullité de l'émission.

Le titre de chaque associé résulte uniquement des présents statuts, des actes ultérieurs qui pourraient modifier le capital social et des cessions qui seraient régulièrement consenties.

Article 11 : Droits et obligations des parts sociales.

Chaque part sociale donne droit, proportionnellement au nombre de parts existantes, à une quotité dans la propriété de l'actif social, dans le partage des bénéfices et dans le boni de liquidation. Chaque part sociale donne également droit de participer aux décisions collectives. Toute part sociale donne droit à une voix dans tous les votes et délibérations.

Les associés ne sont tenus à l'égard des tiers qu'à concurrence du montant de leur apport. Toutefois, ils sont solidairement responsables, vis-à-vis des tiers pendant 5 ans, de la valeur attribuée aux apports en nature.

La propriété d'une part emporte de plein droit adhésion aux statuts et aux résolutions régulièrement prises par les associés. Les droits et obligations attachées aux parts les suivent dans quelques mains qu'elles passent. Les représentants, ayant-droits, conjoints et héritiers d'un associé ne peuvent, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, requérir l'apposition de scellés sur les biens et valeurs de la société, ni en demander le partage. Ils doivent, pour l'exercice de leurs droits, s'en référer aux inventaires sociaux et aux décisions collectives des associés.

Une décision collective des associés représentant les ¾ des parts sociales peut décider le regroupement des parts sociales en parts d'un nominal plus élevé ou leur division en parts sociales d'un nominal plus faible. La réunion des parts sociales en une seule main n'entraîne pas la dissolution de la société. L'associé unique est alors tenu de mettre les statuts en harmonie avec les dispositions légales dans le meilleur délai.

Article 12 : indivisibilité des parts sociales.

Les parts sociales sont indivisibles à l'égard de la société.
Les propriétaires indivisaires sont tenus de se faire représenter auprès de la société par un mandataire unique. A défaut d'entente, il appartient au président du tribunal de commerce de statuer en référé à la désignation de ce mandataire, à la demande de l'indivisaire le plus diligent. Sauf convention contraire, expressément acceptée par la société, l'usufruitier représente valablement le nu-propriétaire à l'égard de la société dans les décisions ordinaires et le nu-propriétaire représente l'usufruitier dans les décisions extraordinaires.

Article 13 : cession des parts sociales.

Toute cession de parts sociales doit être constatée par acte notarié ou sous seing privé. Elle doit dans tous les cas être écrite. Pour être opposable à la société, elle doit lui être signifiée par exploit d'huissier ou être acceptée par elle par acte notarié. Pour être opposable aux tiers, elle doit être déposée au Registre du Commerce.

La cession à des tiers étrangers à la société n'est possible qu'après consentement de la majorité des associés représentant au moins les ¾ du capital social.

Le projet de cession est notifié à la société et à chacun des associés par acte extra-judiciaire ou par lettre recommandée avec accusé de réception.

Dans le délai de 8 jours à compter de cette notification, le gérant doit convoquer l'assemblée des associés, pour qu'elle délibère sur le projet de cession des parts sociales, ou consulter les associés par écrit sur ce projet. La décision de la société est notifiée au cédant par lettre recommandée avec accusé de réception. Si la société n'a pas fait connaître sa décision dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la dernière des notifications prévues au présent alinéa, le consentement à la cession est réputée acquis.

Si la société a refusé de consentir à la cession, les associés sont tenus, dans le délai de trois mois à compter de ce refus, d'acquérir ou de faire acquérir ces parts à un prix fixé dans les conditions prévues par la loi. A la demande du gérant, ce délai peut être prolongé une seule fois par décision du président du tribunal de commerce statuant par ordonnance sur requête non susceptible de recours et sans que cette prolongation puisse excéder 6 mois. La désignation de l'expert prévu par la loi est faite par le président du tribunal de commerce.

La société peut également, avec le consentement de l'associé cédant, décider dans le même délai de réduire le capital social du montant de la valeur nominale des parts de cet associé et de racheter ses parts au prix déterminé dans les conditions prévues ci-dessus.

Si, à l'expiration du délai imparti, la société n'a pas racheté ou fait racheter les parts, l'associé peut réaliser la cession initialement prévue.

Sauf en cas de succession, de liquidation de communauté de biens entre époux ou de donation au profit d'un conjoint, ascendant ou descendant, l'associé ne peut se prévaloir des dispositions ci-dessus s'il détient ses parts depuis moins de deux ans.

Les parts sociales sont librement transmissibles par voie de succession ou en cas de liquidation de communauté de biens entre époux, et librement cessibles entre conjoints et entre ascendants.

Les statuts peuvent toutefois prévoir que conjoint, héritier, ascendant ou descendant ne peut devenir associé qu'après avoir été agréé par les autres associés, dans un délai n'excédant pas ceux prévus ci-dessus pour n'importe quel tiers. Pour permettre la consultation des associés sur cet agrément, les héritiers, ayants-droit et conjoints doivent justifier de leur qualité dans les trois mois du décès par la production de l'expédition d'un acte notarié ou de l'extrait d'un intitulé d'inventaire.

Dans les huit jours de la réception de ces documents, la gérance adresse à chacun des associés survivants une lettre recommandée avec accusé de réception faisant part du décès, mentionnant les qualités des héritiers, ayants-droit ou conjoint de l'associé décédé et du nombre de ses parts, afin que les associés se prononcent sur leur agrément. En cas de dissolution de communauté, le partage est notifié par l'époux le plus diligent par acte extra-judiciaire ou par lettre recommandée avec accusé de réception à la société et à chacun des associés. A compter de l'envoi de la lettre recommandée par la société au cas de décès ou de la réception par celle-ci de la notification au cas de dissolution de communauté, l'agrément est donnée ou refusé dans les conditions prévues ci-dessus pour les cessions entre vifs. Les parts sociales sont librement cessibles entre associés. Les dispositions qui précèdent sont applicables à tous les cas de cessions, alors même qu'elles auraient lieu par adjudication, en vertu d'une décision de justice, ou par voie de fusion ou d'apport, ou encore au titre d'attribution en nature à la liquidation d'une autre société.

Si la société a donné son consentement à un projet de nantissement de parts sociales, soit par notification de sa décision à l'intéressé, soit par défaut de réponse dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la demande, ce consentement emportera agrément du cessionnaire en cas de réalisation forcée des parts sociales selon les dispositions légales, à moins que la société ne préfère, après la cession, racheter sans délai les parts en vue de réduire le capital social.

Article 14 : décès, interdiction, faillite d'un associé.

Le décès, l'interdiction, l'incapacité, la faillite ou la déconfiture de l'un des associés, personne physique, ainsi que le redressement judiciaire d'un associé personne morale n'entraînent pas la dissolution de la société.

TITRE 4. GERANCE DE LA SARL

Article 15 : nomination des gérants.

La société est gérée par une ou plusieurs personnes physiques qui peuvent être choisies en dehors des associés. En l'absence de dispositions contraires, les gérants sont nommés pour la durée de la société. Les gérants statutaires sont nommés dans les statuts et les autres gérants sont nommés par décision des associés représentant plus de la moitié du capital social. Le premier gérant de la société est **Monsieur CHKROUN DANIEL**, de nationalité **Française**. Tous les gérants nommés pour une durée déterminée sont rééligibles.

Monsieur CHKROUN DANIEL déclare accepter la fonction qui lui est confiée. Le gérant a seul la signature sociale. Il doit consacrer aux affaires sociales tout son temps et tous les soins nécessaires.

Le gérant peut résilier ses fonctions, mais seulement en prévenant chacun des associés au oins trois mois à l'avance par lettre recommandé avec accusé de réception.

Article 16 : pouvoirs des gérants.

Dans les rapports entre associé, le gérant peut faire tous les actes de gestion dans l'intérêt de la société. En cas de pluralité de gérants, ceux-ci détiennent séparément les pouvoirs, sauf le droit pour chacun de s'opposer à toute opération avant qu'elle ne soit conclue. Dans les rapports avec les tiers, le gérant ou chacun des gérants s'ils sont plusieurs, est investi des pouvoirs les plus étendus pour agir en toutes circonstances au nom de la société, sous réserve des pouvoirs que la loi attribue expressément aux associés.

A titre de règlement intérieur, et sans que cette clause puisse être opposable aux tiers, il est convenu que le gérant ne peut, sans y être autorisé par une décision des associés, acheter, vendre ou échanger tous immeubles ou fonds de commerce, contracter des emprunts pour le compte de la société autre que les découverts normaux en banque, constituer une hypothèque sur les immeubles sociaux ou un nantissement sur le fonds de commerce.

L'opposition formée par un gérant aux actes d'un autre gérant est sans effet à l'égard des tiers, à moins qu'ils en aient eu connaissance.

Article 17 : rémunération des gérants.

En rémunération de ses fonctions, le gérant a droit à un traitement qui est fixé par décision ordinaire des associés ainsi qu'au remboursement de ses frais de représentation et de déplacement.

Article 18 : convention entre le gérant ou un associé et la société.

Sous réserve des interdictions légales, les conventions entre la société et l'un des associés ou gérants sont soumises aux formalités de présentation à l'assemblée des associés prescrites par la loi.

Les conventions non approuvées produisent néanmoins leurs effets, à charge pour le gérant ou l'associé contractant de supporter individuellement ou solidairement, selon les cas, les conséquences du contrat préjudiciable à la société.

Ces dispositions ne sont pas applicables aux conventions portant sur des opérations courantes et conclues à des conditions normales.

Article 19 : révocation des gérants.

Le gérant est révoqué par décision des associés représentant plus de la moitié du capital social. Si la révocation est décidée sans juste motif, elle peut donner lieu à des dommages et intérêts. En outre, le gérant est révocable par les tribunaux pour cause légitime à la demande de tout associé.

TITRE 5. DECISIONS COLLECTIVES

La volonté des associés s'exprime par des décisions collectives qui obligent, même absents, dissidents ou incapables.

Article 20 : forme, quorum, majorité.

Les décisions collectives sont prises, soit en assemblée, soit par consultation écrite des associés, au choix de l'organe de la société ayant provoqué la décision.

Toutefois, les décisions collectives concernant les comptes sociaux ne peuvent être prises qu'en assemblée.

Les associés ne peuvent, si ce n'est à l'unanimité, changer la nationalité de la société. Toute autre modification des statuts, prise en assemblée extraordinaire, ainsi que l'agrément aux cessions ou mutations de parts sociales, sont décidés par des associés représentant au moins les ¾ du capital social. La majorité ne peut obliger un associé à augmenter son engagement social.

Les autres décisions prises en assemblée ou lors de consultation écrites sont adoptées par un ou plusieurs associés représentant plus de la moitié du capital social. Si cette majorité n'est pas obtenue, les associés sont selon les cas, convoqués ou consultés une seconde fois et les décisions sont prises à la majorité des votes émis, quelle que soit la portion de capital représentée. La révocation d'un gérant est toujours prononcée par des associés représentant plus de la moitié du capital social. Les décisions prises conformément au présent paragraphe sont dites décisions ordinaires.

Article 21 : droit de communication des associés.

A toute époque, tout associé a le droit, au siège social, d'obtenir la délivrance d'une copie certifiée conforme des statuts en vigueur au jour de la demande.

La société doit annexer à ce document la liste des gérants, et ne peut, pour cette délivrance, exiger le paiement d'une somme supérieure à 2000 f cfa.

Droit lui est également donné de prendre connaissance par lui-même des comptes de résultats, bilans, inventaires, rapports soumis aux assemblées et procès verbaux de ces assemblées concernant les trois derniers exercices. L'associé peut prendre une copie de ces documents à l'exception des inventaires.

Lors de toute consultation des associés, soit par écrit, soit en assemblée générale, chacun d'eux a le droit d'obtenir communication des documents et informations nécessaires pour lui permettre de se prononcer en connaissance de cause et de porter un jugement sur la gestion de la société.

Article 22 : décisions prises en assemblée.

Convocation

La convocation est faite par le ou l'un des gérants. En cas de décès du gérant unique, tout associé peut pourvoir à son remplacement.

Un ou plusieurs associés, représentant au moins un quart en nombre et en capital ou la moitié en capital, peuvent demander la réunion d'une assemblée.

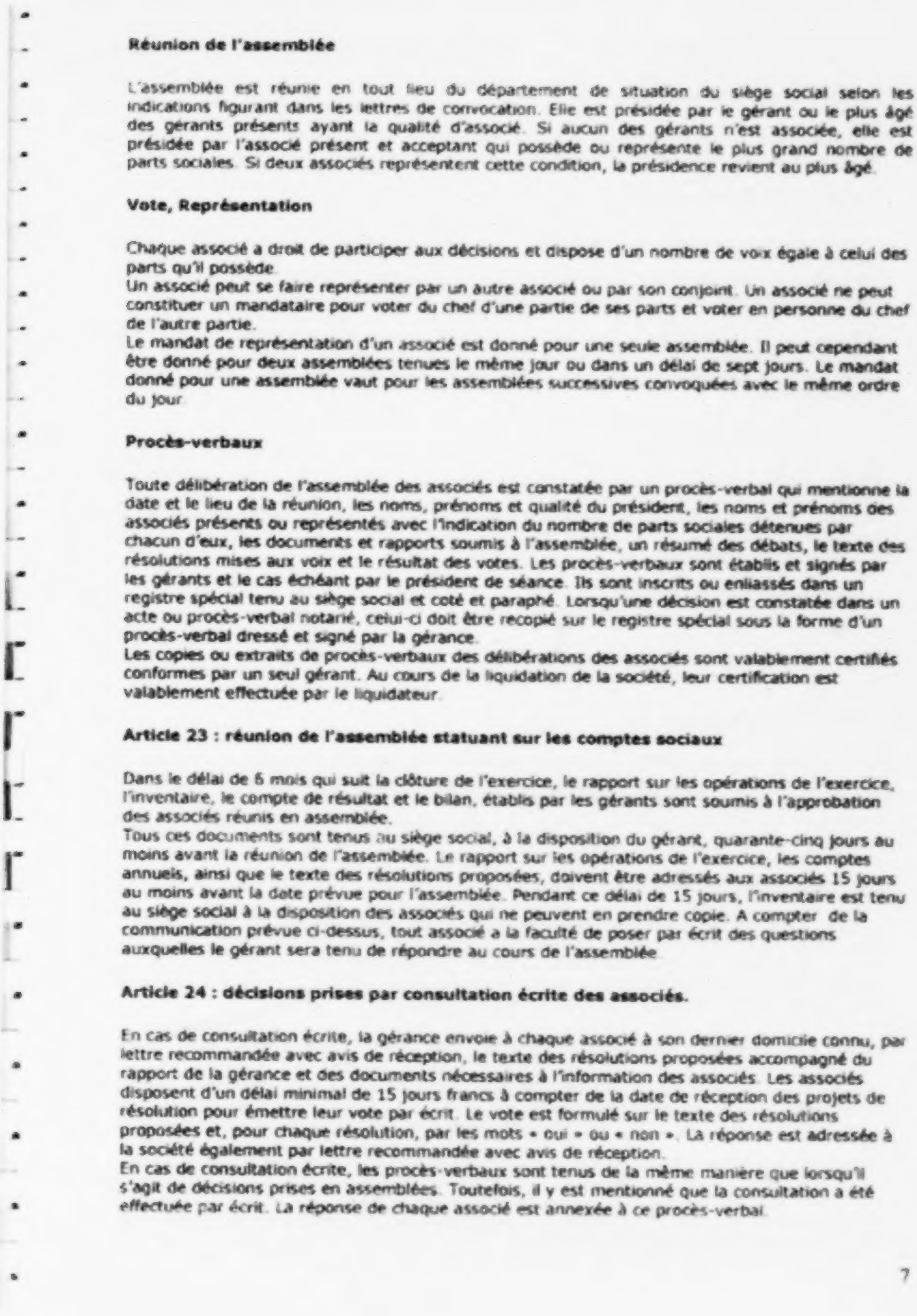
De même, tout associé peut demander en justice la désignation d'un mandataire chargé de convoquer l'assemblée et de fixer un ordre du jour.

Les associés sont convoqués quinze jours francs au moins avant la réunion de l'assemblée, par lettre recommandée indiquant son ordre du jour. Toute assemblée irrégulièrement convoquée peut être annulée. Toutefois, l'action en nullité n'est pas recevable lorsque tous les associés étaient présents ou représentés.

Ordre du jour

L'ordre du jour des assemblées est arrêté par l'auteur de la convocation.

Sous réserve des questions diverses qui ne doivent représenter qu'une minime importance, les questions inscrites à l'ordre du jour sont libellées de telle sorte que leur contenu et leur portée apparaissent clairement, sans qu'il y ait lieu de s'en porter à d'autres documents. L'assemblée ne peut délibérer sur une question qui n'est pas à l'ordre du jour.



Réunion de l'assemblée

L'assemblée est réunie en tout lieu du département de situation du siège social selon les indications figurant dans les lettres de convocation. Elle est présidée par le gérant ou le plus âgé des gérants présents ayant la qualité d'associé. Si aucun des gérants n'est associée, elle est présidée par l'associé présent et acceptant qui possède ou représente le plus grand nombre de parts sociales. Si deux associés représentent cette condition, la présidence revient au plus âgé.

Vote, Représentation

Chaque associé a droit de participer aux décisions et dispose d'un nombre de voix égale à celui des parts qu'il possède.
Un associé peut se faire représenter par un autre associé ou par son conjoint. Un associé ne peut constituer un mandataire pour voter du chef d'une partie de ses parts et voter en personne du chef de l'autre partie.
Le mandat de représentation d'un associé est donné pour une seule assemblée. Il peut cependant être donné pour deux assemblées tenues le même jour ou dans un délai de sept jours. Le mandat donné pour une assemblée vaut pour les assemblées successives convoquées avec le même ordre du jour.

Procès-verbaux

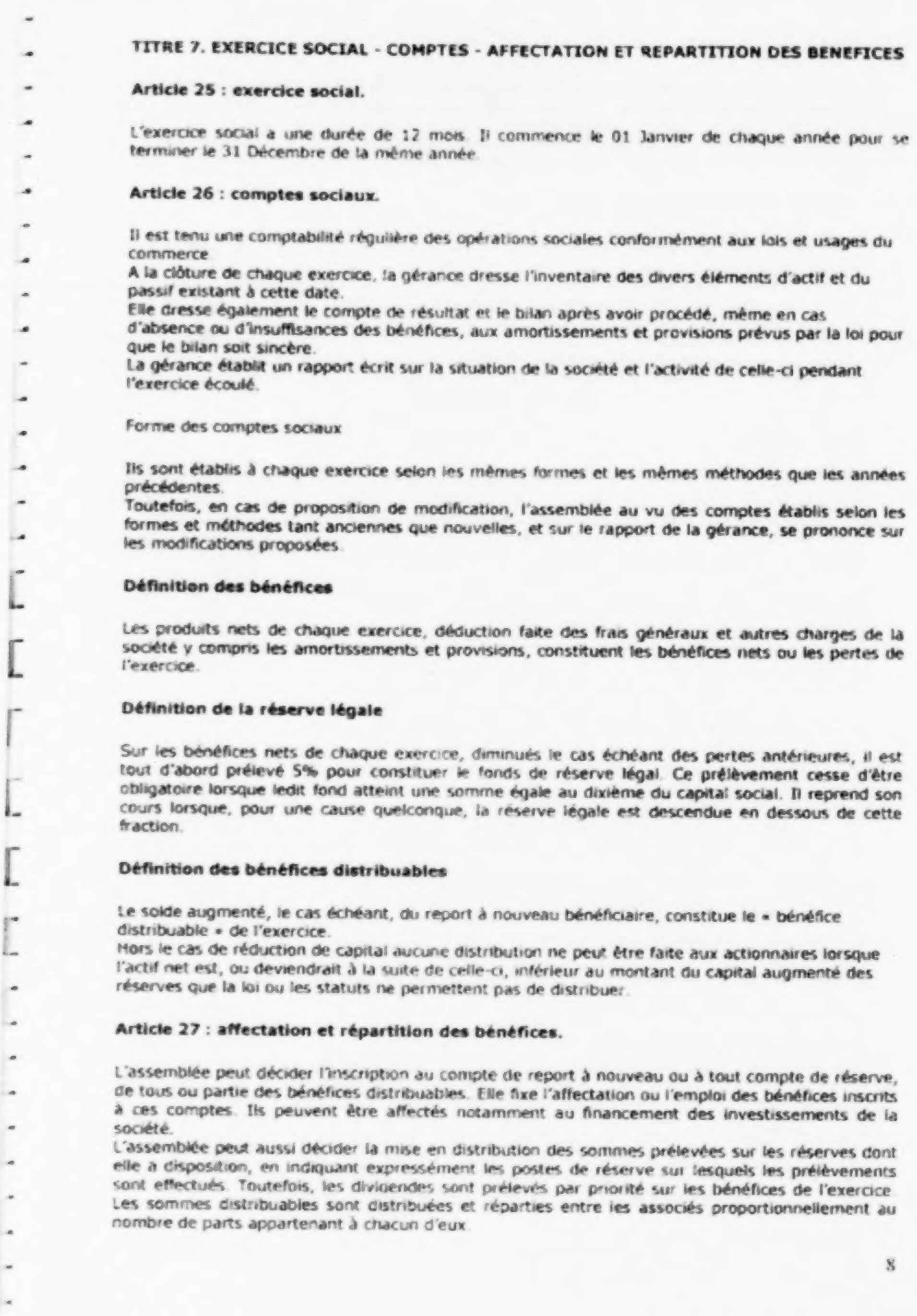
Toute délibération de l'assemblée des associés est constatée par un procès-verbal qui mentionne la date et le lieu de la réunion, les noms, prénoms et qualité du président, les noms et prénoms des associés présents ou représentés avec l'indication du nombre de parts sociales détenues par chacun d'eux, les documents et rapports soumis à l'assemblée, un résumé des débats, le texte des résolutions mises aux voix et le résultat des votes. Les procès-verbaux sont établis et signés par les gérants et le cas échéant par le président de séance. Ils sont inscrits ou enliassés dans un registre spécial tenu au siège social et coté et paraphé. Lorsqu'une décision est constatée dans un acte ou procès-verbal notarié, celui-ci doit être recopié sur le registre spécial sous la forme d'un procès-verbal dressé et signé par la gérance.
Les copies ou extraits de procès-verbaux des délibérations des associés sont valablement certifiés conformes par un seul gérant. Au cours de la liquidation de la société, leur certification est valablement effectuée par le liquidateur.

Article 23 : réunion de l'assemblée statuant sur les comptes sociaux

Dans le délai de 6 mois qui suit la clôture de l'exercice, le rapport sur les opérations de l'exercice, l'inventaire, le compte de résultat et le bilan, établis par les gérants sont soumis à l'approbation des associés réunis en assemblée.
Tous ces documents sont tenus au siège social, à la disposition du gérant, quarante-cinq jours au moins avant la réunion de l'assemblée. Le rapport sur les opérations de l'exercice, les comptes annuels, ainsi que le texte des résolutions proposées, doivent être adressés aux associés 15 jours au moins avant la date prévue pour l'assemblée. Pendant ce délai de 15 jours, l'inventaire est tenu au siège social à la disposition des associés qui ne peuvent en prendre copie. A compter de la communication prévue ci-dessus, tout associé a la faculté de poser par écrit des questions auxquelles le gérant sera tenu de répondre au cours de l'assemblée.

Article 24 : décisions prises par consultation écrite des associés.

En cas de consultation écrite, la gérance envoie à chaque associé à son dernier domicile connu, par lettre recommandée avec avis de réception, le texte des résolutions proposées accompagné du rapport de la gérance et des documents nécessaires à l'information des associés. Les associés disposent d'un délai minimal de 15 jours francs à compter de la date de réception des projets de résolution pour émettre leur vote par écrit. Le vote est formulé sur le texte des résolutions proposées et, pour chaque résolution, par les mots « oui » ou « non ». La réponse est adressée à la société également par lettre recommandée avec avis de réception.
En cas de consultation écrite, les procès-verbaux sont tenus de la même manière que lorsqu'il s'agit de décisions prises en assemblées. Toutefois, il y est mentionné que la consultation a été effectuée par écrit. La réponse de chaque associé est annexée à ce procès-verbal.



TITRE 7. EXERCICE SOCIAL - COMPTES - AFFECTATION ET REPARTITION DES BENEFICES

Article 25 : exercice social.

L'exercice social a une durée de 12 mois. Il commence le 01 Janvier de chaque année pour se terminer le 31 Décembre de la même année.

Article 26 : comptes sociaux.

Il est tenu une comptabilité régulière des opérations sociales conformément aux lois et usages du commerce.

A la clôture de chaque exercice, la gérance dresse l'inventaire des divers éléments d'actif et du passif existant à cette date.

Elle dresse également le compte de résultat et le bilan après avoir procédé, même en cas d'absence ou d'insuffisances des bénéfices, aux amortissements et provisions prévus par la loi pour que le bilan soit sincère.

La gérance établit un rapport écrit sur la situation de la société et l'activité de celle-ci pendant l'exercice écoulé.

Forme des comptes sociaux

Ils sont établis à chaque exercice selon les mêmes formes et les mêmes méthodes que les années précédentes.

Toutefois, en cas de proposition de modification, l'assemblée au vu des comptes établis selon les formes et méthodes tant anciennes que nouvelles, et sur le rapport de la gérance, se prononce sur les modifications proposées.

Définition des bénéfices

Les produits nets de chaque exercice, déduction faite des frais généraux et autres charges de la société y compris les amortissements et provisions, constituent les bénéfices nets ou les pertes de l'exercice.

Définition de la réserve légale

Sur les bénéfices nets de chaque exercice, diminués le cas échéant des pertes antérieures, il est tout d'abord prélevé 5% pour constituer le fonds de réserve légal. Ce prélèvement cesse d'être obligatoire lorsque ledit fond atteint une somme égale au dixième du capital social. Il reprend son cours lorsque, pour une cause quelconque, la réserve légale est descendue en dessous de cette fraction.

Définition des bénéfices distribuables

Le solde augmenté, le cas échéant, du report à nouveau bénéficiaire, constitue le « bénéfice distribuable » de l'exercice.

Hors le cas de réduction de capital aucune distribution ne peut être faite aux actionnaires lorsque l'actif net est, ou deviendrait à la suite de celle-ci, inférieur au montant du capital augmenté des réserves que la loi ou les statuts ne permettent pas de distribuer.

Article 27 : affectation et répartition des bénéfices.

L'assemblée peut décider l'inscription au compte de report à nouveau ou à tout compte de réserve, de tous ou partie des bénéfices distribuables. Elle fixe l'affectation ou l'emploi des bénéfices inscrits à ces comptes. Ils peuvent être affectés notamment au financement des investissements de la société.

L'assemblée peut aussi décider la mise en distribution des sommes prélevées sur les réserves dont elle a disposition, en indiquant expressément les postes de réserve sur lesquels les prélèvements sont effectués. Toutefois, les dividendes sont prélevés par priorité sur les bénéfices de l'exercice.

Les sommes distribuables sont distribuées et réparties entre les associés proportionnellement au nombre de parts appartenant à chacun d'eux.

Article 28 : paiement des dividendes.

Les modalités de mise en paiement des dividendes votés par l'assemblée générale sont fixées par elle ou, à défaut, par le gérant. Toutefois, la mise en paiement des dividendes doit avoir lieu dans un délai maximal de neuf mois après la clôture de l'exercice. La prolongation de ce délai peut être accordée par ordonnance du président du tribunal de commerce statuant sur requête à la demande du gérant.

Article 29 : capitaux propres inférieurs à la moitié du capital social.

Si, du fait des pertes constatées, les capitaux propres de la société deviennent inférieurs à la moitié du capital social, la gérance doit, dans les quatre mois qui suivent l'approbation des comptes ayant fait ressortir cette perte, consulter les associés afin de décider s'il y a lieu de dissoudre la société.

Si la dissolution n'est pas prononcée, la société est tenue, au plus tard à la clôture du deuxième exercice suivant celui au cours duquel la constatation des pertes est intervenue, de réduire son capital d'un montant égal au moins à celui des pertes qui n'ont pu être imputées sur les réserves si, dans ce délai, l'actif net n'a pas été reconstitué à concurrence d'une valeur au moins égale au quart du capital social.

TITRE 8. TRANSFORMATION - DISSOLUTION - LIQUIDATION

Article 30 : transformation de la société.

La transformation de la présente société en société civile, en société en nom collectif, en commandite simple ou en commandite par action exige l'accord unanime des associés. La transformation en société anonyme ne peut être décidée à la majorité requise pour la modification des statuts que si la société a établi ou fait approuver par les associés le bilan de ses deux premiers exercices. Néanmoins, et sous ces mêmes réserves, la transformation en société anonyme peut être décidée par des associés représentant la majorité des parts sociales si les capitaux propres le permettent. La société doit se transformer en société d'une autre forme dans le délai de deux ans si elle vient à comprendre plus de 50 associés.

La transformation devra se faire dans les conditions prévues par la loi.

Article 31 : dissolution.

La dissolution de la société peut être décidée à tout moment par des associés représentant les ¾ du capital social.

Article 32 : liquidation

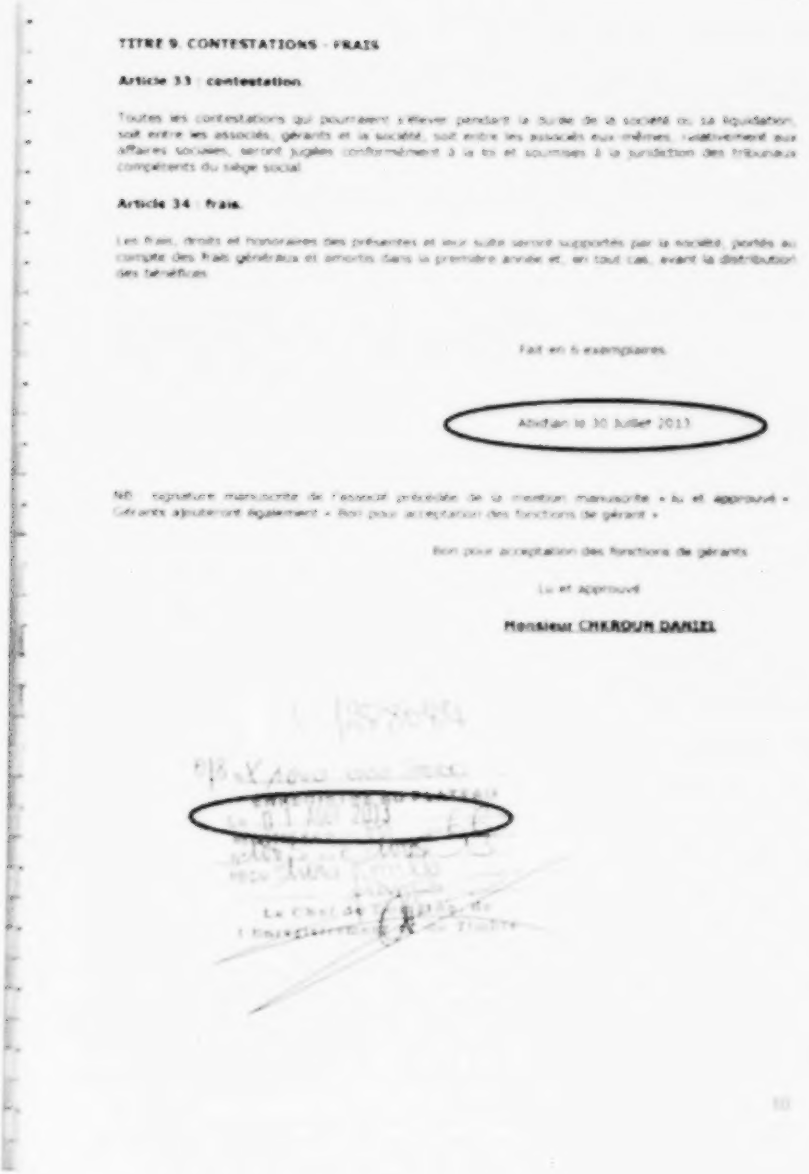
Ouverture de la liquidation et effet

La société est en liquidation dès l'instant de sa dissolution pour quelque cause que ce soit. Sa dénomination sociale est suivie de la mention « société en liquidation ».

Cette mention ainsi que le nom du ou des liquidateurs doivent figurer sur tous les actes et documents émanant de la société et destinés aux tiers, notamment sur toutes lettres, factures, annonces et publications diverses. La personnalité morale de la société subsiste pour les besoins de la liquidation de la société jusqu'à la clôture de celle-ci. La dissolution de la société ne produit ses effets à l'égard des tiers qu'à compter de la date à laquelle elle est publiée au registre du commerce. La liquidation est faite par un ou plusieurs liquidateurs nommés à la majorité en capital des associés pris parmi les associés ou en dehors d'eux.

La liquidation est effectuée conformément à la loi. Le produit net de la liquidation est employé d'abord à rembourser le montant des parts sociales qui n'auraient pas été remboursées. Le surplus est réparti entre les associés, au prorata du nombre de parts appartenant à chacun d'eux.

Les associés sont convoqués en fin de liquidation pour statuer sur le compte définitif, sur le quitus de la gestion du liquidateur et la décharge de son mandat pour constater la clôture de la liquidation.



TITRE 9. CONTESTATIONS - FRAIS

Article 33 : contestation.

Toutes les contestations qui pourraient s'élever pendant la durée de la société ou sa liquidation, soit entre les associés, gérants et la société, soit entre les associés eux-mêmes, relativement aux affaires sociales, seront jugées conformément à la loi et soumises à la juridiction des tribunaux compétents du siège social.

Article 34 : frais.

Les frais, droits et honoraires des présentes et leur suite seront supportés par la société, portés au compte des frais généraux et amortis dans la première année et, en tout cas, avant la distribution des bénéfices.

Fait en 6 exemplaires.

Abidjan le 30 Juillet 2013

NB : signature manuscrite de l'associé précédée de la mention manuscrite « lu et approuvé » Gérants ajouteront également « Bon pour acceptation des fonctions de gérant »

Bon pour acceptation des fonctions de gérants

Lu et approuvé

Monsieur CHKROUN DANIEL

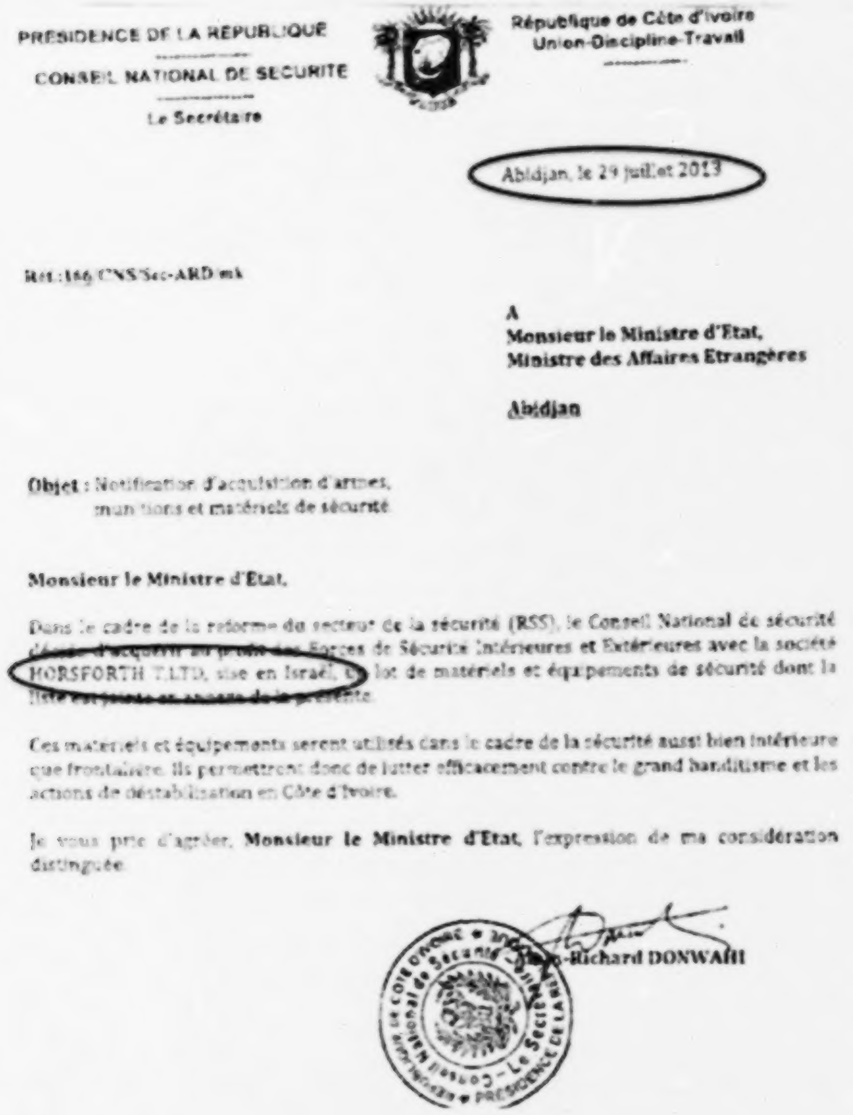
ENREGISTRE AU PLATEAU
Le 01 AOUT 2013
La Chef de [illegible]
l'Enregistrement et du Timbre

10

Annex 3

Horsforth T. Ltd. — Communication from the CNS

Horsforth was officially registered on 1 August 2013, but this official correspondence is dated 29 July 2013. The company is also falsly mentioned to be registered in Israel.



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

CONSEIL NATIONAL DE SECURITE

Le Secrétaire

République de Côte d'Ivoire
Union-Discipline-Travail

Abidjan, le 29 juillet 2013

Réf.:186/CNS/Sec-ARD/mk

A
Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères

Abidjan

Objet : Notification d'acquisition d'armes,
munitions et matériels de sécurité

Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat,

Dans le cadre de la réforme du secteur de la sécurité (RSS), le Conseil National de sécurité décide d'acquérir au profit des Forces de Sécurité Intérieures et Extérieures avec la société HORSFORTH T.LTD, sise en Israël, un lot de matériels et équipements de sécurité dont la liste est jointe en annexe de la présente.

Ces matériels et équipements seront utilisés dans le cadre de la sécurité aussi bien intérieure que frontalière. Ils permettront donc de lutter efficacement contre le grand banditisme et les actions de déstabilisation en Côte d'Ivoire.

Je vous prie d'agréer, **Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat,** l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

[illegible]-Richard DONWAHI

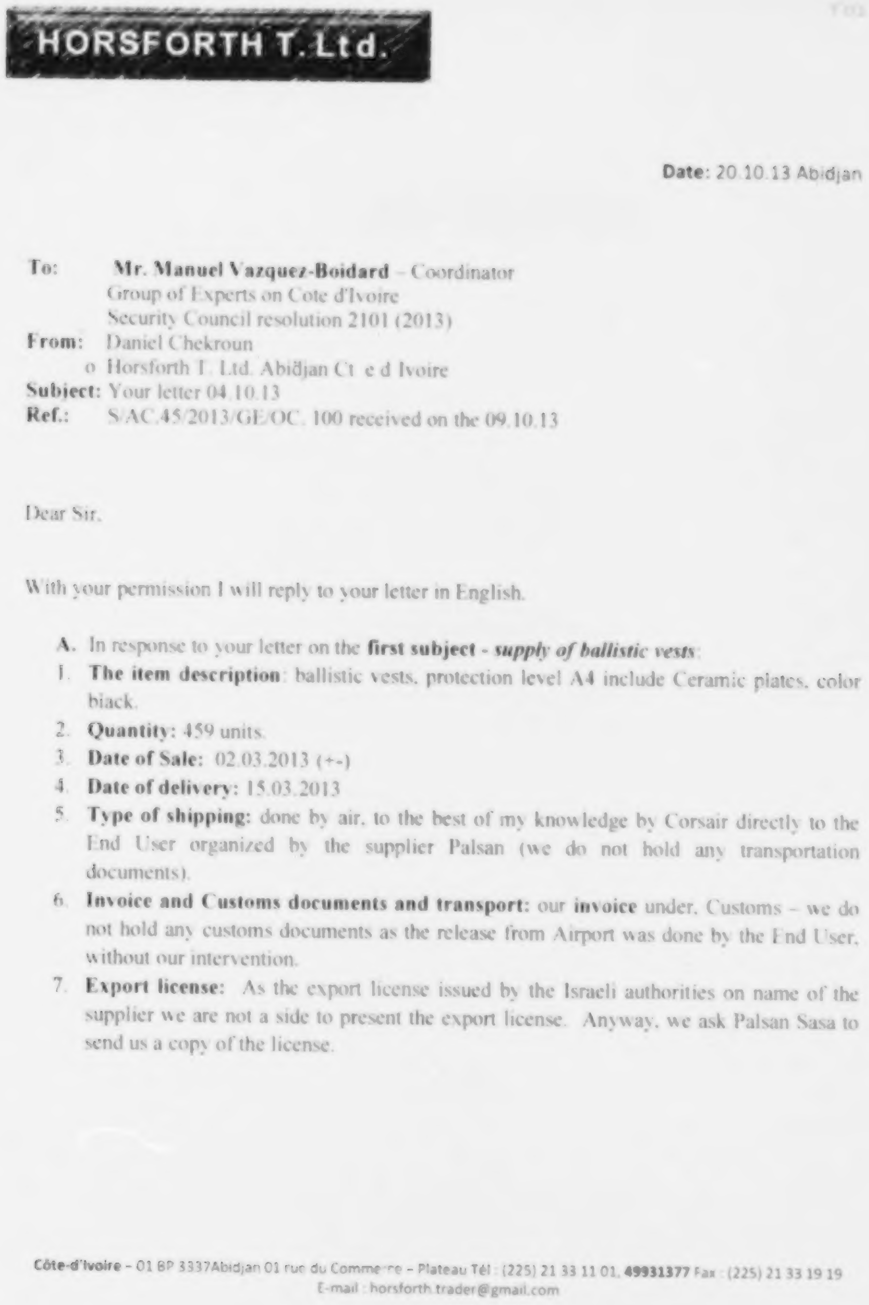
Annex 4a

Horsforth T. Ltd – Table of material

	Type of material	Quantity
1	AK 47 assault rifle	3 000
2	AK 47 ammunition clip/magazine (5 per gun)	15 000
3	7.62x39mm AK 47 cartige	525 000
4	Air transport	
5	9mm automatic pistol	1 500
6	9mm assault pistol cartrige	125 000
7	Pistol holster	1 500
8	Ammunition clip/magazine pouch	1 500
9	Leather combat belt	1 500
10	Air transport	
11	Mi-24 attack helicopter	1
12	Air transport	
13	Armoured troop transport. South African RG12 model	2
14	Maritime transport	2
15	Tactical googles	100
16	Night vision binoculars	60
17	Regular binoculars	25
18	Thermal imaging binoculars	5
19	Binoculars (Bushnell or Tasco, 10x50 magnification)	20
20	Maglite torch	40
21	Air transport	
22	Bullet-proof combat helmet	1 250
23	Air transport	
24	A4 Bullet-proof vest	200
25	Air transport	
26	Elite spider shoe	1 000
27	Air transport	
28	Tactical basic jacket	1 000
29	Air transport	

Annex 4b

Information provided by Horsforth T. Ltd



HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

Date: 20.10.13 Abidjan

To: **Mr. Manuel Vazquez-Boidard** – Coordinator
Group of Experts on Cote d'Ivoire
Security Council resolution 2101 (2013)
From: Daniel Chekroun
o Horsforth T. Ltd. Abidjan Ct e d Ivoire
Subject: Your letter 04.10.13
Ref.: S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC. 100 received on the 09.10.13

Dear Sir,

With your permission I will reply to your letter in English.

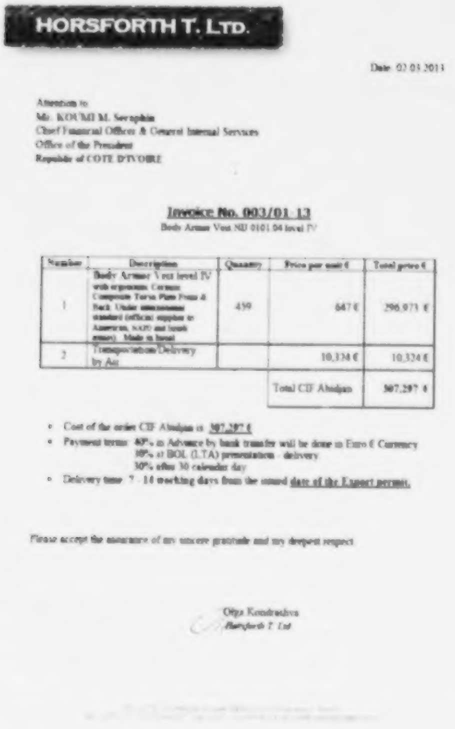
A. In response to your letter on the **first subject** - ***supply of ballistic vests***:

1. **The item description**: ballistic vests, protection level A4 include Ceramic plates, color black.
2. **Quantity:** 459 units.
3. **Date of Sale:** 02.03.2013 (+-)
4. **Date of delivery:** 15.03.2013
5. **Type of shipping:** done by air, to the best of my knowledge by Corsair directly to the End User organized by the supplier Palsan (we do not hold any transportation documents).
6. **Invoice and Customs documents and transport:** our **invoice** under, Customs – we do not hold any customs documents as the release from Airport was done by the End User, without our intervention.
7. **Export license:** As the export license issued by the Israeli authorities on name of the supplier we are not a side to present the export license. Anyway, we ask Palsan Sasa to send us a copy of the license.

Côte-d'Ivoire – 01 BP 3337Abidjan 01 rue du Commerce – Plateau Tél : (225) 21 33 11 01, **49931377** Fax : (225) 21 33 19 19
E-mail : horsforth.trader@gmail.com

HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

Our invoice ballistic vests



HORSFORTH T. LTD.

Date: 02.03.2013

Attention to
Mr. KOUMI M. Seraphin
Chief Financial Officer & General Internal Services
Office of the President
Republic of COTE D'IVOIRE

Invoice No. 003/01-13
Body Armour Vest NIJ 0101.04 level IV

Number	Description	Quantity	Price per unit €	Total price €
1	Body Armour Vest level IV with ergonomic Ceramic Composite Torso Plate Front & Back. Under [illegible] standard (official supplier to American, NATO and Israeli army). Made in Israel	459	647 €	296,973 €
2	Transportation/Delivery by Air		10,324 €	10,324 €
			Total CIF Abidjan	307,297 €

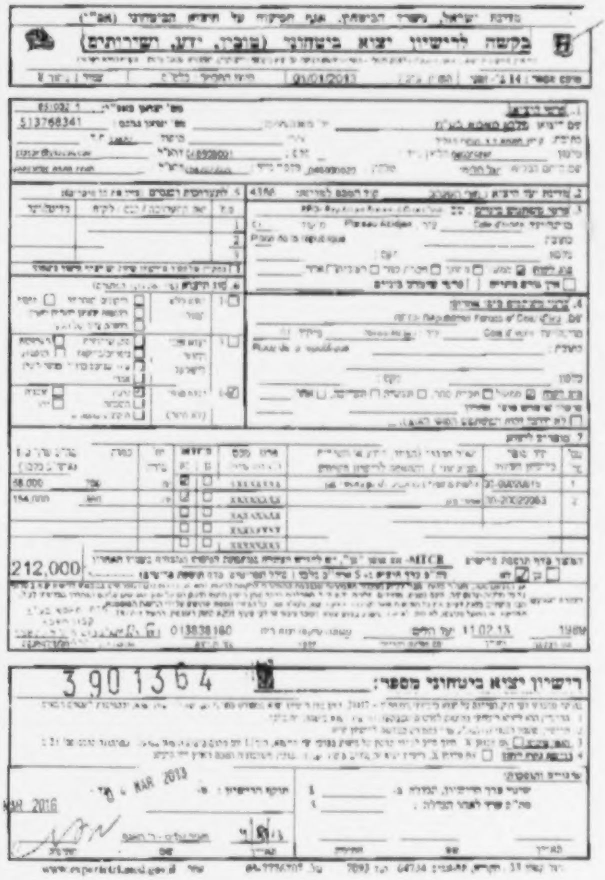
- Cost of the order CIF Abidjan is 307,297 €
- Payment terms: 40% in Advance by bank transfer will be done in Euro € Currency
  30% at BOL (LTA) presentation - delivery
  30% after 30 calendar day
- Delivery time: 7 - 14 working days from the issued date of the Export permit.

Please accept the assurance of my sincere gratitude and my deepest respect.

Olga Kondrasheva
Horsforth T. Ltd

HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

Copy of Palsan license



מדינת ישראל, משרד הביטחון, אגף הפיקוח על היצוא הביטחוני (אפ"י)

בקשה לרישיון יצוא ביטחוני (טובין, ידע, ושירותים)

01/01/2013

513768341

Plateau Abidjan

Place de la republique

58,000

154,000

212,000

013838160

11.02.13

רישיון יצוא ביטחוני מספר: 3901364

04 MAR 2013

04 MAR 2016

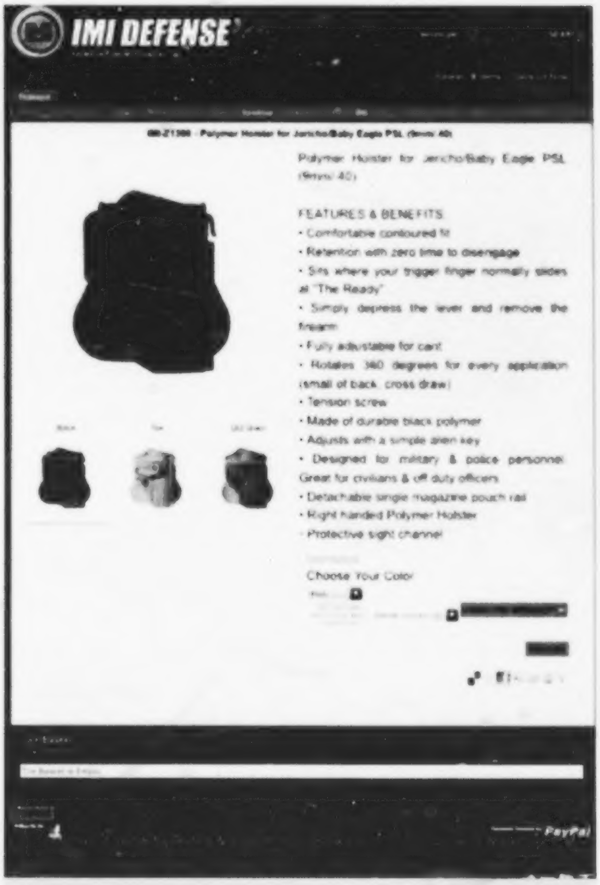
B. In response to the **second subject:** ***List of equipment*** **(Annexed)**

1 List of Suppliers (as of today):

No	Description	Qty	Name of the Manufacturer/supplier	Country and Address
1	Fusil d'assaut AK 47	3,000	*Not decided yet who will be the source provider*	
2	Chargeur/magazine pour AK47	15,000		
3	Cartouches 7.62x39 mm. pour AK47	525,000		
5	Pistolet automatique 9mm	1,500	IWI ISRAEL	Ramat Hasharon 47100 ISRAEL
6	Cartouches 9 mm. pour Pistolet d'assaut	125,000	*Not decided yet who will be the source provider*	
7	Étui de pistolet	1,500	IMI Defense	Po Box 396 : Zihron Yaakov : 30900 : Israel : Tel: (972)77 5321622 : Fax: (972)77 5356512
8	Etui porte chargeur/magazine	1,500	IMI Defense	
9	Ceinture de combat en cuirde	1,500	Ceramitext ISRAEL	Kiboutz Ramat Daviv ISRAEL
11	Hélicoptère de combat MI 24	1	*Not decided yet who will be the source provider*	
13	Blindés pour transport de troupes type RG 12	2		
15	Goggles(lunettes) d'intervention tactiques	100		
16	Jumelles de vision nocturne	60	Newcon Optic Canada	105 Sparks Ave Toronto, ON. M2H 2S5, CANADA
17	Jumelles normales	25	Newcon Optic Canada	
18	Jumelle thermique	5	Newcon Optic Canada	
19	Jumelles (Bushnell, grossissement 10X50 ou Tasco)	20	Newcon Optic Canada	
20	Lampes MAGLITE	40	*Not decided yet who will be the source provider*	
22	Casques d'intervention pare-balles	1,250		
24	Gilet pare-balles A4	200	Palsan Sasa	Kiboutz Sasa 13870 ISRAEL
26	Chaussure ELITE SPIDER	1,000	Magnum Boots - Not final - in negotiations	http://www.magnumboots.com
28	Tactical basic jacket / Veste tactique	1,000	*Not yet decided who will be the source provider*	

2. Regarding technical specification of the items on the list above (only items that we already have suppliers), please find below the description and technical information (according the item number in the above list):

Item no. 7



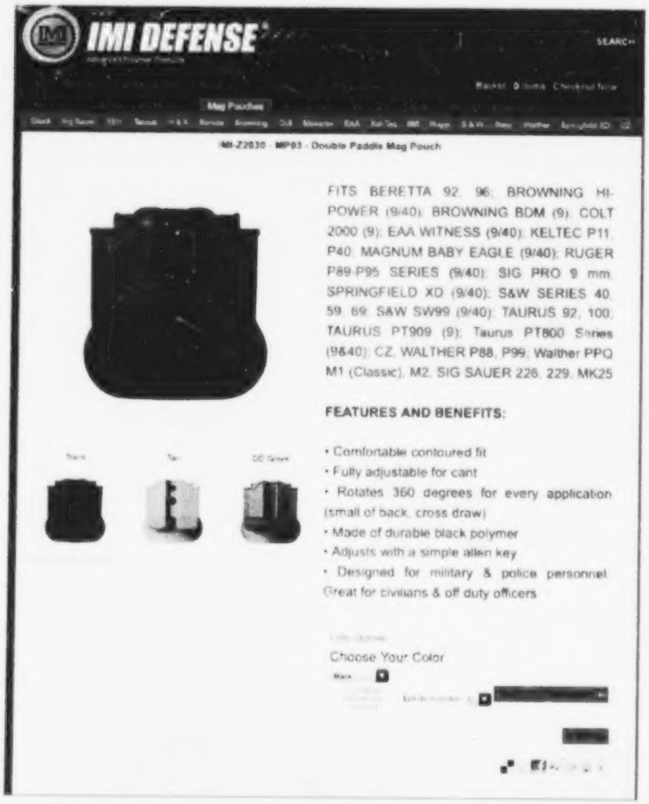
IMI-Z1300 - Polymer Holster for Jericho/Baby Eagle PSL (9mm/.40)

Polymer Holster for Jericho/Baby Eagle PSL (9mm/.40)

FEATURES & BENEFITS
- Comfortable contoured fit
- Retention with zero time to disengage
- Sits where your trigger finger normally slides at "The Ready"
- Simply depress the lever and remove the firearm
- Fully adjustable for cant
- Rotates 360 degrees for every application (small of back, cross draw)
- Tension screw
- Made of durable black polymer
- Adjusts with a simple allen key
- Designed for military & police personnel. Great for civilians & off duty officers
- Detachable single magazine pouch rail
- Right handed Polymer Holster
- Protective sight channel

Choose Your Color

Item no. 8



IMI-Z2030 - MP03 - Double Paddle Mag Pouch

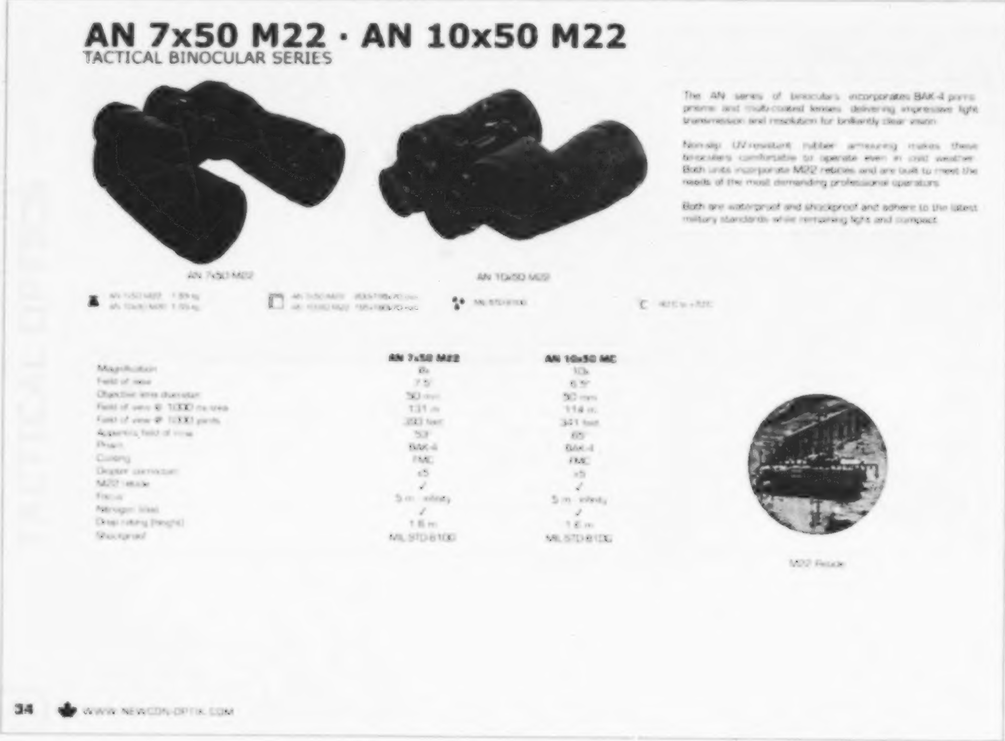
FITS BERETTA 92, 96; BROWNING HI-POWER (9/40); BROWNING BDM (9); COLT 2000 (9); EAA WITNESS (9/40); KELTEC P11, P40; MAGNUM BABY EAGLE (9/40); RUGER P89-P95 SERIES (9/40); SIG PRO 9 mm; SPRINGFIELD XD (9/40); S&W SERIES 40, 59, 69; S&W SW99 (9/40); TAURUS 92, 100; TAURUS PT909 (9); Taurus PT800 Series (9&40); CZ, WALTHER P88, P99; Walther PPQ M1 (Classic), M2, SIG SAUER 226, 229, MK25

FEATURES AND BENEFITS:

- Comfortable contoured fit
- Fully adjustable for cant
- Rotates 360 degrees for every application (small of back, cross draw)
- Made of durable black polymer
- Adjusts with a simple allen key
- Designed for military & police personnel. Great for civilians & off duty officers

HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

Item no. 17, 19



AN 7x50 M22 · AN 10x50 M22

TACTICAL BINOCULAR SERIES

The AN series of binoculars incorporates BAK-4 porro prisms and multi-coated lenses, delivering impressive light transmission and resolution for brilliantly clear vision.

Non-slip UV-resistant rubber armouring makes these binoculars comfortable to operate even in cold weather. Both units incorporate M22 reticles and are built to meet the needs of the most demanding professional operators.

Both are waterproof and shockproof and adhere to the latest military standards while remaining light and compact.

AN 7x50 M22

AN 10x50 M22

[illegible]

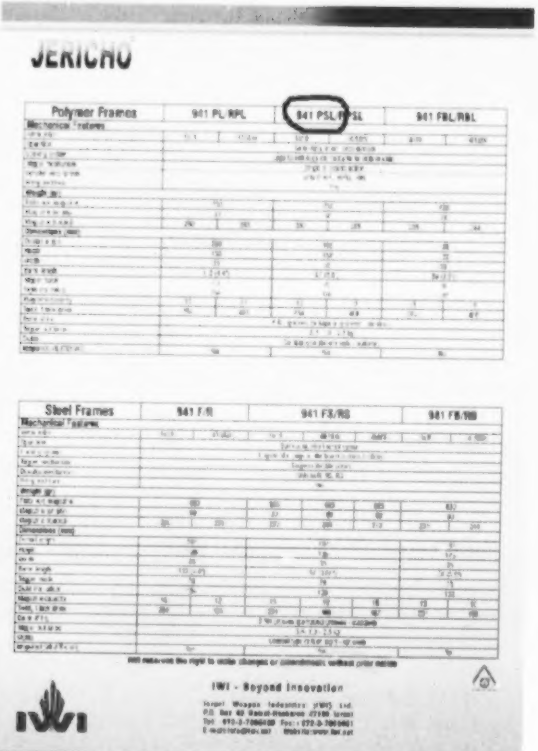
	AN 7x50 M22	AN 10x50 MC
Magnification	7x	10x
Field of view	7.5°	6.5°
Objective lens diameter	50 mm	50 mm
Field of view @ 1000 m, area	131 m	114 m
Field of view @ 1000 yards	393 feet	341 feet
Apparent field of view	53°	65°
Prism	BAK-4	BAK-4
Coating	FMC	FMC
Diopter correction	±5	±5
M22 reticle	✓	✓
Focus	5 m - infinity	5 m - infinity
Nitrogen filled	✓	✓
Drop rating (height)	1.6 m	1.6 m
Shockproof	MIL-STD-810G	MIL-STD-810G

M22 Reticle

34 WWW.NEWCON-OPTIK.COM

HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

Item no. 5



JERICHO

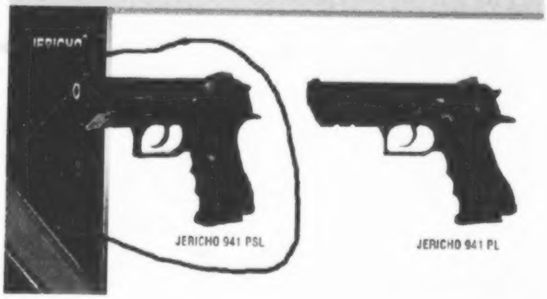
Polymer Frames | 941 PL/RPL | 941 PSL/RPSL | 941 FBL/RBL

Mechanical Features

Steel Frames | 941 F/R | 941 FS/RS | 941 FB/RB

Mechanical Features

IWI - Beyond Innovation

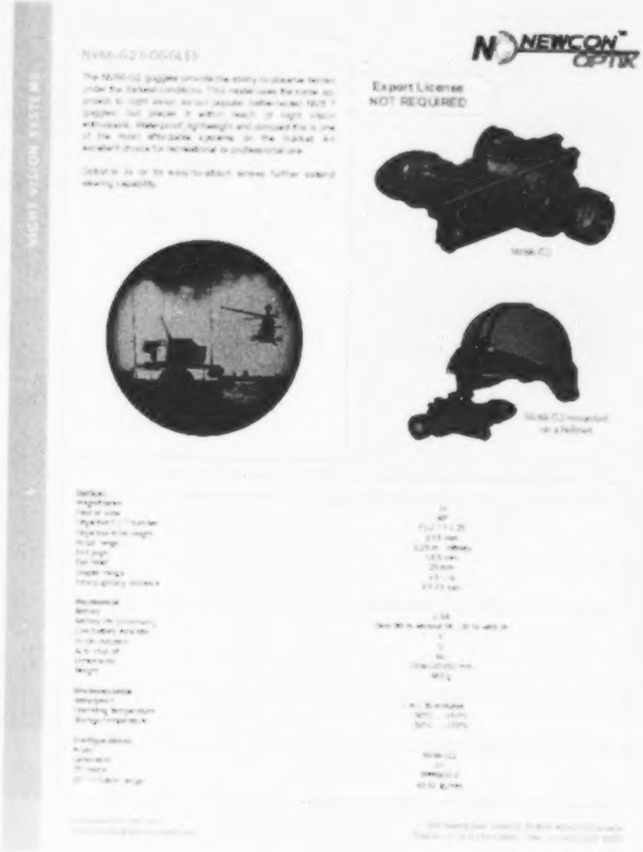


JERICHO 941 PSL

JERICHO 941 PL

HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

Item no. 16

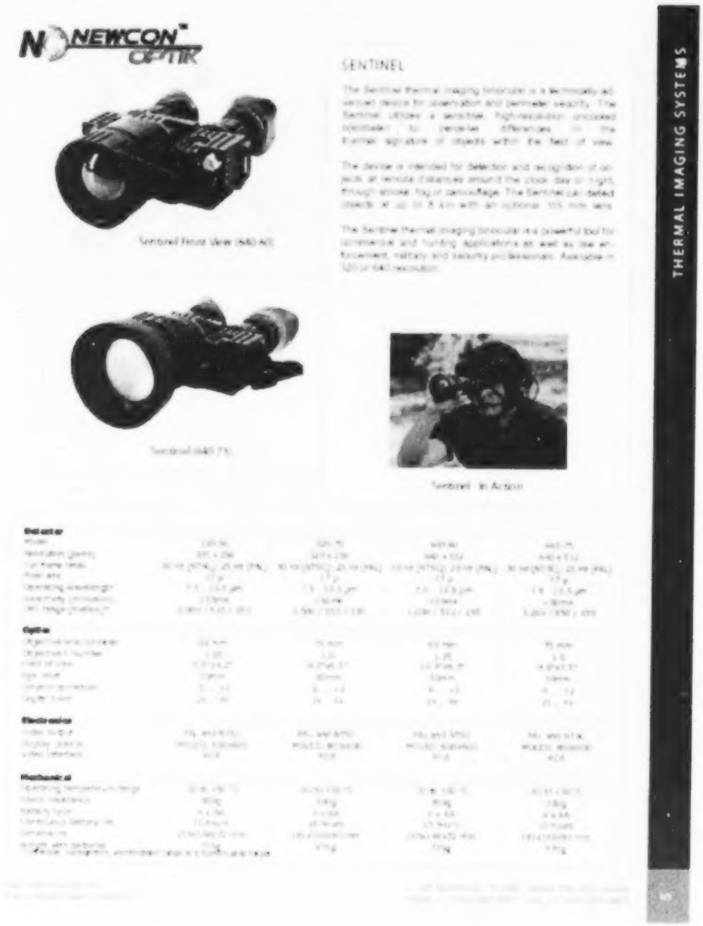


Export License
NOT REQUIRED

Côte-d'Ivoire - 01 BP 3337Abidjan 01 rue du Commerce – Plateau Tél : (225) 21 33 11 01, **49931377** Fax : (225) 21 33 19 19
E-mail : horsforth.trader@gmail.com

HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

Item no. 18



NEWCON OPTIK

THERMAL IMAGING SYSTEMS

SENTINEL

The Sentinel thermal imaging binocular is a technically advanced device for observation and perimeter security. The Sentinel utilizes a sensitive, high-resolution uncooled bolometer to perceive differences in the thermal signature of objects within the field of view.

The device is intended for detection and recognition of objects at remote distances around the clock, day or night, through smoke, fog or camouflage. The Sentinel can detect objects at up to 8 km with an optional 115 mm lens.

The Sentinel thermal imaging binocular is a powerful tool for commercial and hunting applications as well as law enforcement, military and security professionals. Available in 320 or 640 resolution.

Sentinel Front View (640-50)

Sentinel (640-75)

Sentinel in Action

Detector

Optics

Electronics

Mechanical

Côte-d'Ivoire – 01 BP 3337Abidjan 01 rue du Commerce – Plateau Tél : (225) 21 33 11 01, **49931377** Fax : (225) 21 33 19 19
E-mail : horsforth.trader@gmail.com

HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

Item no. 24

PLASAN

Personal Armor System

The Israeli Defense Forces: Plasan is the R&D authority and the leading manufacturer for the personal protection system portion of the IDF Future Soldier Systems project. In addition, Plasan is a major supplier of body armor for IDF, Israeli Special Forces, National Police, and secret services.
International Activities: International customers for Plasan's personal protection solutions include the military forces of Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Mexico, Poland, Sweden and the USA.

Deliverables

"T –BAV" Tactical Body Armor Vest for Army, police and civil uses,

General

Vest is designed and manufactured for best protection of the wearer while keeping it Comfortable for wearing while in duty or during everyday activities

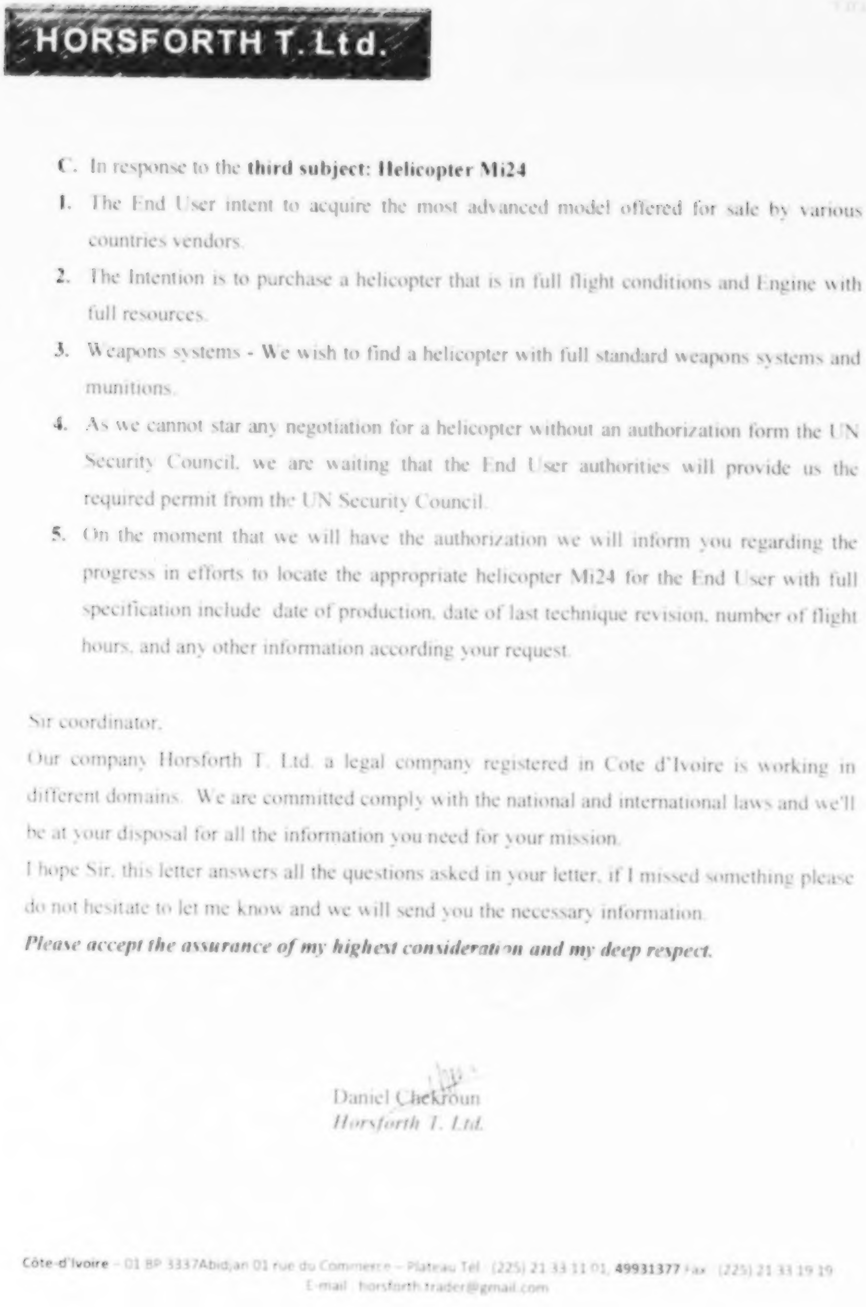
NIJ Level IIIA.

Weight: 2.8 – 0.1 Kg

For Illustration only

2013 Proprietary Information Of Plasan Sasa

Côte-d'Ivoire – 01 BP 3337Abidjan 01 rue du Commerce – Plateau Tel : (225) 21 33 11 01, **49931377** Fax : (225) 21 33 19 19
E-mail : horsforth.trader@gmail.com



HORSFORTH T. Ltd.

C. In response to the **third subject: Helicopter Mi24**

1. The End User intent to acquire the most advanced model offered for sale by various countries vendors.
2. The Intention is to purchase a helicopter that is in full flight conditions and Engine with full resources.
3. Weapons systems - We wish to find a helicopter with full standard weapons systems and munitions.
4. As we cannot star any negotiation for a helicopter without an authorization form the UN Security Council, we are waiting that the End User authorities will provide us the required permit from the UN Security Council.
5. On the moment that we will have the authorization we will inform you regarding the progress in efforts to locate the appropriate helicopter Mi24 for the End User with full specification include date of production, date of last technique revision, number of flight hours, and any other information according your request.

Sir coordinator,

Our company Horsforth T. Ltd. a legal company registered in Cote d'Ivoire is working in different domains. We are committed comply with the national and international laws and we'll be at your disposal for all the information you need for your mission.

I hope Sir, this letter answers all the questions asked in your letter, if I missed something please do not hesitate to let me know and we will send you the necessary information.

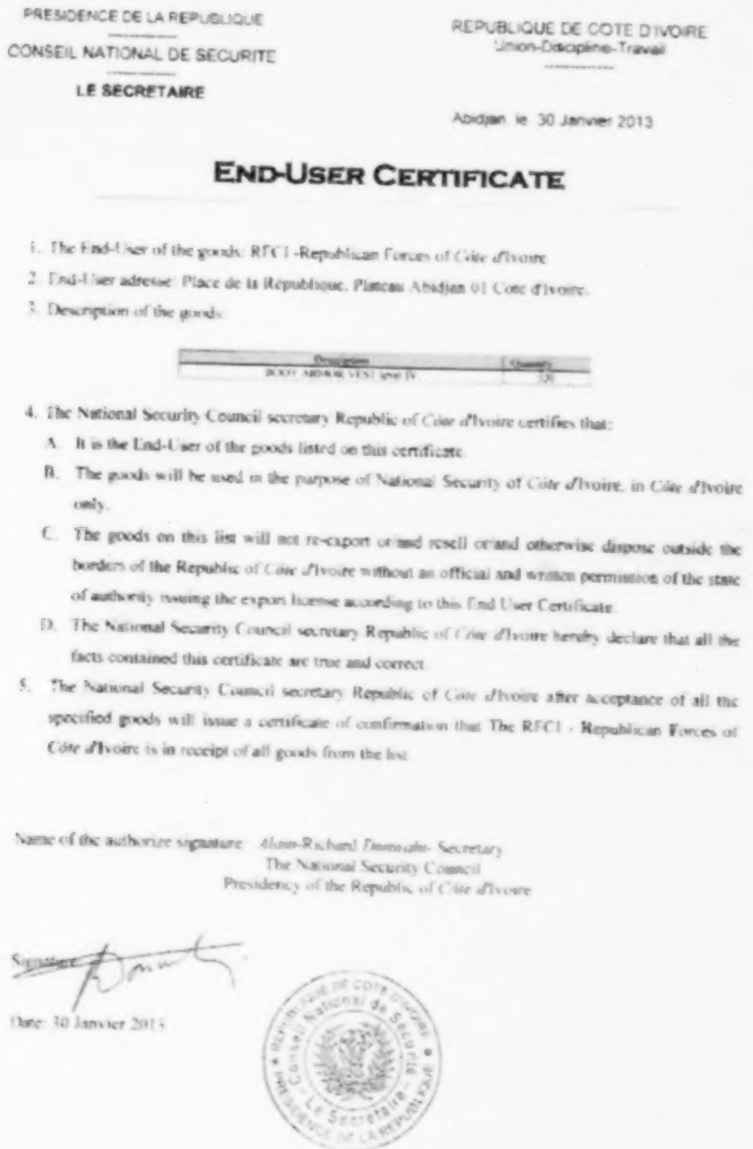
Please accept the assurance of my highest consideration and my deep respect.

Daniel Chekroun
Horsforth T. Ltd.

Côte-d'Ivoire – 01 BP 3337Abidjan 01 rue du Commerce – Plateau Tel : (225) 21 33 11 01, **49931377** Fax : (225) 21 33 19 19
E-mail : horsforth.trader@gmail.com

Annex 5a

End User Certificate and commercial invoice for 200 bulletproof jackets



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE SECURITE
LE SECRETAIRE

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union-Discipline-Travail

Abidjan le 30 Janvier 2013

END-USER CERTIFICATE

1. The End-User of the goods: RFCI -Republican Forces of *Côte d'Ivoire*
2. End-User adresse: Place de la République, Plateau Abidjan 01 Cote d'Ivoire.
3. Description of the goods:

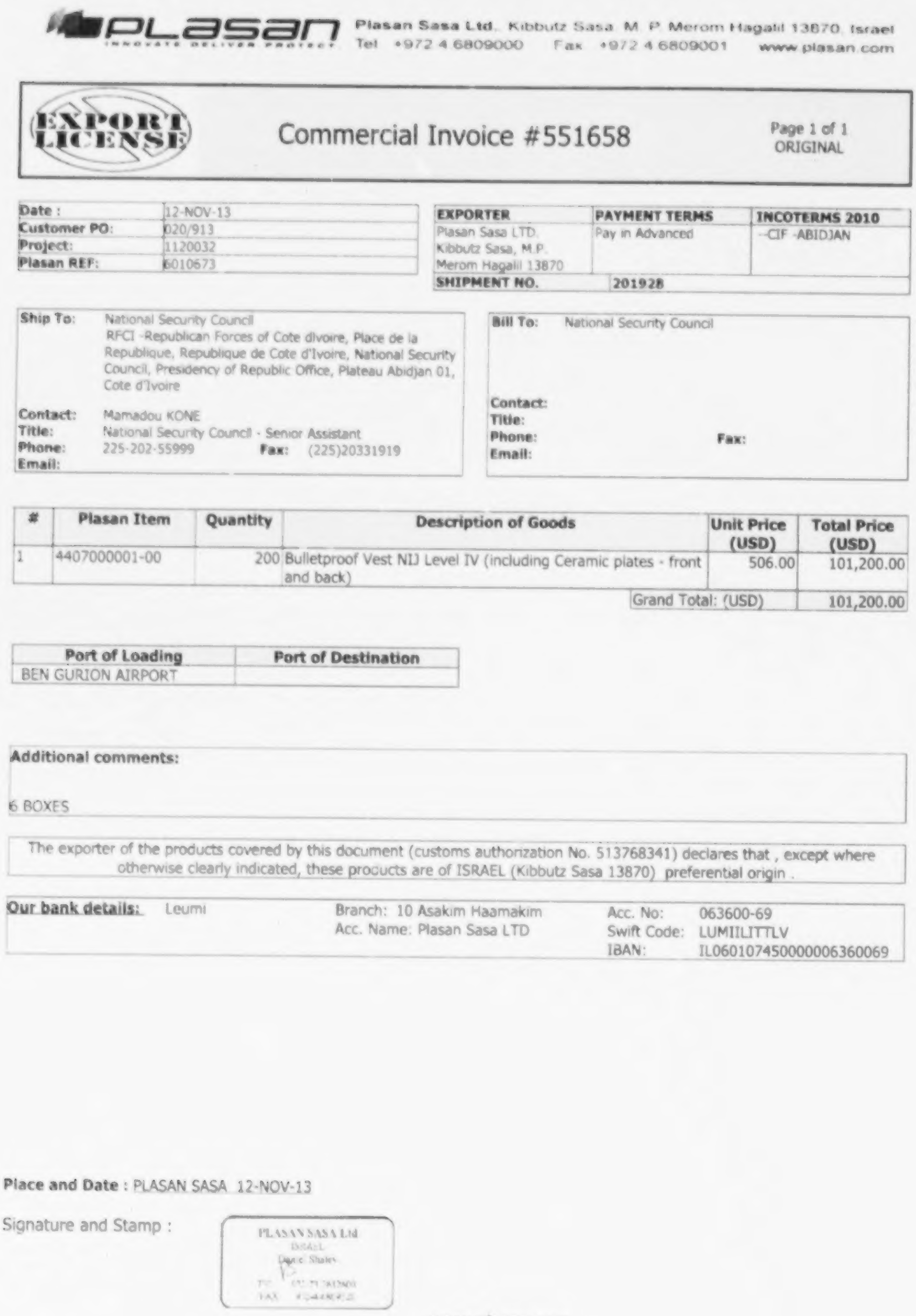
Description	Quantity
BODY ARMOUR VEST level IV	200

4. The National Security Council secretary Republic of *Côte d'Ivoire* certifies that:
    - A. It is the End-User of the goods listed on this certificate.
    - B. The goods will be used in the purpose of National Security of *Côte d'Ivoire*, in *Côte d'Ivoire* only.
    - C. The goods on this list will not re-export or/and resell or/and otherwise dispose outside the borders of the Republic of *Côte d'Ivoire* without an official and written permission of the state of authority issuing the export license according to this End User Certificate.
    - D. The National Security Council secretary Republic of *Côte d'Ivoire* hereby declare that all the facts contained this certificate are true and correct.
5. The National Security Council secretary Republic of *Côte d'Ivoire* after acceptance of all the specified goods will issue a certificate of confirmation that The RFCI - Republican Forces of *Côte d'Ivoire* is in receipt of all goods from the list.

Name of the authorize signature: *Alain-Richard Donwahi*- Secretary
The National Security Council
Presidency of the Republic of *Côte d'Ivoire*

Signature:

Date: 30 Janvier 2013



Plasan Sasa Ltd. Kibbutz Sasa M. P. Merom Hagalil 13870, Israel
Tel +972 4 6809000 Fax +972 4 6809001 www.plasan.com

EXPORT LICENSE

Commercial Invoice #551658

Page 1 of 1
ORIGINAL

Date :	12-NOV-13
Customer PO:	020/913
Project:	1120032
Plasan REF:	6010673

EXPORTER	PAYMENT TERMS	INCOTERMS 2010
Plasan Sasa LTD. Kibbutz Sasa, M.P. Merom Hagalil 13870	Pay in Advanced	--CIF -ABIDJAN
SHIPMENT NO.	**201928**	

Ship To: National Security Council
RFCI -Republican Forces of Cote divoire, Place de la Republique, Republique de Cote d'Ivoire, National Security Council, Presidency of Republic Office, Plateau Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire

Contact: Mamadou KONE
Title: National Security Council - Senior Assistant
Phone: 225-202-55999 **Fax:** (225)20331919
Email:

Bill To: National Security Council

Contact:
Title:
Phone: **Fax:**
Email:

#	Plasan Item	Quantity	Description of Goods	Unit Price (USD)	Total Price (USD)
1	4407000001-00	200	Bulletproof Vest NIJ Level IV (including Ceramic plates - front and back)	506.00	101,200.00
				Grand Total: (USD)	101,200.00

Port of Loading	Port of Destination
BEN GURION AIRPORT	

Additional comments:

6 BOXES

The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization No. 513768341) declares that , except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ISRAEL (Kibbutz Sasa 13870) preferential origin .

Our bank details: Leumi
Branch: 10 Asakim Haamakim
Acc. Name: Plasan Sasa LTD
Acc. No: 063600-69
Swift Code: LUMIILITTLV
IBAN: IL060107450000006360069

Place and Date : PLASAN SASA 12-NOV-13

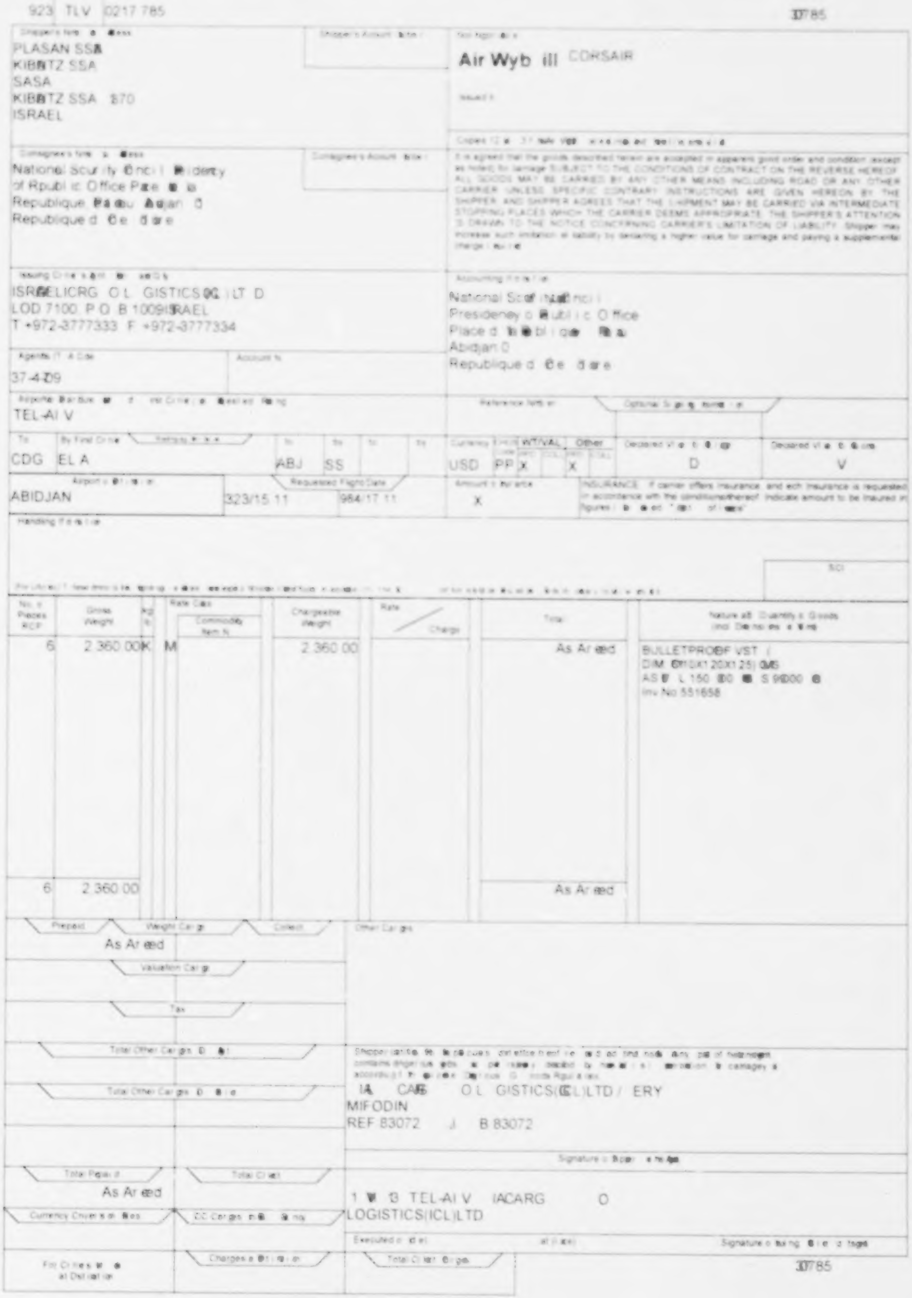
Signature and Stamp :

PLASAN SASA Ltd
ISRAEL
TEL [illegible]
FAX [illegible]

www.plasan.com

Annex 5b

Airway bill and delivery document for 200 bulletproof jackets



923 TLV 0217 785

37785

Shipper's Name and Address

PLASAN SSA
KIBTZ SSA
SASA
KIBTZ SSA 870
ISRAEL

Shipper's Account Number

Air Wyb ill CORSAIR

Issued by

Consignee's Name and Address

National Scur ity nci l idency
of Rpubl ic Office Pae
Republique Pa u Adjan 0
Republique d e d e

Consignee's Account Number

It is agreed that the goods described herein are accepted in apparent good order and condition (except as noted) for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. ALL GOODS MAY BE CARRIED BY ANY OTHER MEANS INCLUDING ROAD OR ANY OTHER CARRIER UNLESS SPECIFIC CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN HEREON BY THE SHIPPER, AND SHIPPER AGREES THAT THE SHIPMENT MAY BE CARRIED VIA INTERMEDIATE STOPPING PLACES WHICH THE CARRIER DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. Shipper may increase such limitation of liability by declaring a higher value for carriage and paying a supplemental charge if required.

Issuing Carrier's Agent Name and City

ISRELICRG O L GISTICS LT D
LOD 7100 P O B 1009ISRAEL
T +972-3777333 F +972-3777334

Accounting Information

National Sc nci l
Presideney o ubl i c O ffice
Place d bl i
Abidjan 0
Republique d e d e

Agent's IATA Code

37-409

Account No.

TEL-AI V

To	By First Carrier	to	by	to	by	Currency	WT/VAL	Other	Declared Value for Carriage	Declared Value for Customs
CDG	EL A	ABJ	SS			USD PP	X	X	D	V

Airport of Destination

ABIDJAN

323/15 11

984/17 11

Requested Flight/Date

Amount of Insurance

X

INSURANCE: If carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with the conditions thereof, indicate amount to be insured in figures

Handling Information

SCI

No. of Pieces RCP	Gross Weight	kg lb	Rate Class	Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight	Rate / Charge	Total	Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)
6	2 360 00	K	M		2 360 00		As Ar eed	BULLETPROBF VST (DIM 0X1 20X1 25) MS AS L 150 0 S 9000 Inv No 551658
6	2 360 00						As Ar eed	

Prepaid

Weight Charge

Collect

As Ar eed

Other Charges

Valuation Charge

Tax

Total Other Charges Due Agent

Total Other Charges Due Carrier

IA CA O L GISTICS(L)LTD / ERY
MIFODIN
REF 83072 J B 83072

Signature of Shipper or his Agent

Total Prepaid

Total Collect

As Ar eed

1 3 TEL-AI V IACARG O
LOGISTICS(ICL)LTD

Currency Conversion Rates

CC Charges in Dest. Currency

Executed on (date)

at (place)

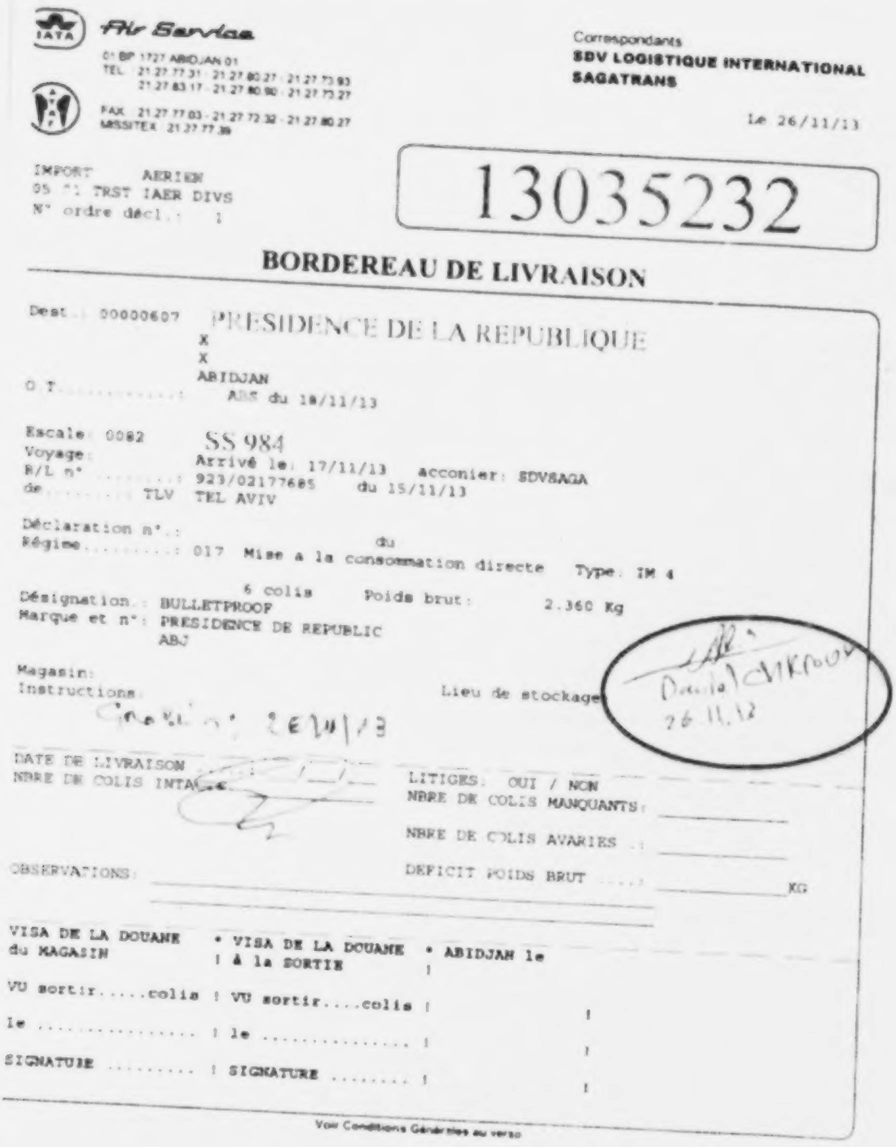
Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent

For Carrier's Use only at Destination

Charges at Destination

Total Collect Charges

37785



Air Service

01 BP 1727 ABIDJAN 01
TEL : 21 27 77 31 - 21 27 80 27 - 21 27 73 93
21 27 83 17 - 21 27 80 90 - 21 27 73 27
FAX : 21 27 77 03 - 21 27 72 32 - 21 27 80 27
MSSITEX : 21 27 77 39

Correspondants
SDV LOGISTIQUE INTERNATIONAL
SAGATRANS

Le 26/11/13

IMPORT AERIEN
05 "1 TRST IAER DIVS
N° ordre décl. : 1

13035232

BORDEREAU DE LIVRAISON

Dest. : 00000607 PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
X
X
ABIDJAN
O.T. ....: ABS du 18/11/13

Escale : 0082 SS 984
Voyage : Arrivé le : 17/11/13 acconier : SDVSAGA
B/L n° ....: 923/02177685 du 15/11/13
de ....: TLV TEL AVIV

Déclaration n° : du
Régime ....: 017 Mise a la consommation directe Type : IM 4

6 colis Poids brut : 2.360 Kg
Désignation : BULLETPROOF
Marque et n° : PRESIDENCE DE REPUBLIC
ABJ

Magasin :
Instructions : Lieu de stockage

[illegible] 26/11/13

Daniel [illegible]
26.11.13

DATE DE LIVRAISON : ___/___/___
NBRE DE COLIS INTACTS : ________

LITIGES : OUI / NON
NBRE DE COLIS MANQUANTS : ________
NBRE DE COLIS AVARIES : ________
DEFICIT POIDS BRUT : ________ KG

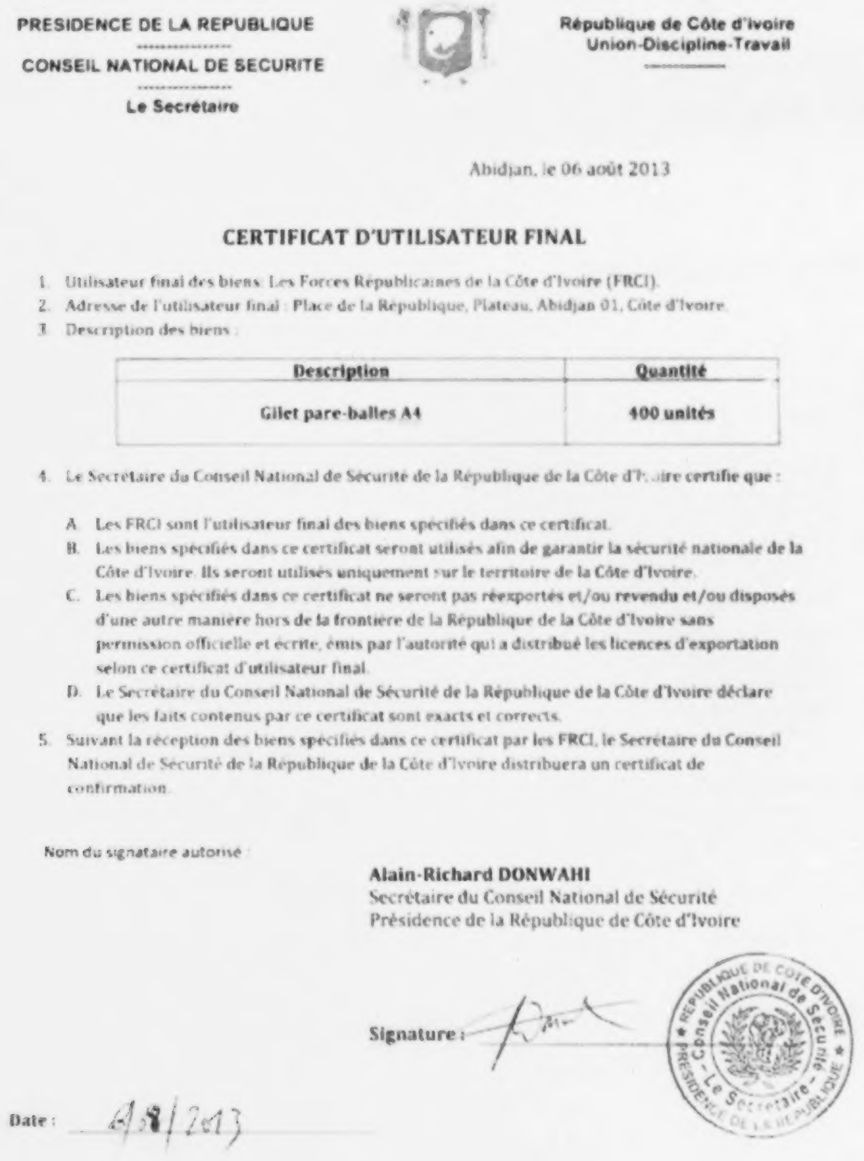
OBSERVATIONS : ________

VISA DE LA DOUANE du MAGASIN	VISA DE LA DOUANE à la SORTIE	ABIDJAN le
VU sortir.....colis	VU sortir....colis	
le	le	
SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	

Voir Conditions Générales au verso

Annex 5c

End User Certificate for 400 bulletproof jackets



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE SECURITE
Le Secrétaire

République de Côte d'Ivoire
Union-Discipline-Travail

Abidjan, le 06 août 2013

CERTIFICAT D'UTILISATEUR FINAL

1. Utilisateur final des biens: Les Forces Républicaines de la Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI).
2. Adresse de l'utilisateur final : Place de la République, Plateau, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire.
3. Description des biens :

Description	Quantité
Gilet pare-balles A4	400 unités

4. Le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire certifie que :

   A. Les FRCI sont l'utilisateur final des biens spécifiés dans ce certificat.
   B. Les biens spécifiés dans ce certificat seront utilisés afin de garantir la sécurité nationale de la Côte d'Ivoire. Ils seront utilisés uniquement sur le territoire de la Côte d'Ivoire.
   C. Les biens spécifiés dans ce certificat ne seront pas réexportés et/ou revendu et/ou disposés d'une autre manière hors de la frontière de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire sans permission officielle et écrite, émis par l'autorité qui a distribué les licences d'exportation selon ce certificat d'utilisateur final.
   D. Le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire déclare que les faits contenus par ce certificat sont exacts et corrects.

5. Suivant la réception des biens spécifiés dans ce certificat par les FRCI, le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire distribuera un certificat de confirmation.

Nom du signataire autorisé :

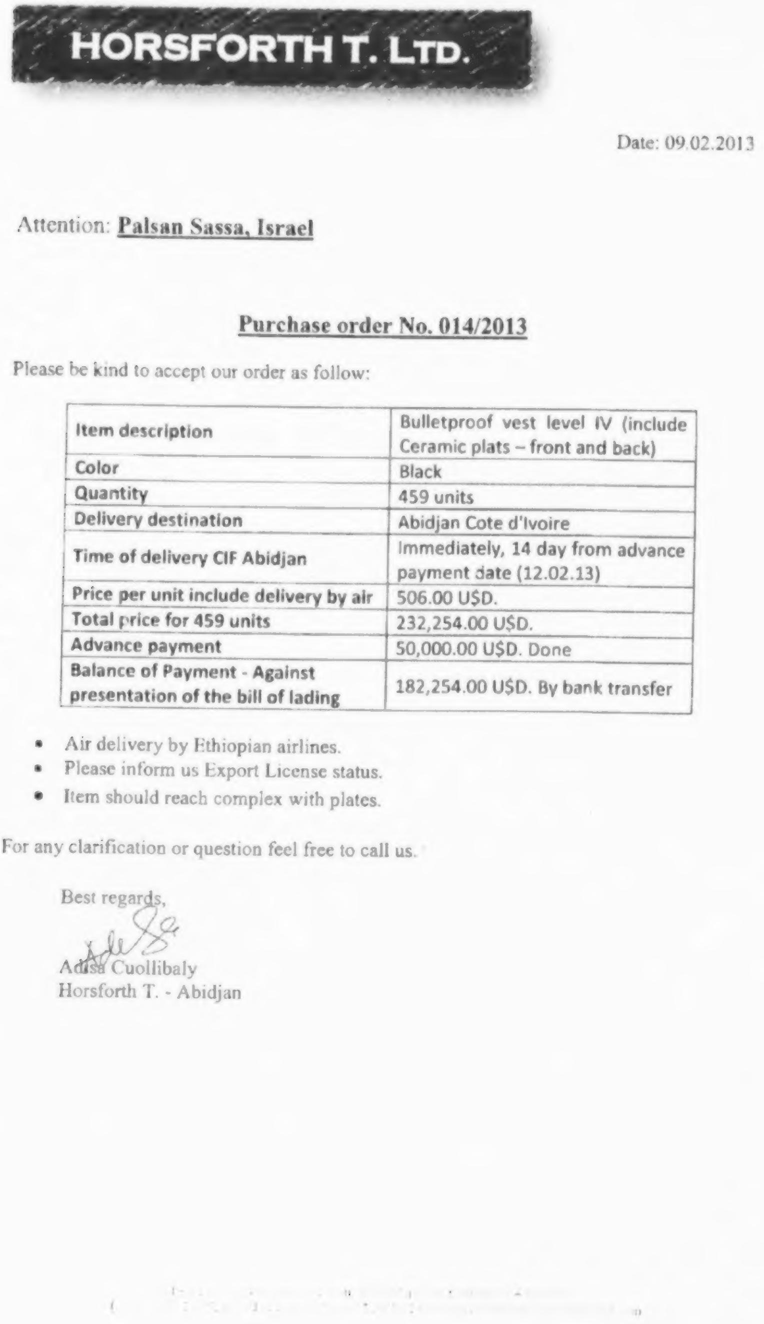
Alain-Richard DONWAHI
Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité
Présidence de la République de Côte d'Ivoire

Signature :

Date : 6/8/2013

Annex 5d

Purchase order and commercial invoice and for 459 bulletproof jackets



HORSFORTH T. LTD.

Date: 09.02.2013

Attention: **Palsan Sassa, Israel**

Purchase order No. 014/2013

Please be kind to accept our order as follow:

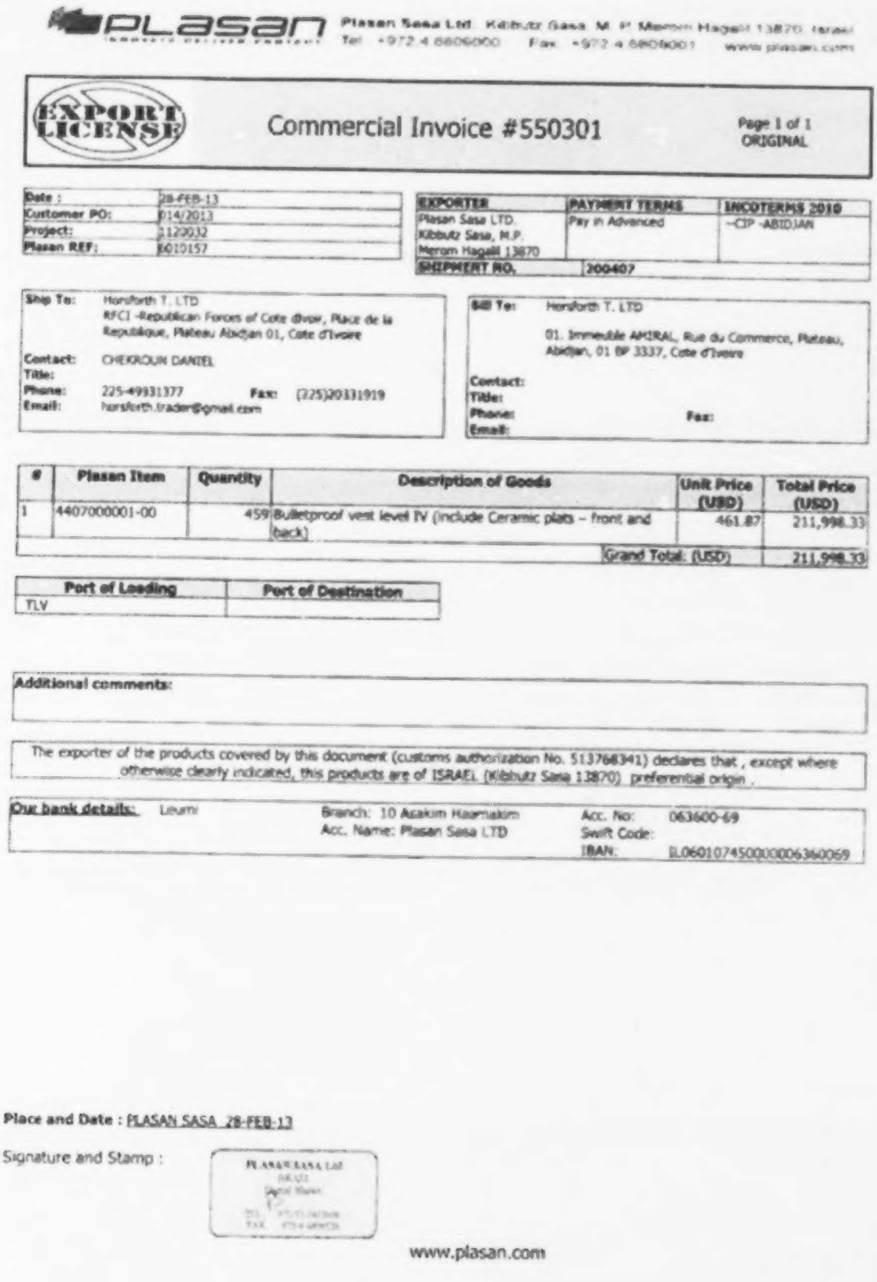
Item description	Bulletproof vest level IV (include Ceramic plats – front and back)
Color	Black
Quantity	459 units
Delivery destination	Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire
Time of delivery CIF Abidjan	Immediately, 14 day from advance payment date (12.02.13)
Price per unit include delivery by air	506.00 U$D.
Total price for 459 units	232,254.00 U$D.
Advance payment	50,000.00 U$D. Done
Balance of Payment - Against presentation of the bill of lading	182,254.00 U$D. By bank transfer

- Air delivery by Ethiopian airlines.
- Please inform us Export License status.
- Item should reach complex with plates.

For any clarification or question feel free to call us.

Best regards,

Adisa Cuollibaly
Horsforth T. - Abidjan



Plasan Sasa Ltd. Kibbutz Sasa, M. P. Merom Hagalil 13870, Israel
Tel +972 4 6806000 Fax +972 4 6806001 www.plasan.com

EXPORT LICENSE

Commercial Invoice #550301

Page 1 of 1
ORIGINAL

Date :	28-FEB-13
Customer PO:	014/2013
Project:	1120032
Plasan REF:	8010157

EXPORTER	**PAYMENT TERMS**	**INCOTERMS 2010**
Plasan Sasa LTD. Kibbutz Sasa, M.P. Merom Hagalil 13870	Pay in Advanced	--CIP -ABIDJAN
SHIPMENT NO.	200407	

Ship To: Horsforth T. LTD
RFCI -Republican Forces of Cote divoir, Place de la Republique, Plateau Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire
Contact: CHEKROUN DANIEL
Title:
Phone: 225-49931377 **Fax:** (225)20331919
Email: horsforth.trader@gmail.com

Bill To: Horsforth T. LTD
01. Immeuble AMIRAL, Rue du Commerce, Plateau, Abidjan, 01 BP 3337, Cote d'Ivoire
Contact:
Title:
Phone: **Fax:**
Email:

#	Plasan Item	Quantity	Description of Goods	Unit Price (USD)	Total Price (USD)
1	4407000001-00	459	Bulletproof vest level IV (include Ceramic plats – front and back)	461.87	211,998.33
				Grand Total: (USD)	211,998.33

Port of Loading	Port of Destination
TLV	

Additional comments:

The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization No. 513768341) declares that , except where otherwise clearly indicated, this products are of ISRAEL (Kibbutz Sasa 13870) preferential origin .

Our bank details: Leumi
Branch: 10 Asakim Haamakim
Acc. Name: Plasan Sasa LTD
Acc. No: 063600-69
Swift Code:
IBAN: IL060107450000006360069

Place and Date : PLASAN SASA 28-FEB-13

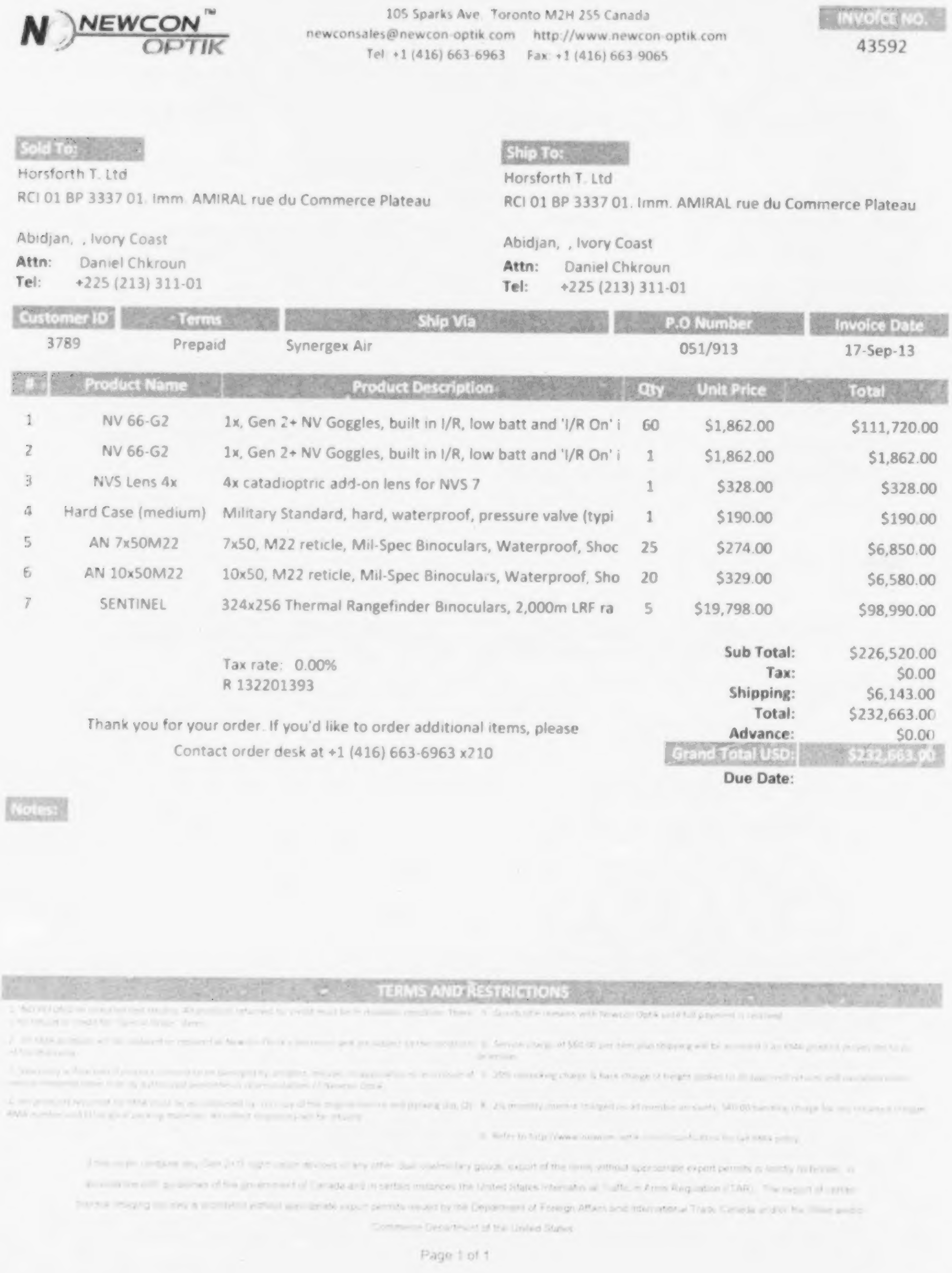
Signature and Stamp :

PLASAN SASA Ltd
ISRAEL

www.plasan.com

Annex 6a

Purchase of night vision and observation related material



NEWCON™ OPTIK

105 Sparks Ave. Toronto M2H 2S5 Canada
newconsales@newcon-optik.com http://www.newcon-optik.com
Tel: +1 (416) 663-6963 Fax: +1 (416) 663-9065

INVOICE NO. 43592

Sold To:
Horsforth T. Ltd
RCI 01 BP 3337 01. Imm. AMIRAL rue du Commerce Plateau

Abidjan, , Ivory Coast
Attn: Daniel Chkroun
Tel: +225 (213) 311-01

Ship To:
Horsforth T. Ltd
RCI 01 BP 3337 01. Imm. AMIRAL rue du Commerce Plateau

Abidjan, , Ivory Coast
Attn: Daniel Chkroun
Tel: +225 (213) 311-01

Customer ID	Terms	Ship Via	P.O Number	Invoice Date
3789	Prepaid	Synergex Air	051/913	17-Sep-13

#	Product Name	Product Description	Qty	Unit Price	Total
1	NV 66-G2	1x, Gen 2+ NV Goggles, built in I/R, low batt and 'I/R On' i	60	$1,862.00	$111,720.00
2	NV 66-G2	1x, Gen 2+ NV Goggles, built in I/R, low batt and 'I/R On' i	1	$1,862.00	$1,862.00
3	NVS Lens 4x	4x catadioptric add-on lens for NVS 7	1	$328.00	$328.00
4	Hard Case (medium)	Military Standard, hard, waterproof, pressure valve (typi	1	$190.00	$190.00
5	AN 7x50M22	7x50, M22 reticle, Mil-Spec Binoculars, Waterproof, Shoc	25	$274.00	$6,850.00
6	AN 10x50M22	10x50, M22 reticle, Mil-Spec Binoculars, Waterproof, Sho	20	$329.00	$6,580.00
7	SENTINEL	324x256 Thermal Rangefinder Binoculars, 2,000m LRF ra	5	$19,798.00	$98,990.00

Tax rate: 0.00%
R 132201393

Thank you for your order. If you'd like to order additional items, please
Contact order desk at +1 (416) 663-6963 x210

Sub Total:	$226,520.00
Tax:	$0.00
Shipping:	$6,143.00
Total:	$232,663.00
Advance:	$0.00
Grand Total USD:	$232,663.00
Due Date:	

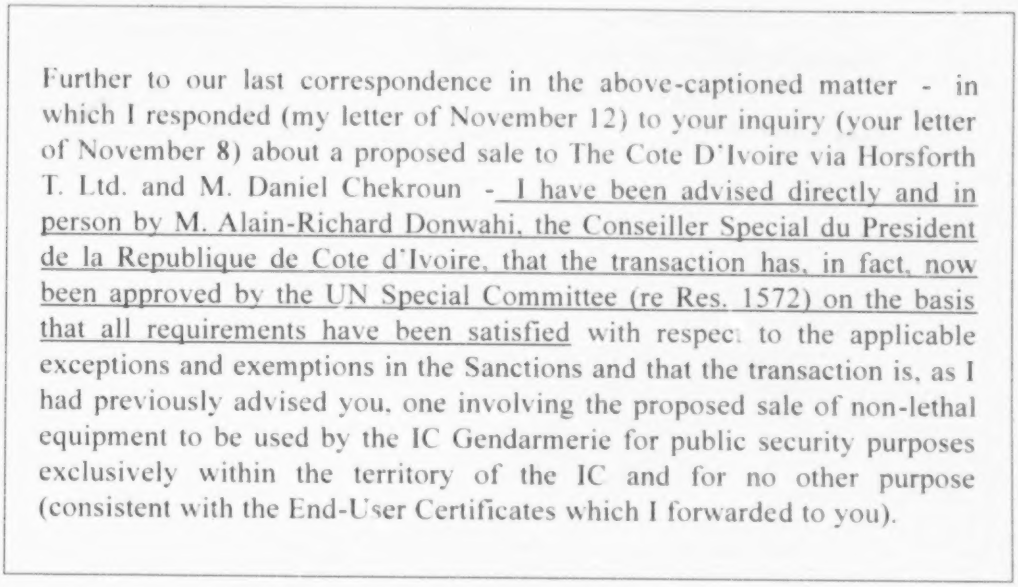
Notes:

TERMS AND RESTRICTIONS

Page 1 of 1

Annex 6b

Communication between the Group of experts and Newcon Optik (Extract)

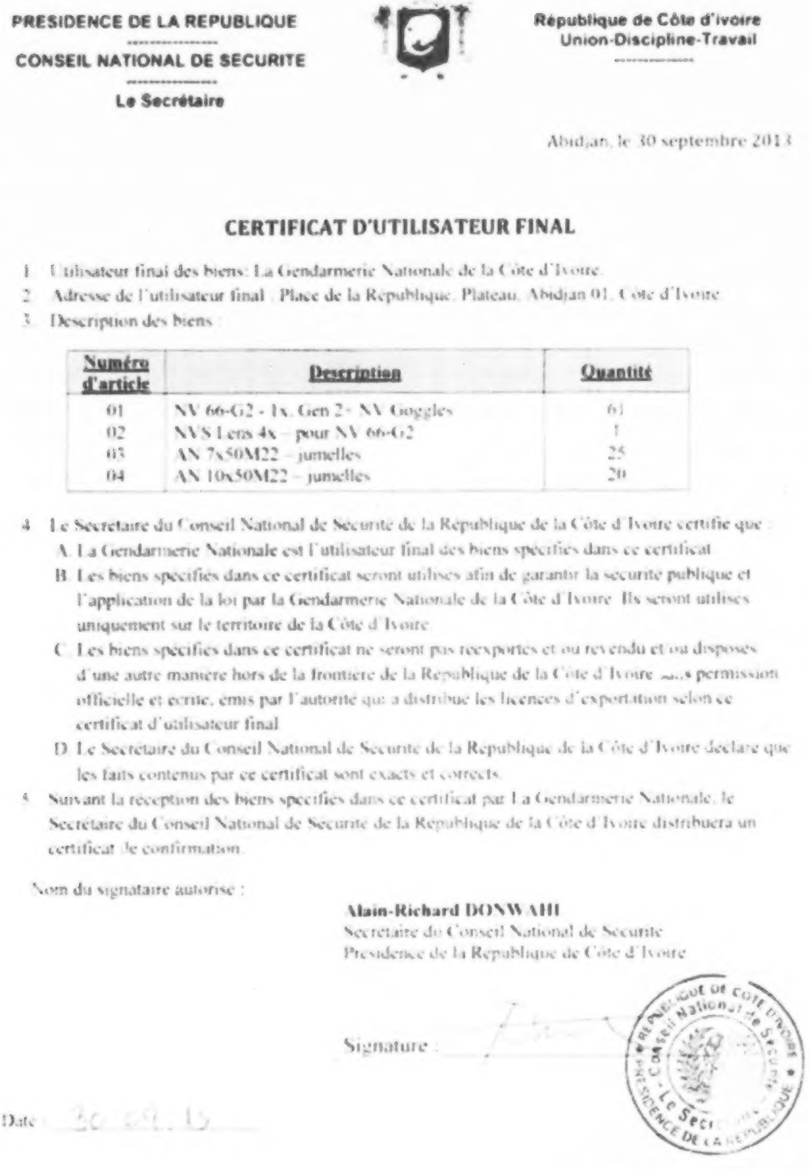


Further to our last correspondence in the above-captioned matter - in which I responded (my letter of November 12) to your inquiry (your letter of November 8) about a proposed sale to The Cote D'Ivoire via Horsforth T. Ltd. and M. Daniel Chekroun - I have been advised directly and in person by M. Alain-Richard Donwahi, the Conseiller Special du President de la Republique de Cote d'Ivoire, that the transaction has, in fact, now been approved by the UN Special Committee (re Res. 1572) on the basis that all requirements have been satisfied with respect to the applicable exceptions and exemptions in the Sanctions and that the transaction is, as I had previously advised you, one involving the proposed sale of non-lethal equipment to be used by the IC Gendarmerie for public security purposes exclusively within the territory of the IC and for no other purpose (consistent with the End-User Certificates which I forwarded to you).

Comment: Relevant elements have been underlined.

Annex 6c

End User Certificates



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE SECURITE
Le Secrétaire

République de Côte d'ivoire
Union-Discipline-Travail

Abidjan, le 30 septembre 2013

CERTIFICAT D'UTILISATEUR FINAL

1. Utilisateur final des biens: La Gendarmerie Nationale de la Côte d'Ivoire.
2. Adresse de l'utilisateur final : Place de la République, Plateau, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire.
3. Description des biens :

Numéro d'article	Description	Quantité
01	NV 66-G2 - 1x, Gen 2+ NV Goggles	61
02	NVS Lens 4x – pour NV 66-G2	1
03	AN 7x50M22 – jumelles	25
04	AN 10x50M22 – jumelles	20

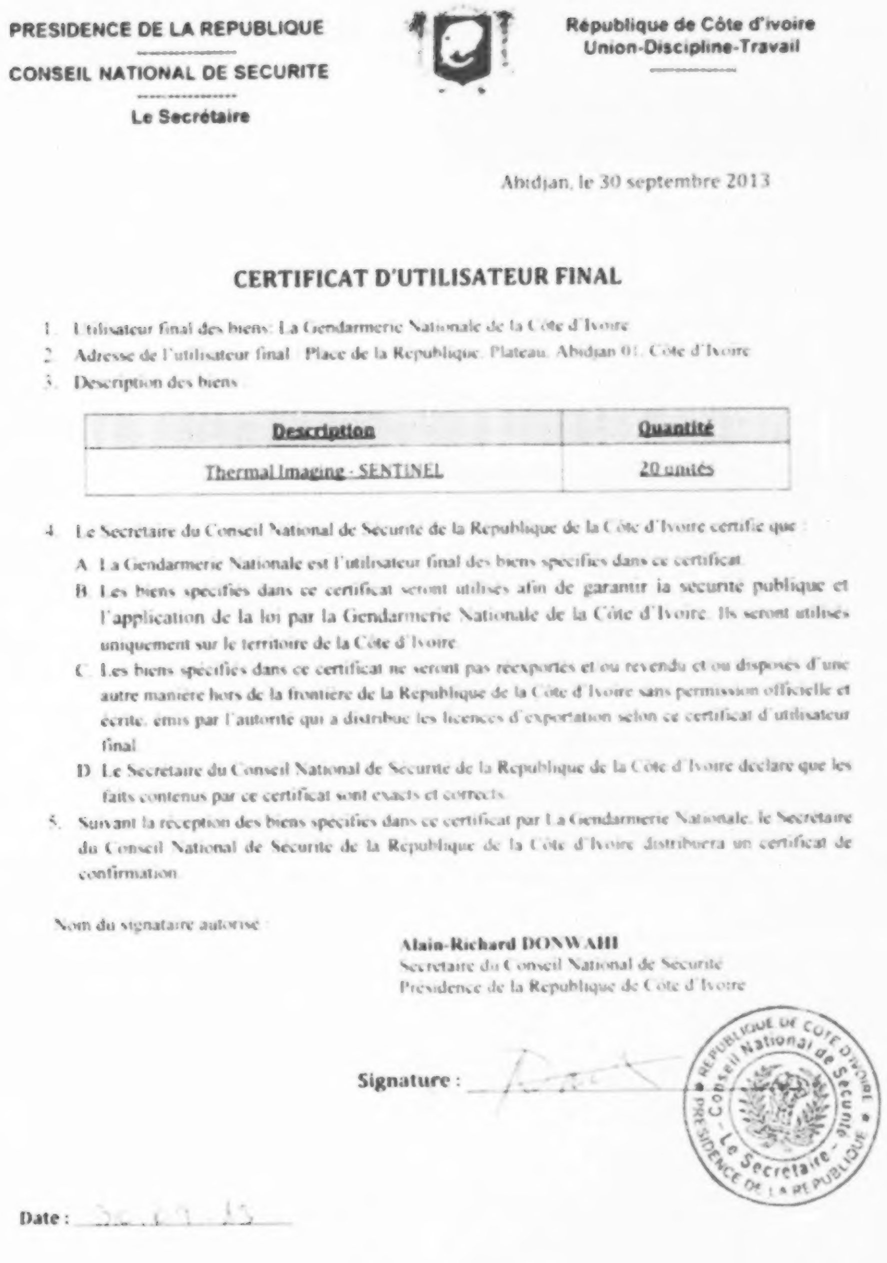
4. Le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire certifie que :
   A. La Gendarmerie Nationale est l'utilisateur final des biens spécifiés dans ce certificat
   B. Les biens spécifiés dans ce certificat seront utilisés afin de garantir la sécurité publique et l'application de la loi par la Gendarmerie Nationale de la Côte d'Ivoire. Ils seront utilisés uniquement sur le territoire de la Côte d'Ivoire.
   C. Les biens spécifiés dans ce certificat ne seront pas réexportés et/ou revendu et/ou disposés d'une autre manière hors de la frontière de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire sans permission officielle et écrite, émis par l'autorité qui a distribué les licences d'exportation selon ce certificat d'utilisateur final.
   D. Le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire déclare que les faits contenus par ce certificat sont exacts et corrects.
5. Suivant la réception des biens spécifiés dans ce certificat par La Gendarmerie Nationale, le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire distribuera un certificat de confirmation.

Nom du signataire autorisé :

Alain-Richard DONWAHI
Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité
Présidence de la République de Côte d'Ivoire

Signature :

Date : 30.09.13



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE SECURITE
Le Secrétaire

République de Côte d'ivoire
Union-Discipline-Travail

Abidjan, le 30 septembre 2013

CERTIFICAT D'UTILISATEUR FINAL

1. Utilisateur final des biens: La Gendarmerie Nationale de la Côte d'Ivoire
2. Adresse de l'utilisateur final : Place de la Republique, Plateau, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire
3. Description des biens :

Description	**Quantité**
Thermal Imaging - SENTINEL	20 unités

4. Le Secretaire du Conseil National de Sécurite de la Republique de la Côte d'Ivoire certifie que :
   - A. La Gendarmerie Nationale est l'utilisateur final des biens specifies dans ce certificat.
   - B. Les biens specifies dans ce certificat seront utilises afin de garantir la securite publique et l'application de la loi par la Gendarmerie Nationale de la Côte d'Ivoire. Ils seront utilises uniquement sur le territoire de la Côte d'Ivoire.
   - C. Les biens spécifiés dans ce certificat ne seront pas réexportés et/ou revendu et/ou disposés d'une autre maniere hors de la frontiere de la Republique de la Côte d'Ivoire sans permission officielle et écrite, émis par l'autorite qui a distribue les licences d'exportation selon ce certificat d'utilisateur final.
   - D. Le Secretaire du Conseil National de Sécurite de la Republique de la Côte d'Ivoire declare que les faits contenus par ce certificat sont exacts et corrects.
5. Suivant la réception des biens specifies dans ce certificat par La Gendarmerie Nationale, le Secretaire du Conseil National de Sécurite de la Republique de la Côte d'Ivoire distribuera un certificat de confirmation.

Nom du signataire autorisé :

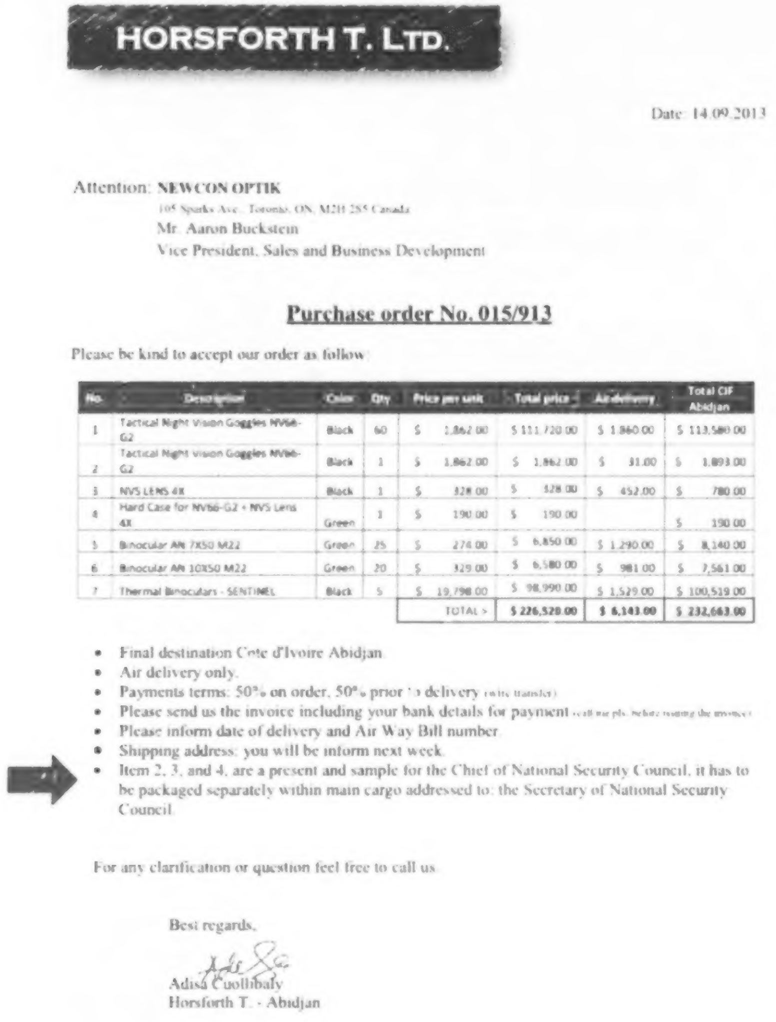
Alain-Richard DONWAHI
Secretaire du Conseil National de Sécurité
Présidence de la Republique de Côte d'Ivoire

Signature :

Date : 30.09.13

Annex 6d

Material had to be delivered to Mr. Donwahi personally



HORSFORTH T. LTD.

Date: 14.09.2013

Attention: **NEWCON OPTIK**
105 Sparks Ave., Toronto, ON, M2H 2S5 Canada
Mr. Aaron Buckstein
Vice President, Sales and Business Development

Purchase order No. 015/913

Please be kind to accept our order as follow:

No.	Description	Color	Qty	Price per unit	Total price	Air delivery	Total CIF Abidjan
1	Tactical Night Vision Goggles NV66-G2	Black	60	$ 1,862.00	$ 111,720.00	$ 1,860.00	$ 113,580.00
2	Tactical Night vision Goggles NV66-G2	Black	1	$ 1,862.00	$ 1,862.00	$ 31.00	$ 1,893.00
3	NVS LENS 4X	Black	1	$ 328.00	$ 328.00	$ 452.00	$ 780.00
4	Hard Case for NV66-G2 + NVS Lens 4X	Green	1	$ 190.00	$ 190.00		$ 190.00
5	Binocular AN 7X50 M22	Green	25	$ 274.00	$ 6,850.00	$ 1,290.00	$ 8,140.00
6	Binocular AN 10X50 M22	Green	20	$ 329.00	$ 6,580.00	$ 981.00	$ 7,561.00
7	Thermal Binoculars - SENTINEL	Black	5	$ 19,798.00	$ 98,990.00	$ 1,529.00	$ 100,519.00
				TOTAL >	**$ 226,520.00**	**$ 6,143.00**	**$ 232,663.00**

- Final destination Cote d'Ivoire Abidjan.
- Air delivery only.
- Payments terms: 50% on order, 50% prior to delivery (wire transfer)
- Please send us the invoice including your bank details for payment (call me pls. before issuing the invoice)
- Please inform date of delivery and Air Way Bill number.
- Shipping address: you will be inform next week.
- Item 2, 3, and 4, are a present and sample for the Chief of National Security Council, it has to be packaged separately within main cargo addressed to: the Secretary of National Security Council.

For any clarification or question feel free to call us.

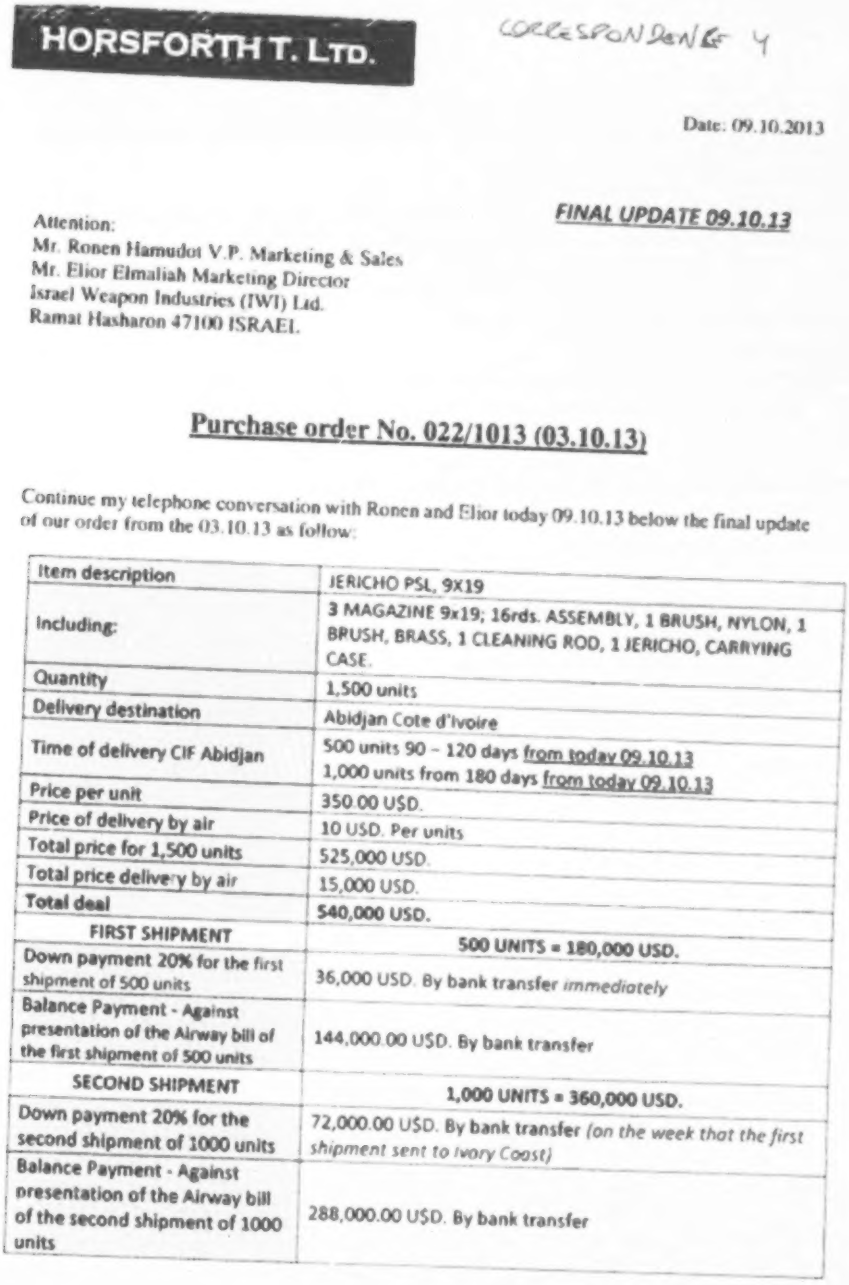
Best regards,

Adisa Cuollibaly
Horsforth T. - Abidjan

Comment: Items 2, 3 and 4, are a present for the Chief of National Security Council.

Annex 7

Supporting documents related to the purchase of 1.500 pistols to IWI



HORSFORTH T. LTD.

CORRESPONDENCE 4

Date: 09.10.2013

FINAL UPDATE 09.10.13

Attention:
Mr. Ronen Hamudot V.P. Marketing & Sales
Mr. Elior Elmaliah Marketing Director
Israel Weapon Industries (IWI) Ltd.
Ramat Hasharon 47100 ISRAEL.

Purchase order No. 022/1013 (03.10.13)

Continue my telephone conversation with Ronen and Elior today 09.10.13 below the final update of our order from the 03.10.13 as follow:

Item description	JERICHO PSL, 9X19
Including:	3 MAGAZINE 9x19; 16rds. ASSEMBLY, 1 BRUSH, NYLON, 1 BRUSH, BRASS, 1 CLEANING ROD, 1 JERICHO, CARRYING CASE.
Quantity	1,500 units
Delivery destination	Abidjan Cote d'Ivoire
Time of delivery CIF Abidjan	500 units 90 – 120 days from today 09.10.13 1,000 units from 180 days from today 09.10.13
Price per unit	350.00 USD.
Price of delivery by air	10 USD. Per units
Total price for 1,500 units	525,000 USD.
Total price delivery by air	15,000 USD.
Total deal	**540,000 USD.**
FIRST SHIPMENT	**500 UNITS = 180,000 USD.**
Down payment 20% for the first shipment of 500 units	36,000 USD. By bank transfer *immediately*
Balance Payment - Against presentation of the Airway bill of the first shipment of 500 units	144,000.00 USD. By bank transfer
SECOND SHIPMENT	**1,000 UNITS = 360,000 USD.**
Down payment 20% for the second shipment of 1000 units	72,000.00 USD. By bank transfer *(on the week that the first shipment sent to Ivory Coast)*
Balance Payment - Against presentation of the Airway bill of the second shipment of 1000 units	288,000.00 USD. By bank transfer

HORSFORTH T. LTD.

FINAL UPDATE 09.10.13

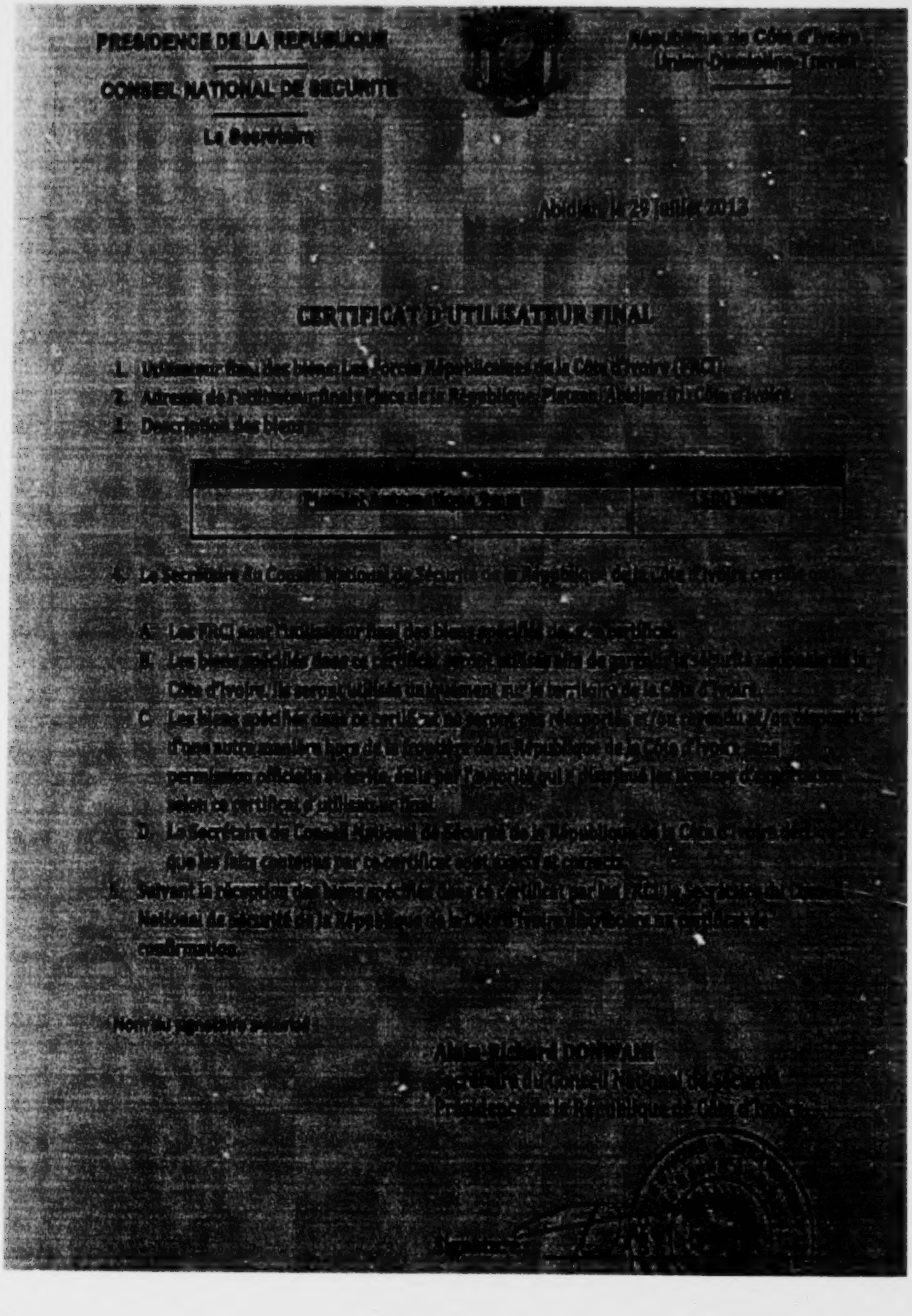
- Please confirm by signature and IWI stamp the order conditions listed in the above table and send it back to us.
- EUC – we already sent you on the 03.10.13
- We will update you regarding the performance guarantees against our advance payment.
- Please be kind to issue and send us commercial invoices as follow:
    1. Frist invoice on the sum of 180,000 USD.
    2. Second invoice on the sum of 360,000 USD.
- Send us IWI full banking details in English.
- Delivery - Air delivery only.
- I hope you've started the process of issuing export permit, please update us.
- We expect delivery on schedule.

For any clarification or question feel free to call me, Thanks.

Best regards

Daniel Chekroun
Horsforth T. - Abidjan

Horsforth
Trades
Ltd



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

CONSEIL NATIONAL DE SECURITE

Le Secrétaire

République de Côte d'Ivoire
Union-Discipline-Travail

Abidjan, le 29 juillet 2013

CERTIFICAT D'UTILISATEUR FINAL

1. Utilisateur final des biens: Les Forces Républicaines de la Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI).
2. Adresse de l'utilisateur final : Place de la République, Plateau, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire.
3. Description des biens :

Pistolet Automatique 9mm	[illegible] unités

4. Le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire certifie que :

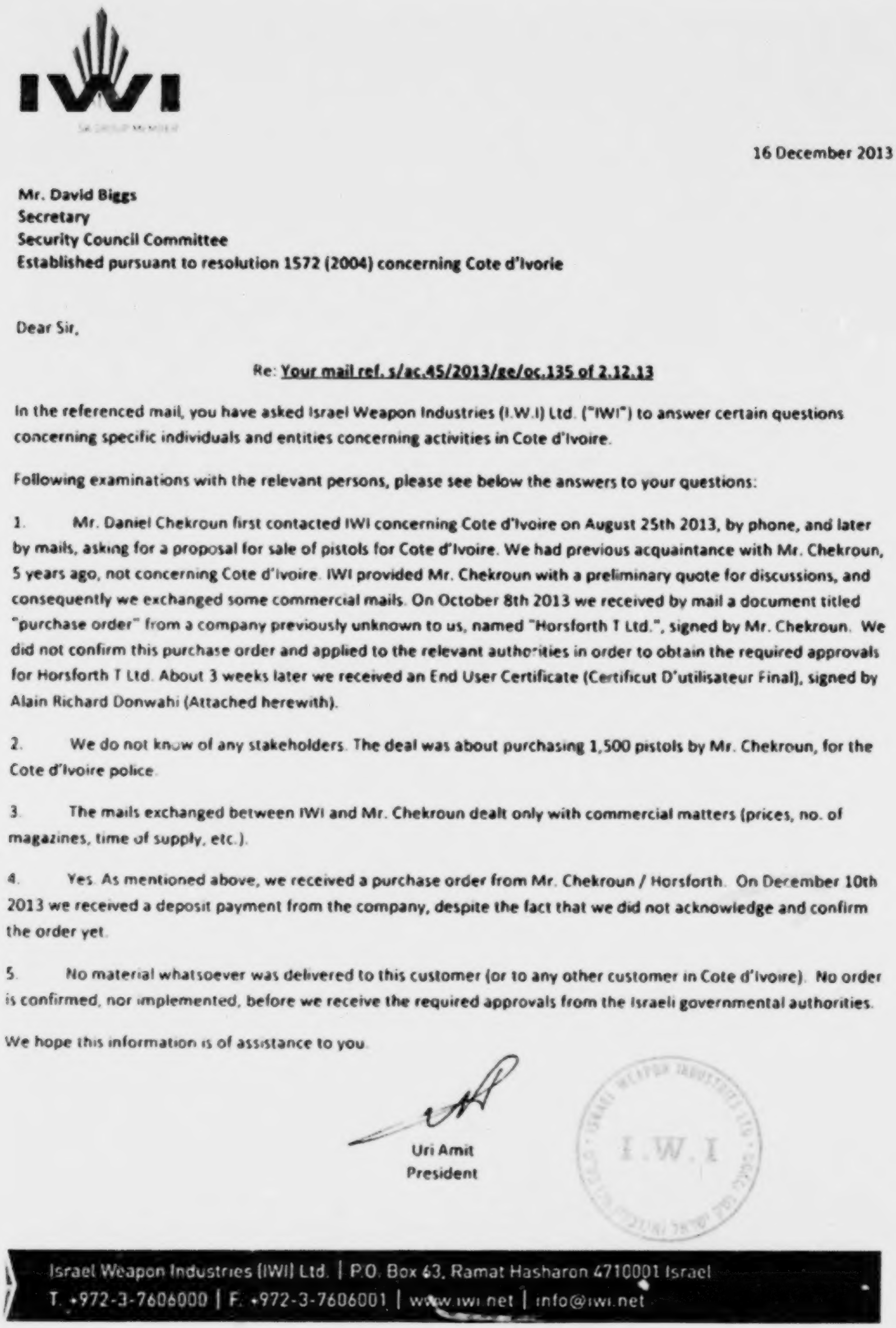
   A. Les FRCI sont l'utilisateur final des biens spécifiés dans ce certificat.
   B. Les biens spécifiés dans ce certificat seront utilisés afin de garantir la sécurité nationale de la Côte d'Ivoire. Ils seront utilisés uniquement sur le territoire de la Côte d'Ivoire.
   C. Les biens spécifiés dans ce certificat ne seront pas réexportés, et/ou revendus et/ou disposés d'une autre manière hors de la frontière de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire sans [illegible] permission officielle et écrite émise par l'autorité qui a planifié les licences d'exportation selon ce certificat d'utilisateur final.
   D. Le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire déclare que les faits contenus par ce certificat sont exacts et corrects.
5. Suivant la réception des biens spécifiés dans ce certificat par les FRCI, le Secrétaire du Conseil National de sécurité de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire [illegible] un certificat de confirmation.

Nom du signataire autorisé

Alain-Richard DONWAHI
Le Secrétaire du Conseil National de Sécurité
Présidence de la République de Côte d'Ivoire

Signature :

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



16 December 2013

Mr. David Biggs
Secretary
Security Council Committee
Established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Cote d'Ivorie

Dear Sir,

Re: **Your mail ref. s/ac.45/2013/ge/oc.135 of 2.12.13**

In the referenced mail, you have asked Israel Weapon Industries (I.W.I) Ltd. ("IWI") to answer certain questions concerning specific individuals and entities concerning activities in Cote d'Ivoire.

Following examinations with the relevant persons, please see below the answers to your questions:

1. Mr. Daniel Chekroun first contacted IWI concerning Cote d'Ivoire on August 25th 2013, by phone, and later by mails, asking for a proposal for sale of pistols for Cote d'Ivoire. We had previous acquaintance with Mr. Chekroun, 5 years ago, not concerning Cote d'Ivoire. IWI provided Mr. Chekroun with a preliminary quote for discussions, and consequently we exchanged some commercial mails. On October 8th 2013 we received by mail a document titled "purchase order" from a company previously unknown to us, named "Horsforth T Ltd.", signed by Mr. Chekroun. We did not confirm this purchase order and applied to the relevant authorities in order to obtain the required approvals for Horsforth T Ltd. About 3 weeks later we received an End User Certificate (Certificut D'utilisateur Final), signed by Alain Richard Donwahi (Attached herewith).

2. We do not know of any stakeholders. The deal was about purchasing 1,500 pistols by Mr. Chekroun, for the Cote d'Ivoire police.

3. The mails exchanged between IWI and Mr. Chekroun dealt only with commercial matters (prices, no. of magazines, time of supply, etc.).

4. Yes. As mentioned above, we received a purchase order from Mr. Chekroun / Horsforth. On December 10th 2013 we received a deposit payment from the company, despite the fact that we did not acknowledge and confirm the order yet.

5. No material whatsoever was delivered to this customer (or to any other customer in Cote d'Ivoire). No order is confirmed, nor implemented, before we receive the required approvals from the Israeli governmental authorities.

We hope this information is of assistance to you.

Uri Amit
President

I.W.I

Israel Weapon Industries (IWI) Ltd. | P.O. Box 63, Ramat Hasharon 4710001 Israel
T. +972-3-7606000 | F. +972-3-7606001 | www.iwi.net | info@iwi.net

Annex 8

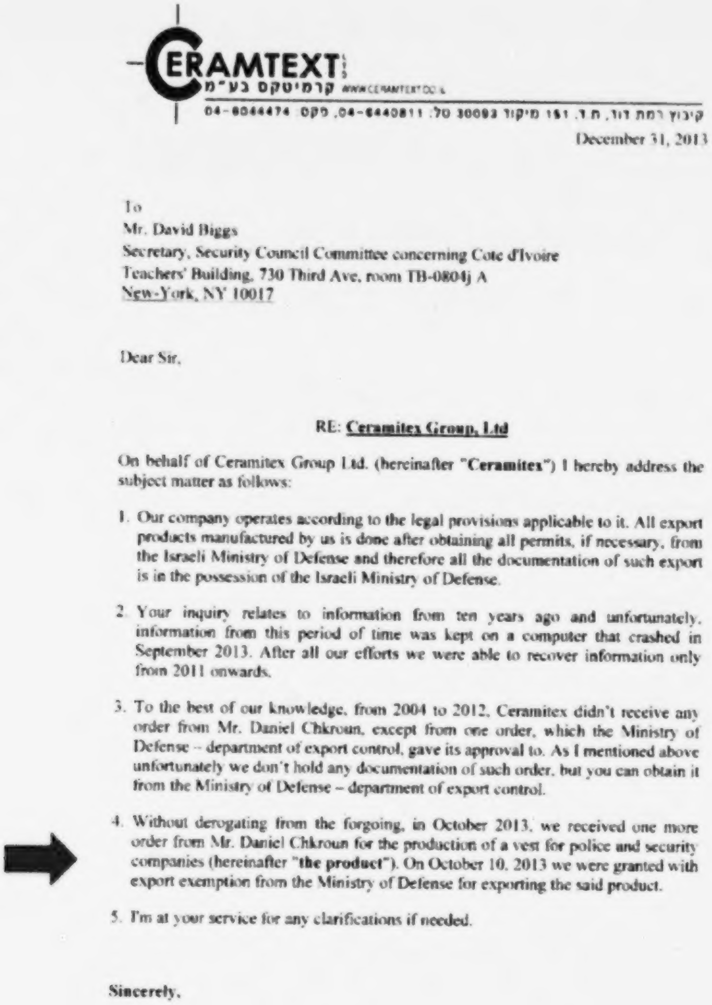
Comparative table with date of purchase and End User Certificates

Company	Material ordered	Date of purchase	Date of the end user certificate
Plasan Sasa	200 Bulletproof jackets	Unknown	30 January 2013
	400 Bulletproof jackets	9 February 2013	06 August 2013
	Comment: A total of 649 Bulletproof jackets have been delivered.		
IWI	1.500 pistols Jericho 9mm	9 October 2013	29 July 2013
Newcon Optik	Night vision material	14 September 2013	30 September 2013

Comment: The exemption request was transmitted to the Committee by 28 August 2013.

Annex 9

Change in the nature of the material notified



CERAMTEXT
קרמיטקס בע"מ WWW.CERAMTEXT.CO.IL
קיבוץ רמת דוד, ת.ד. 181 מיקוד 30093 טל: 04-6440811, פקס 04-6044474

December 31, 2013

To
Mr. David Biggs
Secretary, Security Council Committee concerning Cote d'Ivoire
Teachers' Building, 730 Third Ave, room TB-0804j A
New-York, NY 10017

Dear Sir,

RE: **Ceramitex Group, Ltd**

On behalf of Ceramitex Group Ltd. (hereinafter "**Ceramitex**") I hereby address the subject matter as follows:

1. Our company operates according to the legal provisions applicable to it. All export products manufactured by us is done after obtaining all permits, if necessary, from the Israeli Ministry of Defense and therefore all the documentation of such export is in the possession of the Israeli Ministry of Defense.
2. Your inquiry relates to information from ten years ago and unfortunately, information from this period of time was kept on a computer that crashed in September 2013. After all our efforts we were able to recover information only from 2011 onwards.
3. To the best of our knowledge, from 2004 to 2012, Ceramitex didn't receive any order from Mr. Daniel Chkroun, except from one order, which the Ministry of Defense – department of export control, gave its approval to. As I mentioned above unfortunately we don't hold any documentation of such order, but you can obtain it from the Ministry of Defense – department of export control.
4. Without derogating from the forgoing, in October 2013, we received one more order from Mr. Daniel Chkroun for the production of a vest for police and security companies (hereinafter "**the product**"). On October 10, 2013 we were granted with export exemption from the Ministry of Defense for exporting the said product.
5. I'm at your service for any clarifications if needed.

Sincerely,

Comment: When interviewed by the Group late February 2014, Mr Chekroun specified that 1.500 tactical vests have been ordered to Ceramtext.

Annex 10

Price discrepancies

Désignation	Nbre item	Prix remis par Newcom Optik (Canada)	Prix factué par Horsforth T Ltd
Tactical Night Vision Goggles NV66- G2 *Commande passée, accompte payé, mais livraison en attente*	60	111,720 USD	801,350 USD (387,853,440 XOF) **Prix multiplié par 7,17**
Transport aérien	1	6,143 USD	95,393 USD (46,170,500 XOF) **Prix multiplié par 15,52**

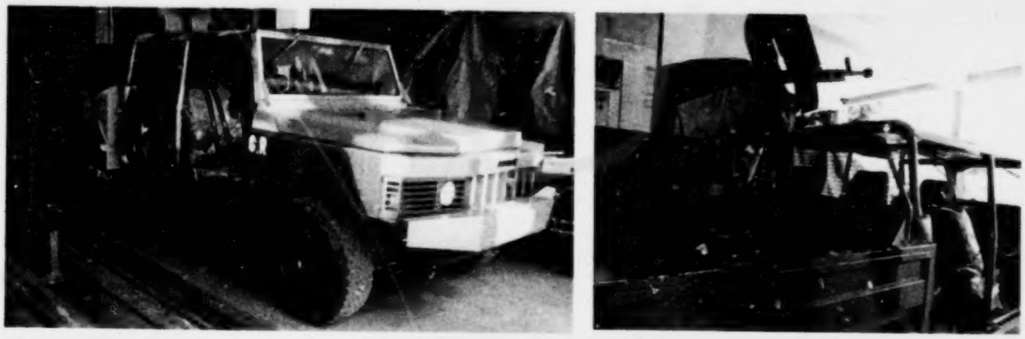
Désignation	Nbre item	Prix remis par IWI (Israel)	Prix factué par Horsforth T Ltd
Pistolets Jericho 9mm *Commande passée, accompte payé, mais livraison en attente*	1,500	525,000 USD	1.512.397 USD (722,211,000 XOF) **Prix multiplié x 2,88**

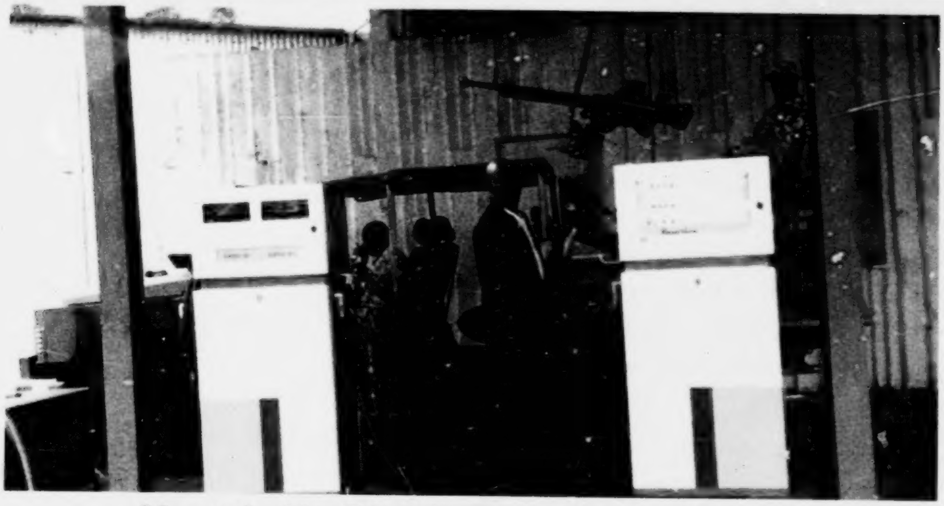
Table of billing

	Type of material	Quantity	Price per unit	Total price
1	AK 47 assault rifle	3 000	311 600	934 800 00
2	AK 47 ammunition clip/magazine (5 per gun)	15 000	5 000	75 000 000
3	7.62x39mm AK 47 cartige	525 000	178	93 450 000
4	Air transport		126 225 000	126 225 000
5	9mm automatic pistol	1 500	481 174	722 211 000
6	9mm assault pistol cartrige	125 000	998	124 750 000
7	Pistol holster	1 500	19 025	28 537 500
8	Ammunition clip/magazine pouch	1 500	19 025	28 537 500
9	Leather combat belt	1 500	30 380	45 570 000
10	Air transport		26 720 500	26 720 500
11	Mi-24 attack helicopter	1	5 886 000 000	5 886 000 000
12	Air transport		176 460 000	176 460 000
13	Armoured troop transport, South African RG12 model	2	188 272 000	376 544 000
14	Maritime transport	2	7 250 000	14 250 000
15	Tactical googles	100	4 066 948	406 694 800
16	Night vision binoculars	60	6 464 224	387 853 440
17	Regular binoculars	25	192 368	4 809 200
18	Thermal imaging binoculars	5	18 077 853	90 368 264
19	Binoculars (Bushnell or Tasco, 10x50 magnification)	20	177 776	3 555 520
20	Maglite torch	40	97 088	3 883 520
21	Air transport		46 170 500	46 170 500
22	Bullet-proof combat helmet	1 250	400 160	500 200 000
23	Air transport		6 812 000	6 812 000
24	A4 Bullet-proof vest	200	600 000	120 000 000
25	Air transport		6 812 000	6 812 000
26	Elite spider shoe	1 000	249 393	249 393 000
27	Air transport		19 300 000	19 300 000
28	Tactical basic jacket	1 000	425 848	425 848 000
29	Air transport		21 037 500	21 037 500

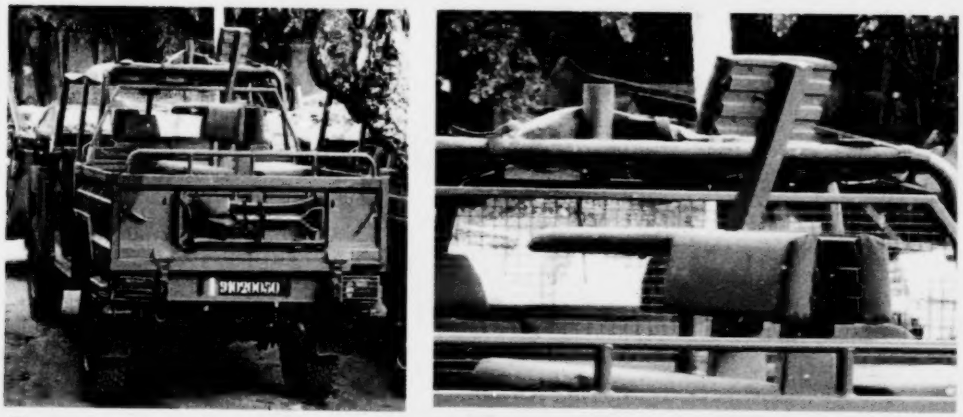
Annex 11

ACMAT vehicles transformed for military operations





Mounted with a DShK Heavy machinegun (12.7mm)

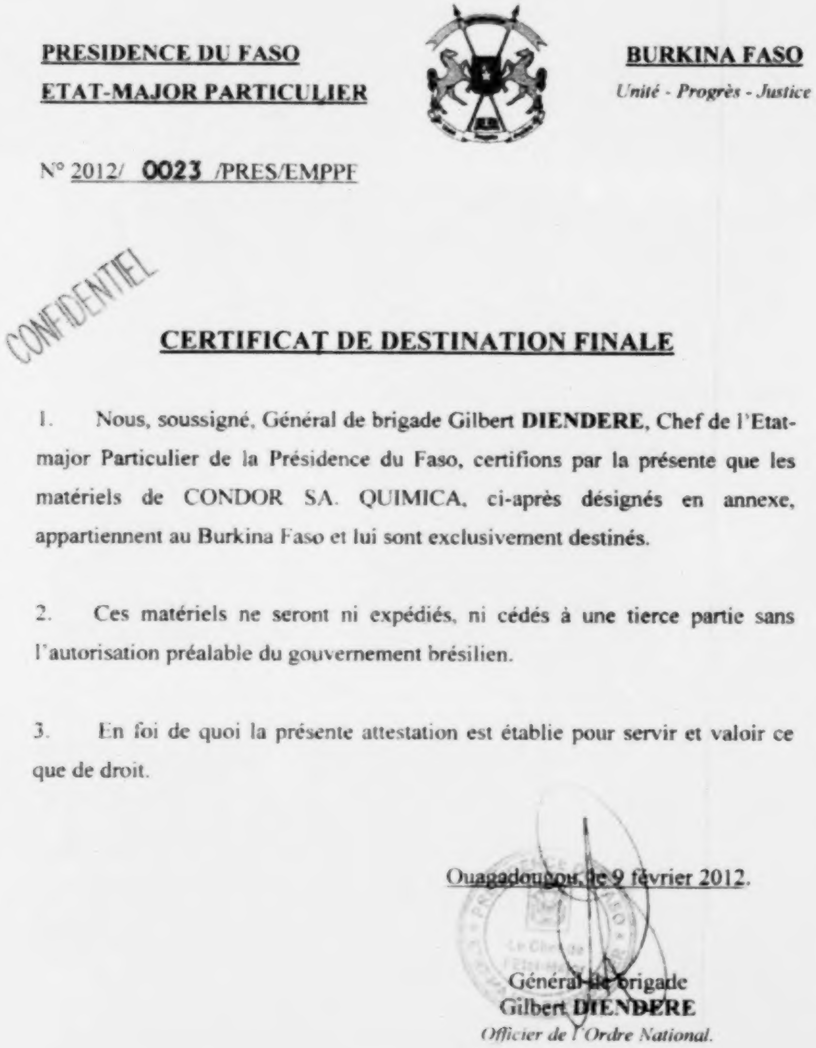


Gunner seat and mounting for a machinegun (12.7mm or 7.62mm) on the roof

Annex 12

Materiel sold by Condor Brazil to the Presidency of Burkina Faso

a. Documents illustrating the sale of the material



PRESIDENCE DU FASO
ETAT-MAJOR PARTICULIER

BURKINA FASO
Unité - Progrès - Justice

N° 2012/ **0023** /PRES/EMPPF

CONFIDENTIEL

CERTIFICAT DE DESTINATION FINALE

1. Nous, soussigné, Général de brigade Gilbert **DIENDERE**, Chef de l'Etat-major Particulier de la Présidence du Faso, certifions par la présente que les matériels de CONDOR SA. QUIMICA, ci-après désignés en annexe, appartiennent au Burkina Faso et lui sont exclusivement destinés.

2. Ces matériels ne seront ni expédiés, ni cédés à une tierce partie sans l'autorisation préalable du gouvernement brésilien.

3. En foi de quoi la présente attestation est établie pour servir et valoir ce que de droit.

Ouagadougou, le 9 février 2012.

Général de brigade
Gilbert DIENDERE
Officier de l'Ordre National.

ANNEXE

REFERENCE : N° 0023 /PRES/EMPPF DU 26 JAN. 2012

N°	REFERENCE DU PRODUIT	DESCRIPTION DU PRODUIT	QUANTITE
1	**AM-600**	37/38 mm-Lanceur de Munition Non-Létales	350
2	**AM-640**	Lanceur de Munitions 40 mm	350
3	**GL-201 37/38 mm**	37/38 mm Projectile de Moyenne Portée Lacrymogène (CS	1.000
4	**AM-500**	Grenade d'entrainement	1.000
5	**GL-302**	Grenade lacrymogène à Emission Elevée (CS)	700
6	**GL-304**	Grenade Outdoor à Effet Moral	700
7	**GL-305**	Grenade Outdoor Lacrymogène (CS)	700
8	**GL-307**	Grenade à Lumière et Son	700
9	**GL-309**	Grenade à Emission Lacrymogène-Rubberball (CS)	700
10	**GL-310**	Grenade Lacrymogène à Mouvements aléatoires (CS)	700
11	**MB-502**	HC-Grenade Fumigène	700
12	**MB-900**	Grenade Offensive	700
13	**SS-601/AZ**	Grenade Fumigène Colorée (Bleu)	700

CONFIDENTIEL

CONDOR S/A
INDUSTRIA QUIMICA RUA ARMANDO DIAS
PEREIRA N 160 ADRIANOPOLIS
NOVA IGUACU CEP26053 260
RJ. BRASIL

COMMERCIAL INVOICE No 043/2012

DATE: August 30th, 2012

APPLICANT	NOTIFY	END USER
SOCOGIEX **09 BP 580 OUAGADOUGOU 09** **BURKINA FASO** **TEL: +226 50 30 07 44**	**H.K.M TRANS** **38 Rue. Tevetias Mson No 208** **Quartier KLOUVI - Akodessewa** **Pres de FUCEC - TOGO** **11 B.P. 38 Lomé - TOGO** **E-mail: hkmtrans@yahoo.fr** **Cel: (+228) 90 04 34 36 / (+228) 99 46 12 96** **Tel/Fax: (+228) 22 71 11 36** **Dom.: (+228) 22 71 43 76**	**PRESIDENCE DU FASO** **ETAT-MAJOR PARTICULIER** **BURKINA FASO**

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	REF.	HSC	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (€)	TOTAL PRICE (€)
37/38 mm - Lanceur de Munitions Non-Létales	AM-600	9301.20.00	270	€ 851.29	€ 229 848.30
40 mm Lanceur de Munitions	AM-640	9301.20.00	270	€ 940.90	€ 254.043.00
37/38 mm Projectile de Moyenne Portee Lacrymogène (CS)	GL-201	36 04 90 90	830	€ 29.95	€ 24 858.50
Grenade D'Entrainement	AM-500	3604 90 90	830	€ 39.77	€ 33 009.10
Grenade Lacrymogène a Émission Elevée (CS)	GL-302	3604 90 90	550	€ 63.41	€ 34 875.50
Grenade Outdoor à Effet Moral	GL-304	3604 90 90	549	€ 50.28	€ 27 603.72
Grenade Outdoor Lacrymogène (CS)	GL-305	3604 90 90	550	€ 52.49	€ 28 869.50
Grenade Outdoor à Lumiere et Son	GL-307	3604 90 90	550	€ 58.07	€ 31 938.50
Grenade à Émission Lacrymogène - Rubberball (CS)	GL-309	3604 90 90	550	€ 44.44	€ 24 442.00
Grenade Lacrymogène à Mouvements Aleatoires (CS)	GL-310	3604 90 90	550	€ 66.85	€ 36 767.50
HC – Grenade Fumigène	MB-502	3604 90 90	550	€ 72.49	€ 39 869.50
Grenade Offensive	MB-900	3604 90 90	550	€ 29.68	€ 16 324.00
Grenade Fumigene Colorée (Bleue)	SS-601/AZ	3604 90 90	550	€ 65.80	€ 36 190.00
TOTAL FOB					**€ 818.639,12**
SEA FREIGHT					**€ 30.000,00**
INSURANCE					**€ 1.358,00**
TOTAL CIF - LOMÉ, TOGO					**€ 849.997,12**

Conditions

DOCUMENTARY CREDIT NUMBER

CIC12000050

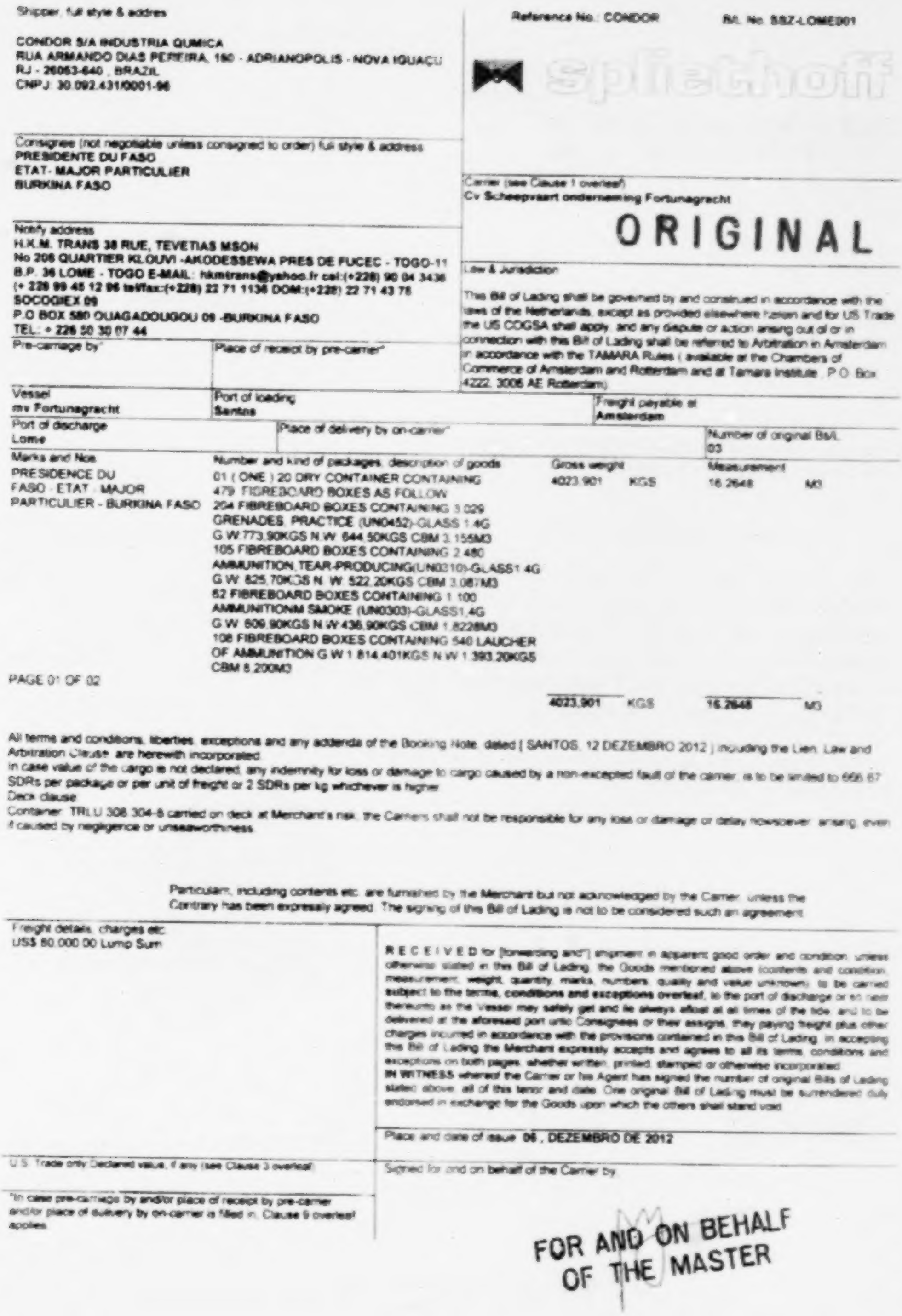
Date of issue: 120605

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS &/OR SERVICES:

MATERIALS OF LAW AND ORDER MAINTAINING AS PRO FORMA INVOICE NR 008 / 012 DATED ON 08TH MAY 2012. CIF LOME. INCOTERMS 2010

Payment: According to Letter of Credit number CIC12000050
Shipment: December 2012

Ricardo Bester
Commercial Director



Shipper, full style & addres

CONDOR S/A INDUSTRIA QUIMICA
RUA ARMANDO DIAS PEREIRA, 160 - ADRIANOPOLIS - NOVA IGUACU
RJ - 26053-640 , BRAZIL
CNPJ: 30.092.431/0001-96

Reference No.: CONDOR

B/L No. SSZ-LOME001

spliethoff

Consignee (not negotiable unless consigned to order) full style & address
PRESIDENTE DU FASO
ETAT- MAJOR PARTICULIER
BURKINA FASO

Carrier (see Clause 1 overleaf)
Cv Scheepvaart onderneming Fortunagracht

ORIGINAL

Notify address
H.K.M. TRANS 38 RUE, TEVETIAS MSON
No 208 QUARTIER KLOUVI -AKODESSEWA PRES DE FUCEC - TOGO-11
B.P. 36 LOME - TOGO E-MAIL: hkmtrans@yahoo.fr cel:(+228) 90 04 3436
(+ 228 99 45 12 96 tel/fax:(+228) 22 71 1136 DOM:(+228) 22 71 43 76
SOCOGIEX 09
P.O BOX 580 OUAGADOUGOU 09 -BURKINA FASO
TEL: + 226 50 30 07 44

Law & Jurisdiction

This Bill of Lading shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Netherlands, except as provided elsewhere herein and for US Trade the US COGSA shall apply, and any dispute or action arising out of or in connection with this Bill of Lading shall be referred to Arbitration in Amsterdam in accordance with the TAMARA Rules (available at the Chambers of Commerce of Amsterdam and Rotterdam and at Tamara Institute , P.O. Box 4222, 3006 AE Rotterdam)

Pre-carriage by*

Place of receipt by pre-carrier*

Vessel
mv Fortunagracht

Port of loading
Santos

Freight payable at
Amsterdam

Port of discharge
Lome

Place of delivery by on-carrier*

Number of original Bs/L
03

Marks and Nos	Number and kind of packages, description of goods	Gross weight	Measurement
PRESIDENCE DU FASO - ETAT - MAJOR PARTICULIER - BURKINA FASO	01 (ONE) 20 DRY CONTAINER CONTAINING 479 FIBREBOARD BOXES AS FOLLOW 204 FIBREBOARD BOXES CONTAINING 3.029 GRENADES, PRACTICE (UN0452)-GLASS 1.4G G.W.773,90KGS N.W. 644,50KGS CBM 3.155M3 105 FIBREBOARD BOXES CONTAINING 2.480 AMMUNITION,TEAR-PRODUCING(UN0310)-GLASS1.4G G.W. 825,70KGS N. W. 522,20KGS CBM 3.087M3 62 FIBREBOARD BOXES CONTAINING 1.100 AMMUNITIONM SMOKE (UN0303)-GLASS1.4G G.W. 609,90KGS N.W.436,90KGS CBM 1.8228M3 108 FIBREBOARD BOXES CONTAINING 540 LAUCHER OF AMMUNITION G.W.1.814,401KGS N.W.1.393,20KGS CBM 8.200M3	4023.901 KGS	16.2648 M3
PAGE 01 OF 02			
		4023,901 KGS	16.2648 M3

All terms and conditions, liberties, exceptions and any addenda of the Booking Note, dated [SANTOS, 12 DEZEMBRO 2012] including the Lien, Law and Arbitration Clause, are herewith incorporated.
In case value of the cargo is not declared, any indemnity for loss or damage to cargo caused by a non-excepted fault of the carrier, is to be limited to 666.67 SDRs per package or per unit of freight or 2 SDRs per kg whichever is higher
Deck clause
Container: TRLU 308 304-8 carried on deck at Merchant's risk, the Carriers shall not be responsible for any loss or damage or delay howsoever arising, even if caused by negligence or unseaworthiness.

Particulars, including contents etc. are furnished by the Merchant but not acknowledged by the Carrier, unless the Contrary has been expressly agreed. The signing of this Bill of Lading is not to be considered such an agreement.

Freight details, charges etc.
US$ 80.000,00 Lump Sum

R E C E I V E D for [forwarding and*] shipment in apparent good order and condition, unless otherwise stated in this Bill of Lading, the Goods mentioned above (contents and condition, measurement, weight, quantity, marks, numbers, quality and value unknown), to be carried **subject to the terms, conditions and exceptions overleaf**, to the port of discharge or so near thereunto as the Vessel may safely get and lie always afloat at all times of the tide, and to be delivered at the aforesaid port unto Consignees or their assigns, they paying freight plus other charges incurred in accordance with the provisions contained in this Bill of Lading. In accepting this Bill of Lading the Merchant expressly accepts and agrees to all its terms, conditions and exceptions on both pages, whether written, printed, stamped or otherwise incorporated.
IN WITNESS whereof the Carrier or his Agent has signed the number of original Bills of Lading stated above, all of this tenor and date. One original Bill of Lading must be surrendered duly endorsed in exchange for the Goods upon which the others shall stand void.

Place and date of issue **06 , DEZEMBRO DE 2012**

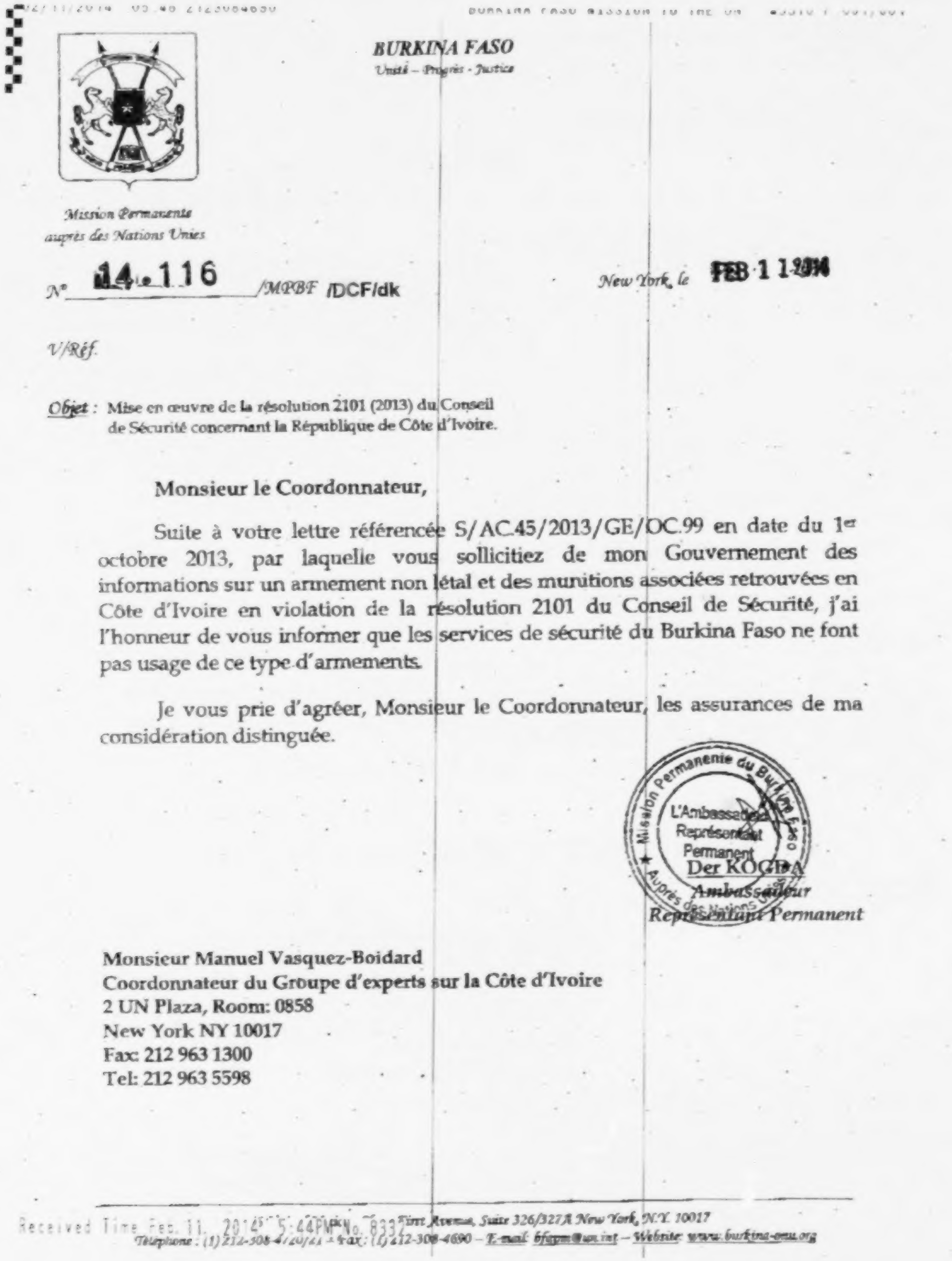
U.S. Trade only Declared value, if any (see Clause 3 overleaf)

Signed for and on behalf of the Carrier by

*In case pre-carriage by and/or place of receipt by pre-carrier and/or place of delivery by on-carrier is filled in, Clause 9 overleaf applies.

FOR AND ON BEHALF
OF THE MASTER

b. Letter from Burkina Faso denying the presence of this materiel in the stockpile



02/11/2014 05:46 2123084690 BURKINA FASO MISSION TO THE UN #0316 P.001/001

BURKINA FASO
Unité – Progrès - Justice

Mission Permanente
auprès des Nations Unies

N° 14.116 */MPBF* /DCF/dk

New York, le FEB 1 1 2014

V/Réf.

Objet : Mise en œuvre de la résolution 2101 (2013) du Conseil de Sécurité concernant la République de Côte d'Ivoire.

Monsieur le Coordonnateur,

Suite à votre lettre référencée S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.99 en date du 1er octobre 2013, par laquelle vous sollicitiez de mon Gouvernement des informations sur un armement non létal et des munitions associées retrouvées en Côte d'Ivoire en violation de la résolution 2101 du Conseil de Sécurité, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que les services de sécurité du Burkina Faso ne font pas usage de ce type d'armements.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Coordonnateur, les assurances de ma considération distinguée.

L'Ambassadeur
Représentant
Permanent

Der KOGDA
Ambassadeur
Représentant Permanent

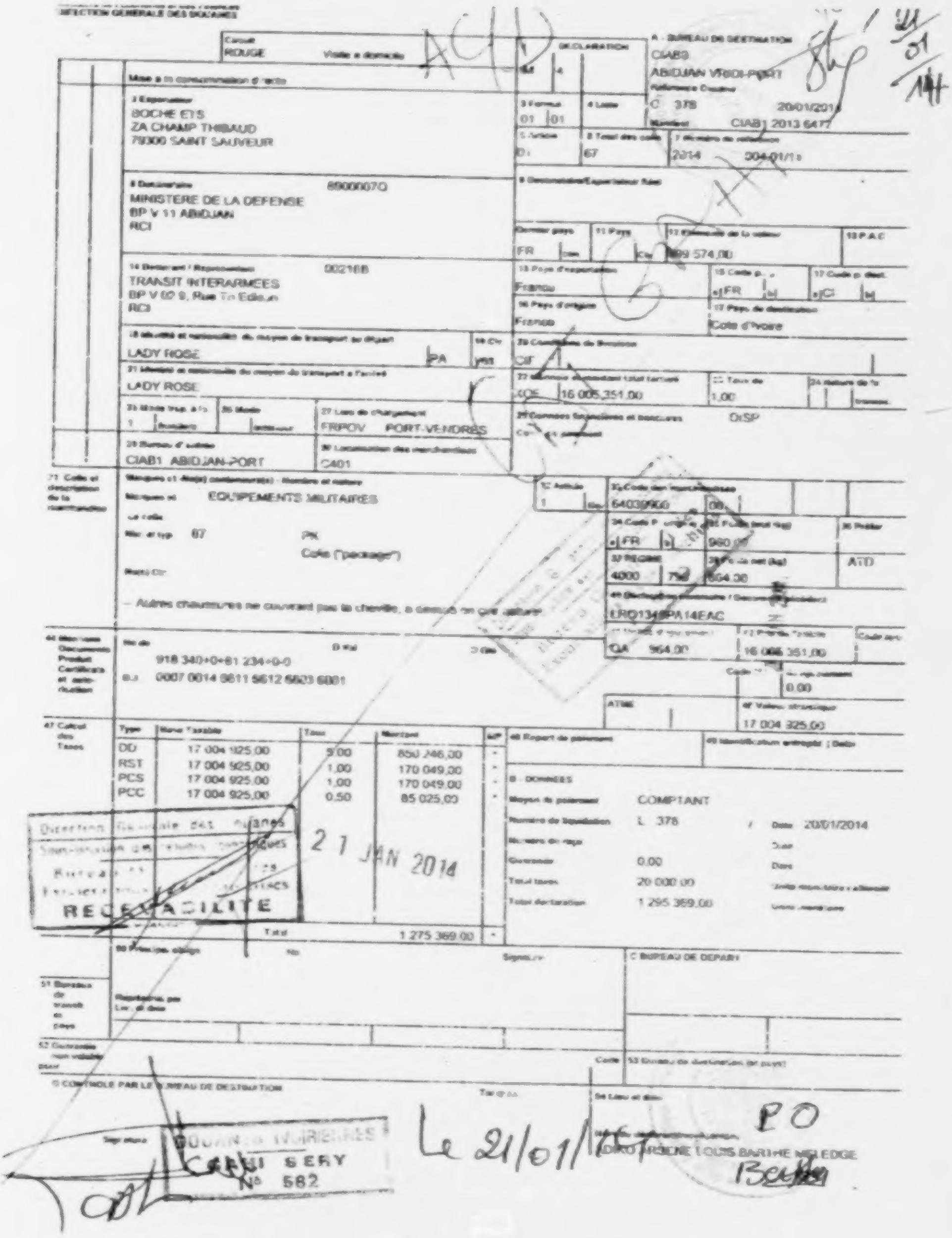
Monsieur Manuel Vasquez-Boidard
Coordonnateur du Groupe d'experts sur la Côte d'Ivoire
2 UN Plaza, Room: 0858
New York NY 10017
Fax: 212 963 1300
Tel: 212 963 5598

Received Time Feb. 11. 2014 5:44PM No. 8332

First Avenue, Suite 326/327A New York, N.Y. 10017
Téléphone : (1) 212-308-4720/21 – Fax : (1) 212-308-4690 – E-mail: bfapm@un.int – Website: www.burkina-onu.org

Annex 13

Transfer of security equipment by *Etablissements Boche* (France)



DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

ROUGE Visite a domicile

AC(1)

DECLARATION

IM 4

A - BUREAU DE DESTINATION
CIAB3
ABIDJAN VRIDI-PORT

C 378 20/01/2014

CIAB1 2013 6477

Mise a la consommation directe

2 Exportateur
BOCHE ETS
ZA CHAMP THIBAUD
79300 SAINT SAUVEUR

3 Formul. 01 01

5 Articles 01

6 Total des colis 67

7 Numéro de référence 2014 004-01/1

8 Destinataire 89000070
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

FR

899 574,00

14 Déclarant / Représentant 00216B
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 9, Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'exportation France

15 Code p. e. FR

17 Code p. dest. CI

16 Pays d'origine France

17 Pays de destination Cote d'Ivoire

LADY ROSE PA

20 Conditions de livraison CIF

21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport a l'actif LADY ROSE

22 Monnaie et montant total facturé XOF 16 005 351,00

23 Taux de change 1,00

25 Mode transp. à la frontière 1

27 Lieu de chargement FRPOV PORT-VENDRES

28 Données financières et bancaires DISP

29 Bureau d'entrée CIAB1 ABIDJAN-PORT

30 Localisation des marchandises C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise

EQUIPEMENTS MILITAIRES

67 PK

Colis ("package")

– Autres chaussures ne couvrant pas la cheville, a dessus en caoutchouc

32 Article 1

33 Code des marchandises 64039900 00

34 Code P. origine FR

35 Poids brut (kg) 980,00

37 REGIME 4000 798

38 Poids net (kg) 964,00

ATD

ERD1348PA14EAC

QA 964,00

16 006 351,00

0.00

46 Valeur statistique 17 004 325,00

44 Mentions spéciales / Documents produits / Certificats et autorisations

918 340+0+81 234+0-0

0007 0014 8611 5612 5623 6801

47 Calcul des Taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	17 004 925,00	5,00	850 246,00	-
RST	17 004 925,00	1,00	170 049,00	-
PCS	17 004 925,00	1,00	170 049,00	-
PCC	17 004 925,00	0,50	85 025,00	-
		Total	1 275 369,00	-

Direction Générale des Douanes
Sous-Direction des ... Comptables
Bureau ...
RECEVABILITE

21 JAN 2014

B - DONNEES

Moyen de paiement COMPTANT

Numéro de liquidation L 378 / Date 20/01/2014

Garantie 0.00

Total taxes 20 000,00

Total declaration 1 295 369,00

50 Principal obligé

Signature

C BUREAU DE DEPART

51 Bureaux de transit et pays

52 Garantie non valable pour

53 Bureau de destination (et pays)

D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION

54 Lieu et date

Signature

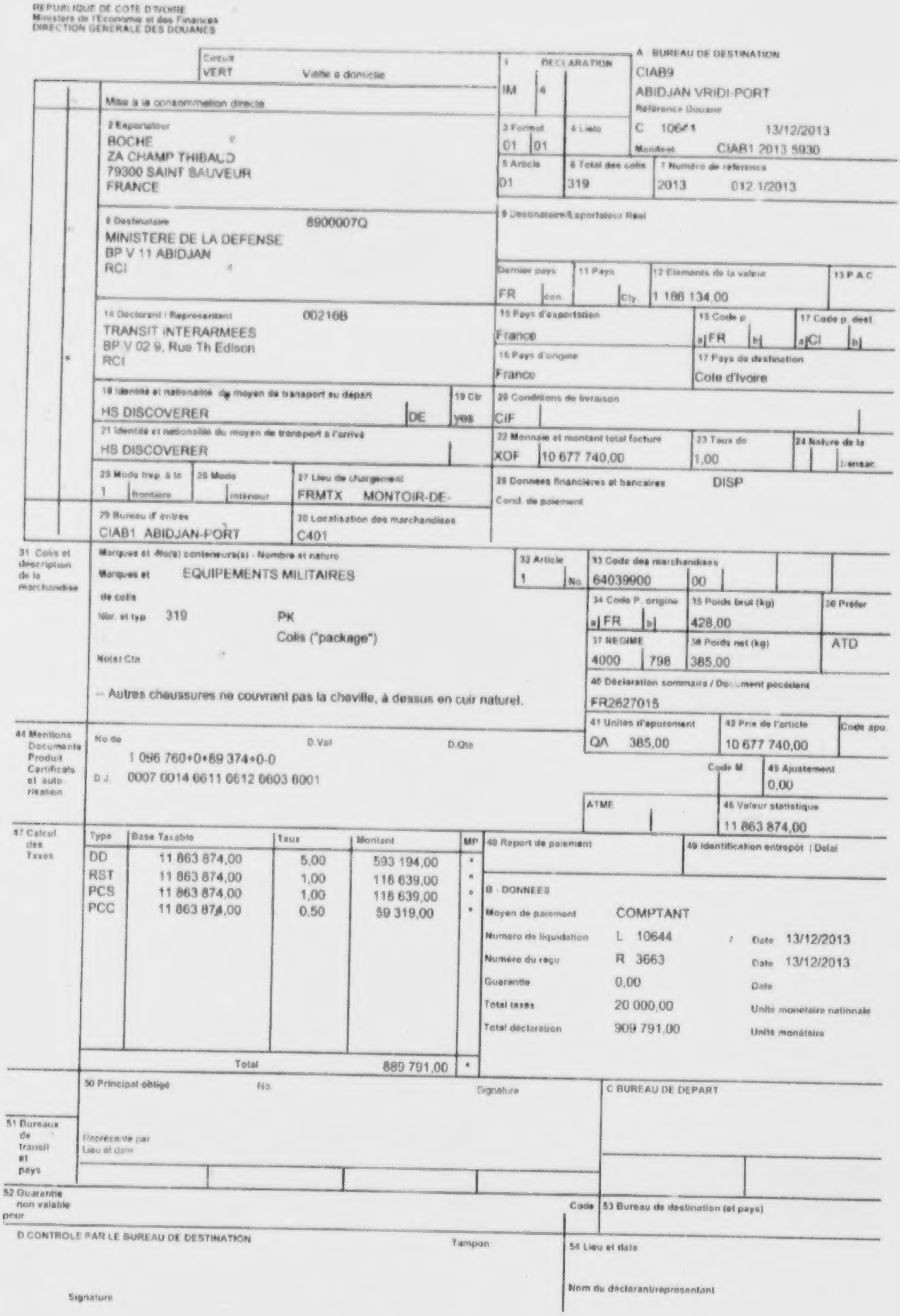
DOUANES IVOIRIENNES
CAPUI SERY
Nº 582

Le 21/01/14

PO

DIKO ARSENE LOUIS BARTHE MELEDGE

Bella



REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Ministere de l'Economie et des Finances
DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit: VERT — Visite a domicile

Mise a la consommation directe

1 DECLARATION: IM 4

A BUREAU DE DESTINATION
CIAB9
ABIDJAN VRIDI PORT
Référence Douane
C 10641 13/12/2013
Manifest CIAB1 2013 5930

2 Exportateur
BOCHE
ZA CHAMP THIBAUD
79300 SAINT SAUVEUR
FRANCE

3 Formul: 01 01
4 Liste:
5 Article: 01
6 Total des colis: 319
7 Numéro de reference: 2013 012 1/2013

8 Destinataire 8900007Q
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Réel

Dernier pays: FR con
11 Pays: Cty
12 Elements de la valeur: 1 186 134,00
13 P A C

14 Declarant / Representant 00216B
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 9, Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'exportation: France
15 Code p: a FR b
17 Code p. dest: a CI b
16 Pays d'origine: France
17 Pays de destination: Cote d'Ivoire

18 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport au départ: HS DISCOVERER DE
19 Ctr: yes
20 Conditions de livraison: CIF
21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport a l'arrivé: HS DISCOVERER
22 Monnaie et montant total facture: XOF 10 677 740,00
23 Taux de: 1,00
24 Nature de la transac
25 Mode trsp. à la frontiere: 1
26 Mode intérieur:
27 Lieu de chargement: FRMTX MONTOIR-DE-
28 Donnees financieres et bancaires: DISP
Cond. de paiement
29 Bureau d' entrée: CIAB1 ABIDJAN-PORT
30 Localisation des marchandises: C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise
Marques et No(s) conteneur(s) - Nombre et nature
Marques et de colis: EQUIPEMENTS MILITAIRES
Nbr. et typ: 319 PK Colis ("package")
No(s) Ctn
-- Autres chaussures ne couvrant pas la cheville, à dessus en cuir naturel.

32 Article: 1 No
33 Code des marchandises: 64039900 00
34 Code P. origine: a FR b
35 Poids brut (kg): 428,00
36 Préfer: ATD
37 REGIME: 4000 798
38 Poids net (kg): 385,00
40 Déclaration sommaire / Document précédent: FR2627015
41 Unites d'apurement: QA 385,00
42 Prix de l'article: 10 677 740,00
Code apu.
Code M.
45 Ajustement: 0,00
ATME
46 Valeur statistique: 11 863 874,00

44 Mentions Documents Produit Certificats et autorisation
No de D.Val D.Qte
1 096 760+0+89 374+0-0
D.J. 0007 0014 6611 0612 6603 6001

47 Calcul des Taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	11 863 874,00	5,00	593 194,00	•
RST	11 863 874,00	1,00	118 639,00	•
PCS	11 863 874,00	1,00	118 639,00	•
PCC	11 863 874,00	0,50	59 319,00	•
Total			889 791,00	•

48 Report de paiement
49 Identification entrepôt | Delai

B DONNEES
Moyen de paiement: COMPTANT
Numero de liquidation: L 10644 / Date 13/12/2013
Numéro du reçu: R 3663 Date 13/12/2013
Guarantie: 0,00 Date
Total taxes: 20 000,00 Unité monetaire nationale
Total déclaration: 909 791,00 Unité monétaire

50 Principal obligé No. Signature
Représenté par
Lieu et date

C BUREAU DE DEPART

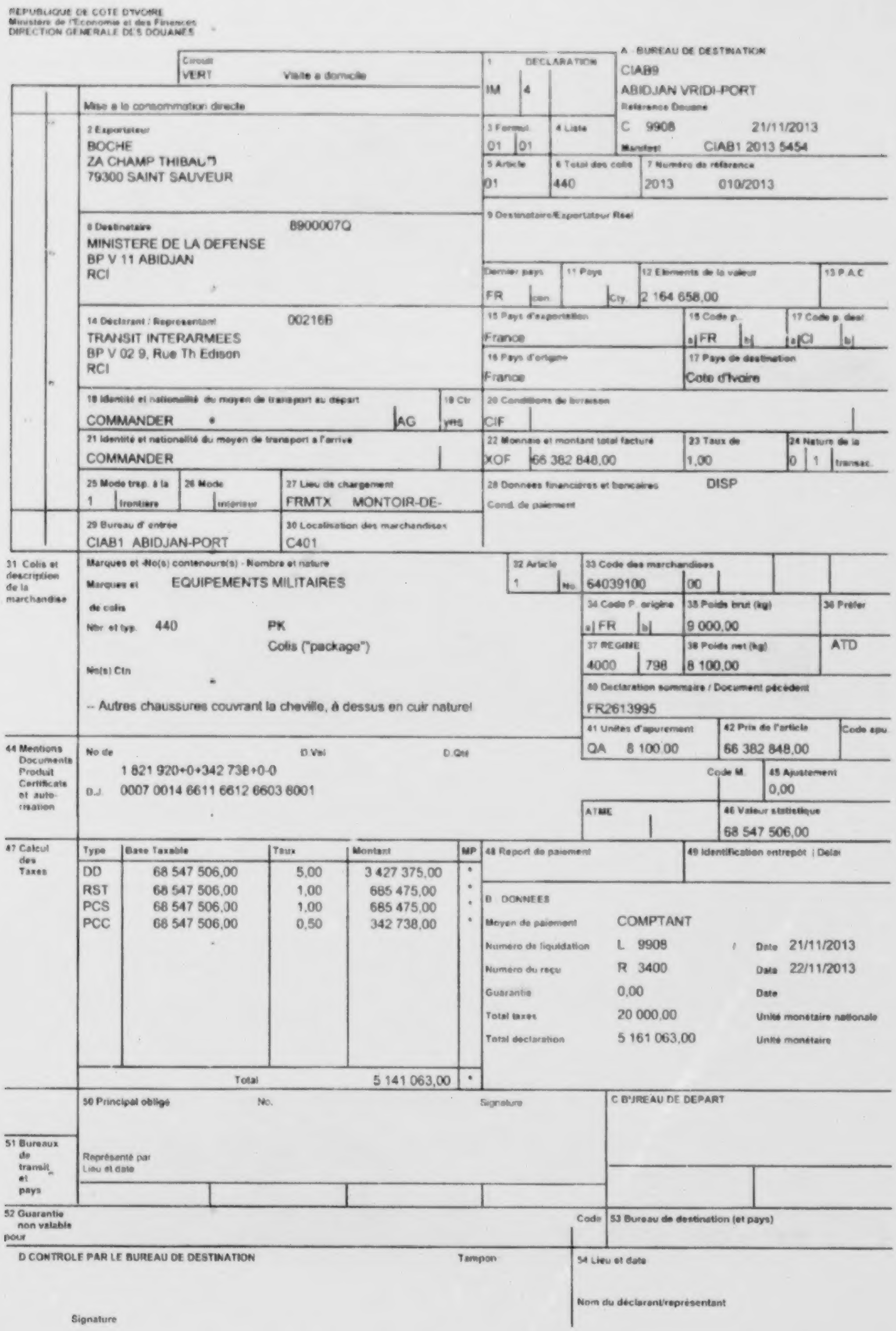
51 Bureaux de transit et pays

52 Guarantie non valable pour

Code
53 Bureau de destination (et pays)

D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION
Tampon
Signature

54 Lieu et date
Nom du déclarant/representant



REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Ministere de l'Economie et des Finances
DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit: VERT — Visite a domicile

Mise a la consommation directe

1 DECLARATION: IM | 4

A BUREAU DE DESTINATION
CIAB9
ABIDJAN VRIDI-PORT
Référence Douane: C 9908 21/11/2013
Manifest: CIAB1 2013 5454

2 Exportateur
BOCHE
ZA CHAMP THIBAUT
79300 SAINT SAUVEUR

3 Formul.: 01 | 01
4 Liste:
5 Article: 01
6 Total des colis: 440
7 Numéro de référence: 2013 010/2013

8 Destinataire: 8900007Q
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Reel:

Dernier pays: FR | con.
11 Pays: | Cty.
12 Elements de la valeur: 2 164 658,00
13 P.A.C:

14 Déclarant / Representant: 00216B
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 9, Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'exportation: France
15 Code p.: a| FR | b|
17 Code p. dest: a| CI | b|
16 Pays d'origine: France
17 Pays de destination: Cote d'Ivoire

18 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport au départ: COMMANDER | AG
19 Ctr: yes
20 Conditions de livraison: CIF

21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport a l'arrive: COMMANDER
22 Monnaie et montant total facturé: XOF | 66 382 848,00
23 Taux de: 1,00
24 Nature de la transac.: 0 | 1

25 Mode trsp. à la frontière: 1
26 Mode intérieur:
27 Lieu de chargement: FRMTX MONTOIR-DE-
28 Donnees financières et bancaires: DISP
Cond. de paiement

29 Bureau d' entrée: CIAB1 ABIDJAN-PORT
30 Localisation des marchandises: C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise
Marques et No(s) conteneur(s) - Nombre et nature
Marques et de colis: EQUIPEMENTS MILITAIRES
Nbr. et typ.: 440 PK Colis ("package")
No(s) Ctn
-- Autres chaussures couvrant la cheville, à dessus en cuir naturel

32 Article: 1 | No.
33 Code des marchandises: 64039100 | 00
34 Code P. origine: a| FR | b|
35 Poids brut (kg): 9 000,00
36 Préfer: ATD
37 REGIME: 4000 | 798
38 Poids net (kg): 8 100,00
40 Declaration sommaire / Document pécédent: FR2613995
41 Unites d'apurement: QA 8 100,00
42 Prix de l'article: 66 382 848,00
Code apu.

44 Mentions Documents Produit Certificats et autorisation
No de — D.Val — D.Qté
1 821 920+0+342 738+0-0
D.J. 0007 0014 6611 6612 6603 6001

Code M.
45 Ajustement: 0,00
ATME
46 Valeur statistique: 68 547 506,00

47 Calcul des Taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	68 547 506,00	5,00	3 427 375,00	•
RST	68 547 506,00	1,00	685 475,00	•
PCS	68 547 506,00	1,00	685 475,00	•
PCC	68 547 506,00	0,50	342 738,00	•
	Total		5 141 063,00	•

48 Report de paiement
49 Identification entrepôt | Delai

B DONNEES
Moyen de paiement: COMPTANT
Numero de liquidation: L 9908 Date 21/11/2013
Numero du reçu: R 3400 Date 22/11/2013
Guarantie: 0,00 Date
Total taxes: 20 000,00 Unité monétaire nationale
Total declaration: 5 161 063,00 Unité monétaire

50 Principal obligé — No. — Signature
51 Bureaux de transit et pays
Représenté par
Lieu et date

C BUREAU DE DEPART

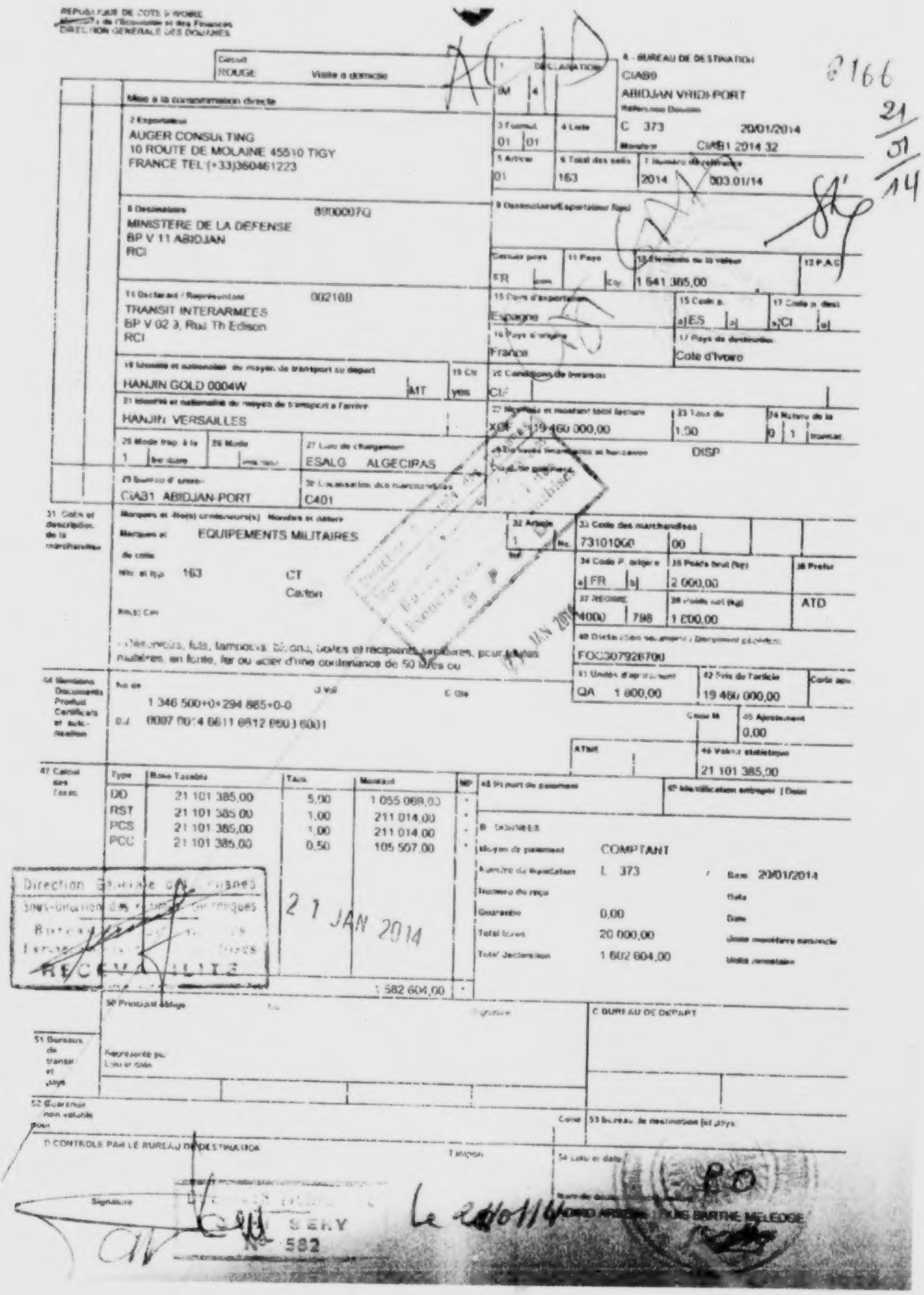
52 Guarantie non valable pour
Code
53 Bureau de destination (et pays)

D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION
Tampon
Signature

54 Lieu et date
Nom du déclarant/représentant

Annex 14

Transfer of security equipment by Auger Consulting (France)



REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit ROUGE Visite a domicile

Mise a la consommation directe

1 DECLARATION IM 4

A - BUREAU DE DESTINATION
CIAB0
ABIDJAN VRIDI-PORT
C 373 20/01/2014
CIAB1 2014 32

2 Exportateur
AUGER CONSULTING
10 ROUTE DE MOLAINE 45510 TIGY
FRANCE TEL (+33)360461223

3 Formul. 01 01
5 Articles 01
6 Total des colis 163
7 Numéro de référence 2014 003.01/14

8 Destinataire 8900007Q
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

FR
12 Eléments de la valeur 1 641 385,00

14 Déclarant / Représentant 00210B
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 3, Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'exportation Espagne
15 Code p. a ES
17 Code p. dest. a CI
16 Pays d'origine France
17 Pays de destination Cote d'Ivoire

18 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport au départ HANJIN GOLD 0004W MT
19 Ctr yes
20 Conditions de livraison CIF
21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport à l'arrivée HANJIN VERSAILLES
22 Monnaie et montant total facturé XOF 19 460 000,00
23 Taux de change 1,00
24 Nature de la transaction 0 1
25 Mode transp. à la frontière 1
27 Lieu de chargement ESALG ALGECIRAS
DISP
29 Bureau d'entrée CIA31 ABIDJAN-PORT
30 Localisation des marchandises C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise
Marques et EQUIPEMENTS MILITAIRES
Nbr. et typ. 163 CT Carton
…Réservoirs, fûts, tambours, bidons, boîtes et récipients similaires, pour toutes matières, en fonte, fer ou acier d'une contenance de 50 litres ou

32 Article 1
33 Code des marchandises 73101000 00
34 Code P. origine a FR
35 Poids brut (kg) 2 000,00
37 REGIME 4000 798
38 Poids net (kg) 1 800,00
ATD
40 Déclaration sommaire / Document précédent FOC307926700
41 Unités d'appoint QA 1 800,00
42 Prix de l'article 19 460 000,00
45 Ajustement 0,00
46 Valeur statistique 21 101 385,00

44 Mentions Documents Produits Certificats et autorisation
1 346 500+0+294 885+0-0
0007 0014 0611 0612 0003 0001

47 Calcul des taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	21 101 385,00	5,00	1 055 069,00	*
RST	21 101 385,00	1,00	211 014,00	*
PCS	21 101 385,00	1,00	211 014,00	*
PCC	21 101 385,00	0,50	105 507,00	*
			1 582 604,00	*

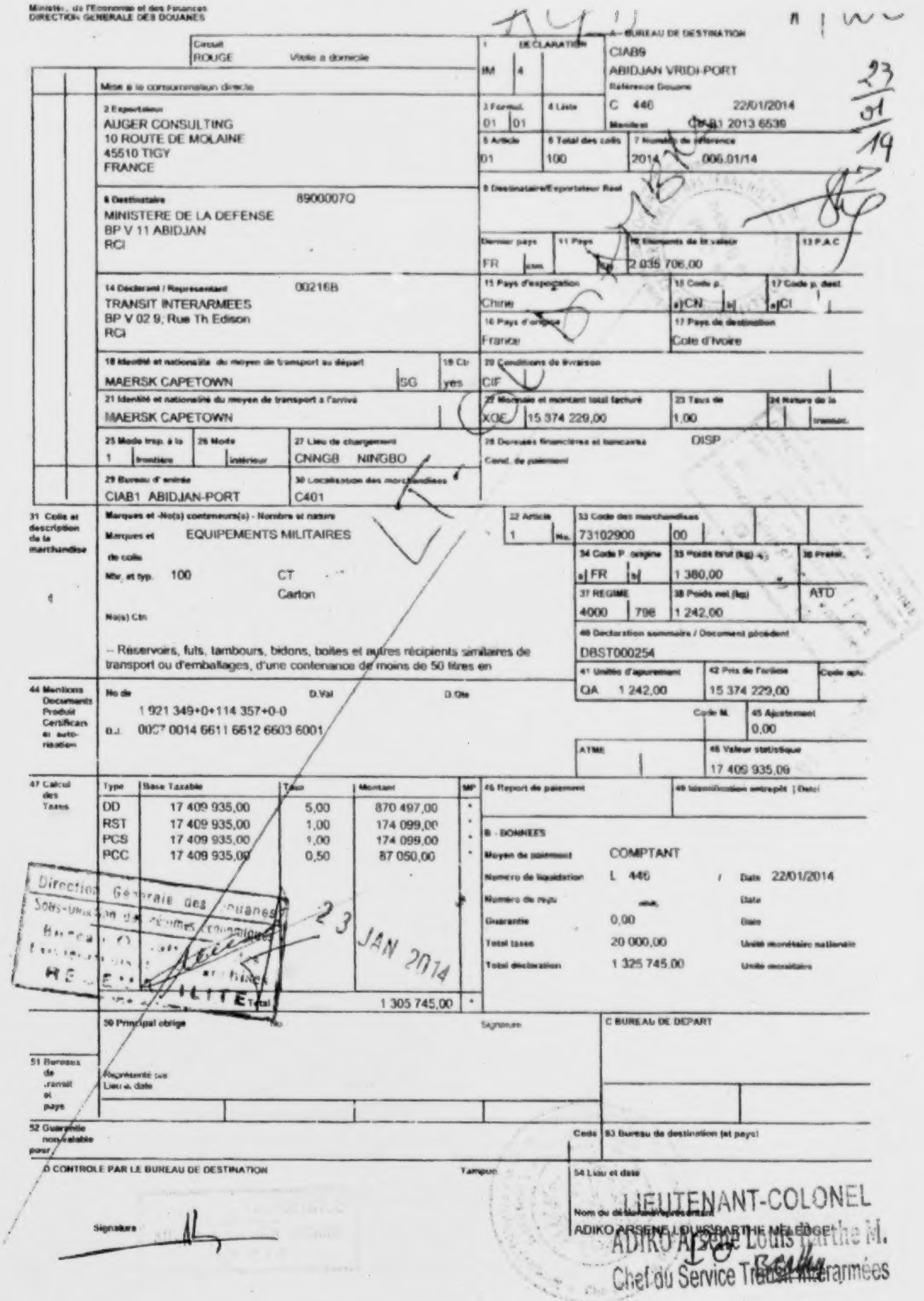
B DONNEES
Moyen de paiement COMPTANT
Numéro de liquidation L 373 Date 20/01/2014
Numéro du reçu
Garantie 0,00
Total taxes 20 000,00
Total déclaration 1 602 604,00

Direction Générale des Douanes
Sous-Direction des … Économiques
RECEVABILITE

21 JAN 2014

50 Principal obligé
C BUREAU DE DEPART
51 Bureaux de transit et pays
52 Garantie non valable pour
53 Bureau de destination (et pays)
D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION
54 Lieu et date

ACID
8166
21/01/14
SERY
N° 582
Le 21/01/14
80
BARTHE MELEDGE



Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit: ROUGE — Visite a domicile

Mise a la consommation directe

1 DECLARATION: IM | 4

A - BUREAU DE DESTINATION: CIAB9 ABIDJAN VRIDI-PORT
Référence Douane: C 446 — 22/01/2014
Manifest: CIAB1 2013 6539

23/01/14

2 Exportateur:
AUGER CONSULTING
10 ROUTE DE MOLAINE
45510 TIGY
FRANCE

3 Formul.: 01 | 01 — 4 Liste
5 Article: 01 — 6 Total des colis: 100 — 7 Numéro de référence: 2014 006.01/14

8 Destinataire: 8900007Q
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Réel

Dernier pays: FR — 11 Pays — 12 Eléments de la valeur: 2 035 706,00 — 13 P.A.C

14 Déclarant / Représentant: 00216B
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 9; Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'expédition: Chine — 15 Code p.: a) CN — 17 Code p. dest.: a) CI
16 Pays d'origine: France — 17 Pays de destination: Cote d'Ivoire

18 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport au départ: MAERSK CAPETOWN — SG — 19 Ctr: yes
20 Conditions de livraison: CIF
21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport a l'arrivé: MAERSK CAPETOWN
22 Monnaie et montant total facturé: XOF 15 374 229,00 — 23 Taux de: 1,00 — 24 Nature de la transac.
25 Mode transp. à la frontière: 1 — 26 Mode intérieur
27 Lieu de chargement: CNNGB NINGBO
28 Données financières et bancaires: DISP
Cond. de paiement
29 Bureau d'entrée: CIAB1 ABIDJAN-PORT
30 Localisation des marchandises: C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise
Marques et No(s) conteneur(s) - Nombre et nature
Marques et: EQUIPEMENTS MILITAIRES
de colis
Nbr. et typ.: 100 — CT Carton
No(s) Ctn
-- Réservoirs, futs, tambours, bidons, boites et autres récipients similaires de transport ou d'emballages, d'une contenance de moins de 50 litres en

32 Article: 1 — 33 Code des marchandises: 73102900 00
34 Code P. origine: a) FR — 35 Poids brut (kg): 1 380,00 — 36 Préfér.
37 REGIME: 4000 798 — 38 Poids net (kg): 1 242,00 — ATD
40 Déclaration sommaire / Document précédent: DBST000254
41 Unités d'apurement: QA 1 242,00 — 42 Prix de l'article: 15 374 229,00 — Code apu.
Code M. — 45 Ajustement: 0,00
ATME — 46 Valeur statistique: 17 409 935,09

44 Mentions Documents Produit Certificats et autorisation
No de — D.Val — D.Qte
1 921 349+0+114 357+0-0
D.J. 0027 0014 6611 6612 6603 6001

47 Calcul des Taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	17 409 935,00	5,00	870 497,00	*
RST	17 409 935,00	1,00	174 099,00	*
PCS	17 409 935,00	1,00	174 099,00	*
PCC	17 409 935,00	0,50	87 050,00	*
		Total	1 305 745,00	*

48 Report de paiement — 49 Identification entrepôt | Délai

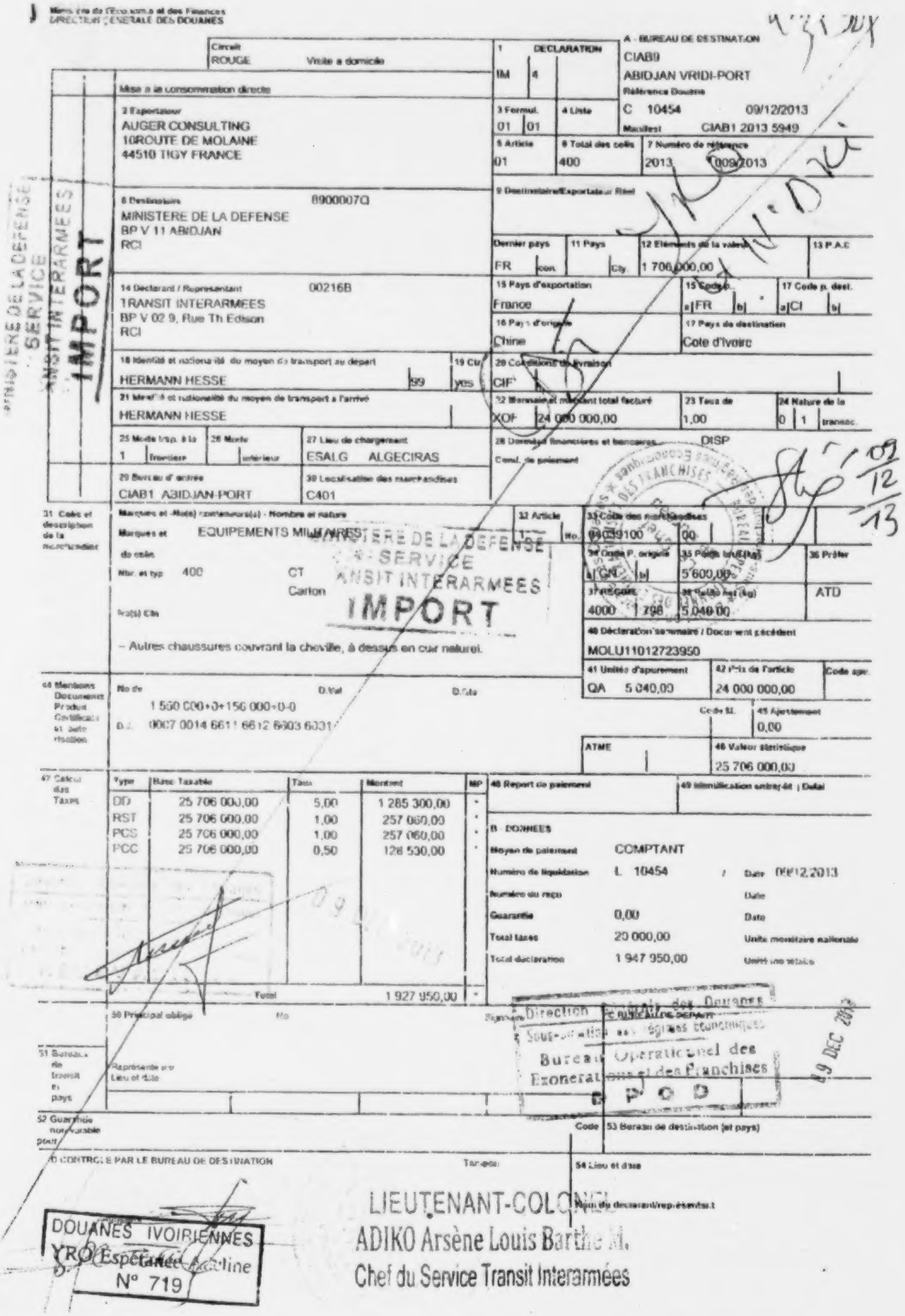
B - DONNEES
Moyen de paiement: COMPTANT
Numero de liquidation: L 446 — Date: 22/01/2014
Numero de reçu — Date
Guarantie: 0,00 — Date
Total taxes: 20 000,00 — Unité monétaire nationale
Total déclaration: 1 325 745,00 — Unité monétaire

Direction Générale des Douanes
Sous-Direction des régimes économiques
Bureau [illegible]
RE[illegible]ILITE

23 JAN 2014

50 Principal obligé — No — Signature
C BUREAU DE DEPART
51 Bureaux de transit et pays
Représenté par
Lieu et date
52 Garantie non valable pour
Code — 53 Bureau de destination (et pays)
D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION — Tampon
Signature
54 Lieu et date
Nom du déclarant/représentant: ADIKO ARSENE LOUIS BARTHE MELEDGE

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
ADIKO Arsène Louis Barthe M.
Chef du Service Transit Interarmées



Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit: ROUGE Visite a domicile

Mise a la consommation directe

1 DECLARATION: IM 4

A - BUREAU DE DESTINATION: CIAB9 ABIDJAN VRIDI-PORT

Référence Douane: C 10454 09/12/2013

Manifest: CIAB1 2013 5949

2 Exportateur: AUGER CONSULTING
10ROUTE DE MOLAINE
44510 TIGY FRANCE

3 Formul.: 01 01

4 Liste:

5 Article: 01

6 Total des colis: 400

7 Numéro de référence: 2013 009/2013

8 Destinataire: 8900007Q
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Réel:

Dernier pays: FR con.

11 Pays: Cty.

12 Eléments de la valeur: 1 700 000,00

13 P.A.C:

14 Declarant / Representant: 00216B
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 9, Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'exportation: France

15 Code p.: a FR b

17 Code p. dest.: a CI b

16 Pays d'origine: Chine

17 Pays de destination: Cote d'Ivoire

18 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport au depart: HERMANN HESSE 99

19 Ctr: yes

20 Conditions de livraison: CIF

21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport a l'arrivé: HERMANN HESSE

22 Monnaie et montant total facturé: XOF 24 000 000,00

23 Taux de: 1,00

24 Nature de la transac.: 0 1

25 Mode trsp. à la frontiere: 1

26 Mode intérieur:

27 Lieu de chargement: ESALG ALGECIRAS

28 Données financières et bancaires: DISP

Cond. de paiement:

29 Bureau d'entrée: CIAB1 ABIDJAN-PORT

30 Localisation des marchandises: C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise: Marques et -No(s) conteneur(s) - Nombre et nature

Marques et No des colis: EQUIPEMENTS MILITAIRES

Nbr. et typ: 400 CT Carton

No(s) Ctn:

– Autres chaussures couvrant la cheville, à dessus en cuir naturel.

32 Article: 1 No.

33 Code des marchandises: 64039100 00

34 Code P. origine: a CN b

35 Poids brut (kg): 5 600,00

36 Préfer: ATD

37 REGIME: 4000 1 798

38 Poids net (kg): 5 040,00

40 Déclaration sommaire / Document précédent: MOLU11012723950

41 Unités d'apurement: QA 5 040,00

42 Prix de l'article: 24 000 000,00

Code apr.:

44 Mentions Documents Produit Certificats et autorisation: No de D.Val D.Fda
1 550 000+0+156 000+0-0
0.J. 0007 0014 6611 6612 6603 6031

Code M.:

45 Ajustement: 0,00

ATME:

46 Valeur statistique: 25 706 000,00

47 Calcul des Taxes:

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	25 706 000,00	5,00	1 285 300,00	*
RST	25 706 000,00	1,00	257 060,00	*
PCS	25 706 000,00	1,00	257 060,00	*
PCC	25 706 000,00	0,50	128 530,00	*
Total			1 927 950,00	*

48 Report de paiement:

49 Identification entrepôt | Delai:

B - DONNEES

Moyen de paiement: COMPTANT

Numéro de liquidation: L 10454 / Date 09/12/2013

Numéro du reçu: Date

Guarantie: 0,00 Date

Total taxes: 20 000,00 Unite monétaire nationale

Total déclaration: 1 947 950,00 Unité monétaire

50 Principal obligé: No Signature

51 Bureaux de transit et pays: Représenté par Lieu et date

52 Garantie non valable pour:

Code

53 Bureau de destination (et pays):

D CONTRÔLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION

Tampon:

54 Lieu et date:

Nom du declarant/représentant:

MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
SERVICE
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
IMPORT

09/12/13

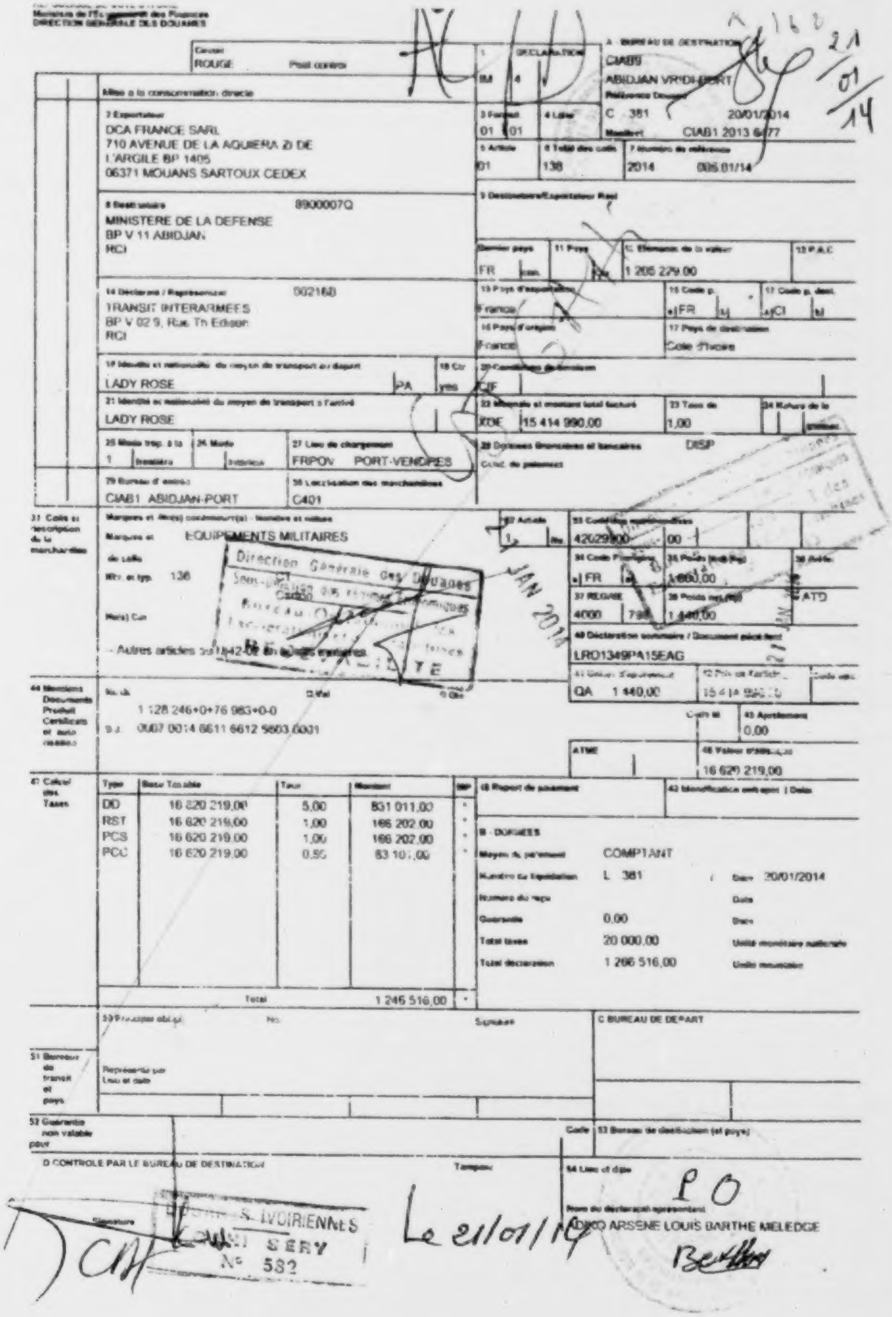
Direction Générale des Douanes
BUREAU DE DEPART
Sous-direction des régimes économiques
Bureau Opérationnel des Exonérations et des Franchises
B P O D
09 DEC 2013

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
ADIKO Arsène Louis Barthe M.
Chef du Service Transit Interarmées

DOUANES IVOIRIENNES
YRO Espérance Adeline
N° 719

Annex 15

Transfer of security equipment by DCA France (France)



Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES DOUANES

Circuit ROUGE Post contrôle

1 DÉCLARATION IM 4

A - BUREAU DE DESTINATION
CIAB9
ABIDJAN VRIDI-PORT
Référence Douane C 381 20/01/2014
Manifest CIAB1 2013 6477

Mise à la consommation directe

2 Exportateur
DCA FRANCE SARL
710 AVENUE DE LA AQUIERA ZI DE
L'ARGILE BP 1405
06371 MOUANS SARTOUX CEDEX

3 Formul. 01 01
5 Articles 01
6 Total des colis 138
7 Numéro de référence 2014 006 01/14

8 Destinataire 8900007Q
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Réel

Dernier pays FR
C. Éléments de la valeur 1 205 279,00

14 Déclarant / Représentant 002168
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 9, Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'exportation France
15 Code p. FR
17 Code p. dest. CI
16 Pays d'origine France
17 Pays de destination Cote d'Ivoire

18 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport au départ
LADY ROSE PA
19 Ctr yes
20 Conditions de livraison CIF

21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport à l'arrivée
LADY ROSE

22 Monnaie et montant total facturé XOF 15 414 990,00
23 Taux de change 1,00

25 Mode transp. à la frontière 1
26 Mode intérieur
27 Lieu de chargement FRPOV PORT-VENDRES
28 Données financières et bancaires DISP
Cond. de paiement

29 Bureau d'entrée CIAB1 ABIDJAN-PORT
30 Localisation des marchandises C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise
Marques et numéro(s) conteneur(s) - Nombre et nature
EQUIPEMENTS MILITAIRES
Nbr. et typ. 138
- Autres articles du 4202 en autres matières

32 Article 1
33 Code des marchandises 42029900 00
34 Code Pays origine FR
35 Poids brut (kg) 1 800,00
37 RÉGIME 4000 798
38 Poids net (kg) 1 440,00
ATD
40 Déclaration sommaire / Document précédent
LRO1349PA15EAG
41 Unités supplémentaires QA 1 440,00
42 Prix de l'article 15 414 990,00
45 Ajustement 0,00
46 Valeur statistique 16 620 219,00

44 Mentions spéciales / Documents produits / Certificats et autorisations
1 128 246+0+76 983+0-0
0007 0014 6611 6612 5603 0001

47 Calcul des Taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	16 620 219,00	5,00	831 011,00	*
RST	16 620 219,00	1,00	166 202,00	*
PCS	16 620 219,00	1,00	166 202,00	*
PCC	16 620 219,00	0,50	83 101,00	*
Total			1 246 516,00	*

B - DONNÉES
Moyen de paiement COMPTANT
Numéro de liquidation L 381 Date 20/01/2014
Numéro de reçu Date
Garantie 0,00 Date
Total taxes 20 000,00 Unité monétaire nationale
Total déclaration 1 266 516,00 Unité monétaire

C BUREAU DE DÉPART

51 Bureaux de transit et pays
52 Garantie non valable pour
53 Bureau de destination (et pays)

D CONTRÔLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION
Signature
Tampon

DOUANES IVOIRIENNES
SERY
N° 582

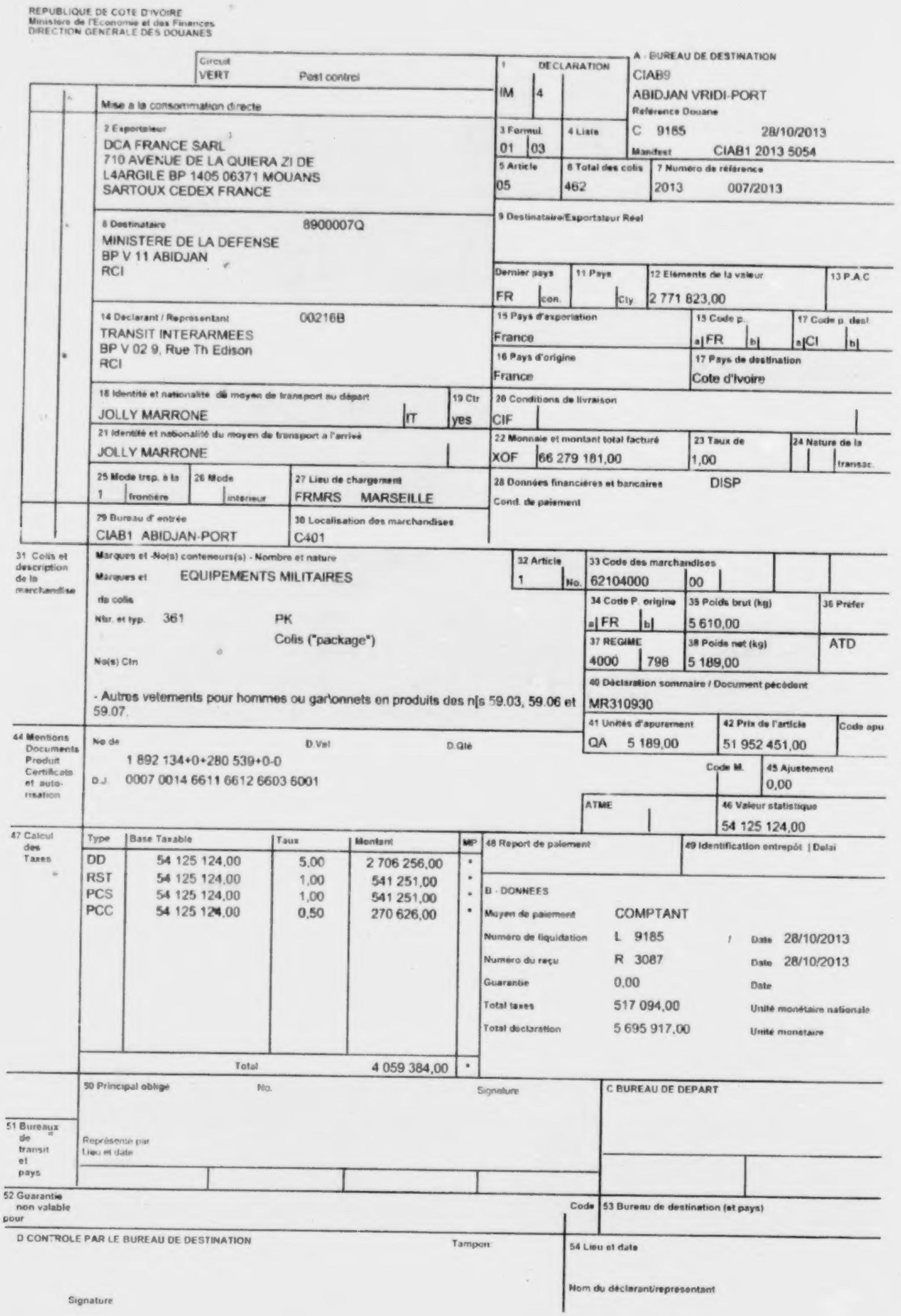
Le 21/01/14

54 Lieu et date
P O
Nom du déclarant/représentant
KOKO ARSENE LOUIS BARTHE MELEDGE

Direction Générale des Douanes
Sous-Direction des régimes économiques
Bureau Contrôle

21 JAN 2014

21/01/14



REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit: VERT Post control

1 DECLARATION: IM 4

A - BUREAU DE DESTINATION: CIAB9 ABIDJAN VRIDI-PORT

Reference Douane: C 9185 28/10/2013

Manifest: CIAB1 2013 5054

Mise a la consommation directe

2 Exportateur:
DCA FRANCE SARL
710 AVENUE DE LA QUIERA ZI DE
L4ARGILE BP 1405 06371 MOUANS
SARTOUX CEDEX FRANCE

3 Formul.: 01 03

4 Liste:

5 Article: 05

6 Total des colis: 462

7 Numero de référence: 2013 007/2013

8 Destinataire: 8900007Q
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Réel:

Dernier pays: FR con.

11 Pays: Cty

12 Eléments de la valeur: 2 771 823,00

13 P.A.C:

14 Declarant / Représentant: 00216B
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 9, Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'exportation: France

15 Code p.: a FR b

17 Code p. dest: a CI b

16 Pays d'origine: France

17 Pays de destination: Cote d'Ivoire

18 Identité et nationalité dé moyen de transport au départ: JOLLY MARRONE IT

19 Ctr: yes

20 Conditions de livraison: CIF

21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport a l'arrivé: JOLLY MARRONE

22 Monnaie et montant total facturé: XOF 66 279 181,00

23 Taux de: 1,00

24 Nature de la transac.:

25 Mode trsp. à la frontière: 1

26 Mode intérieur:

27 Lieu de chargement: FRMRS MARSEILLE

28 Données financières et bancaires: DISP

Cond. de paiement:

29 Bureau d' entrée: CIAB1 ABIDJAN-PORT

30 Localisation des marchandises: C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise:
Marques et -No(s) conteneurs(s) - Nombre et nature
Marques et EQUIPEMENTS MILITAIRES
de colis
Nbr. et typ. 361 PK
Colis ("package")
No(s) Ctn
- Autres vetements pour hommes ou gar\onnets en produits des n|s 59.03, 59.06 et 59.07.

32 Article: 1 No.

33 Code des marchandises: 62104000 00

34 Code P. origine: a FR b

35 Poids brut (kg): 5 610,00

36 Préfer: ATD

37 REGIME: 4000 798

38 Poids net (kg): 5 189,00

40 Déclaration sommaire / Document pécédent: MR310930

41 Unités d'apurement: QA 5 189,00

42 Prix de l'article: 51 952 451,00

Code apu:

44 Mentions Documents Produit Certificats et autorisation:
No de D.Val D.Qlé
1 892 134+0+280 539+0-0
D.J. 0007 0014 6611 6612 6603 6001

Code M.:

45 Ajustement: 0,00

ATME:

46 Valeur statistique: 54 125 124,00

47 Calcul des Taxes:

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	54 125 124,00	5,00	2 706 256,00	•
RST	54 125 124,00	1,00	541 251,00	•
PCS	54 125 124,00	1,00	541 251,00	•
PCC	54 125 124,00	0,50	270 626,00	•
	Total		4 059 384,00	•

48 Report de paiement:

49 Identification entrepôt | Delai

B - DONNEES
Moyen de paiement: COMPTANT
Numero de liquidation: L 9185 Date 28/10/2013
Numero du reçu: R 3087 Date 28/10/2013
Guarantie: 0,00 Date
Total taxes: 517 094,00 Unité monétaire nationale
Total declaration: 5 695 917,00 Unité monetaire

50 Principal obligé No. Signature

Représenté par
Lieu et date

51 Bureaux de transit et pays

C BUREAU DE DEPART

52 Guarantie non valable pour

Code

53 Bureau de destination (et pays)

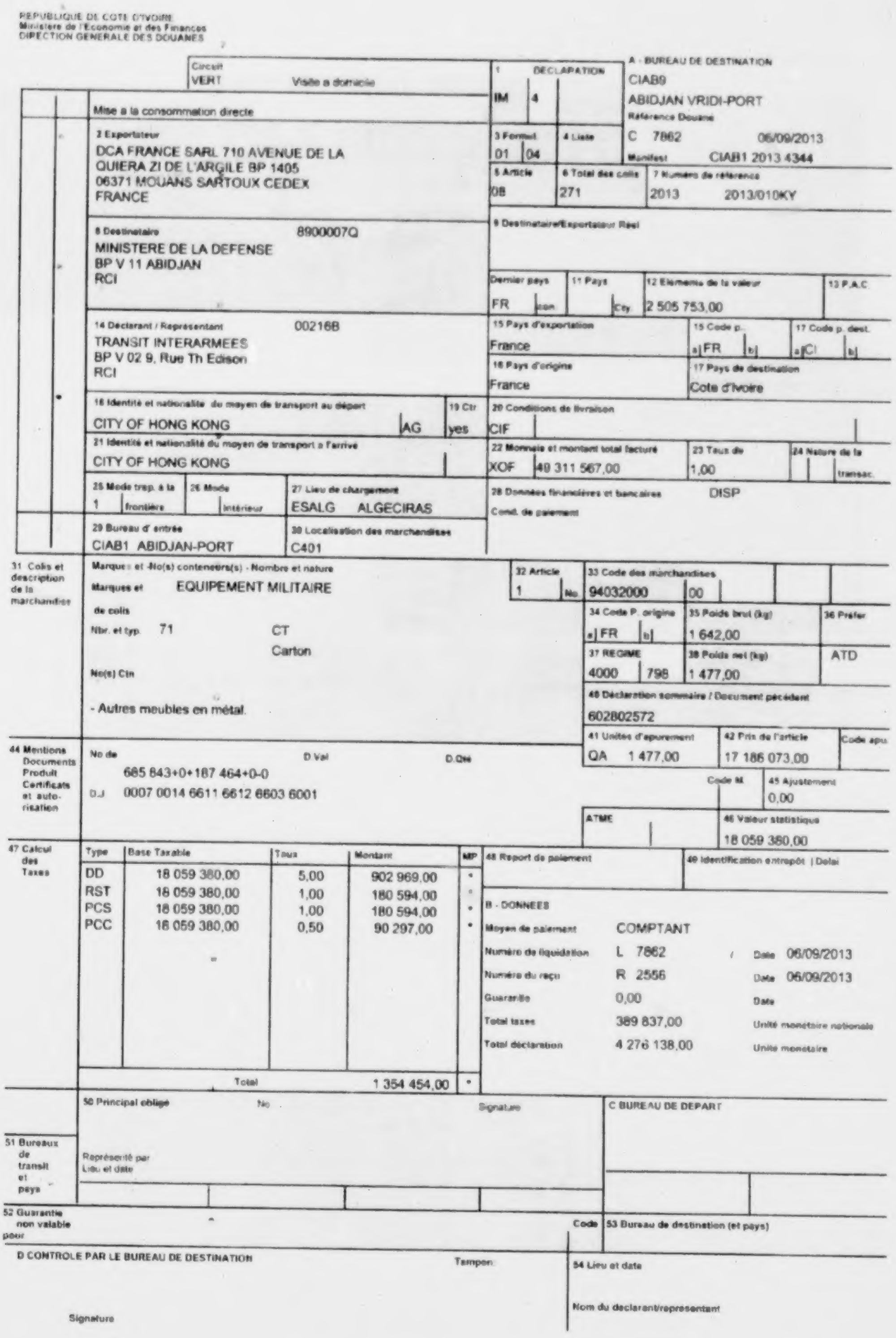
D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION

Tampon:

Signature

54 Lieu et date

Nom du déclarant/representant



REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Ministere de l'Economie et des Finances
DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit
VERT Visite a domicile

1 DECLARATION
IM 4

A - BUREAU DE DESTINATION
CIAB9
ABIDJAN VRIDI-PORT
Référence Douane
C 7862 06/09/2013
Manifest CIAB1 2013 4344

Mise a la consommation directe

2 Exportateur
DCA FRANCE SARL 710 AVENUE DE LA
QUIERA ZI DE L'ARGILE BP 1405
06371 MOUANS SARTOUX CEDEX
FRANCE

3 Format 01 04
4 Liste
5 Article 08
6 Total des colis 271
7 Numéro de référence 2013 2013/010KY

8 Destinataire 8900007Q
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
BP V 11 ABIDJAN
RCI

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Reel

Dernier pays FR con
11 Pays Cty
12 Elements de la valeur 2 505 753,00
13 P.A.C.

14 Declarant / Représentant 00216B
TRANSIT INTERARMEES
BP V 02 9, Rue Th Edison
RCI

15 Pays d'exportation France
15 Code p. a| FR b|
17 Code p. dest. a| CI b|
16 Pays d'origine France
17 Pays de destination Cote d'Ivoire

18 Identité et nationalite du moyen de transport au départ
CITY OF HONG KONG AG
19 Ctr yes
20 Conditions de livraison CIF

21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport a l'arrivé
CITY OF HONG KONG

22 Monnaie et montant total facturé XOF 49 311 567,00
23 Taux de 1,00
24 Nature de la transac.

25 Mode trsp. à la frontière 1
26 Mode intérieur
27 Lieu de chargement ESALG ALGECIRAS
28 Données financières et bancaires DISP
Cond. de paiement

29 Bureau d' entrée CIAB1 ABIDJAN-PORT
30 Localisation des marchandises C401

31 Colis et description de la marchandise
Marques et No(s) conteneurs(s) - Nombre et nature
Marques et EQUIPEMENT MILITAIRE
de colis
Nbr. et typ. 71 CT
Carton
No(s) Ctn
- Autres meubles en métal.

32 Article 1 No
33 Code des marchandises 94032000 00
34 Code P. origine a| FR b|
35 Poids brut (kg) 1 642,00
36 Préfer ATD
37 REGIME 4000 798
38 Poids net (kg) 1 477,00
40 Déclaration sommaire / Document pécédent 602802572
41 Unites d'apurement QA 1 477,00
42 Prix de l'article 17 186 073,00
Code apu.
Code M.
45 Ajustement 0,00
ATME
46 Valeur statistique 18 059 380,00

44 Mentions Documents Produit Certificats et autorisation
No de D.Val D.Qté
685 843+0+187 464+0-0
D.J 0007 0014 6611 6612 6603 6001

47 Calcul des Taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DD	18 059 380,00	5,00	902 969,00	*
RST	18 059 380,00	1,00	180 594,00	*
PCS	18 059 380,00	1,00	180 594,00	*
PCC	18 059 380,00	0,50	90 297,00	*
	Total		1 354 454,00	*

48 Report de paiement
49 Identification entrepôt | Delai

B - DONNEES
Moyen de paiement COMPTANT
Numéro de liquidation L 7862 / Date 06/09/2013
Numéro du reçu R 2556 Date 06/09/2013
Guarantie 0,00 Date
Total taxes 389 837,00 Unité monétaire nationale
Total déclaration 4 276 138,00 Unité monétaire

50 Principal obligé No Signature
Représenté par
Lieu et date

C BUREAU DE DEPART

51 Bureaux de transit et pays

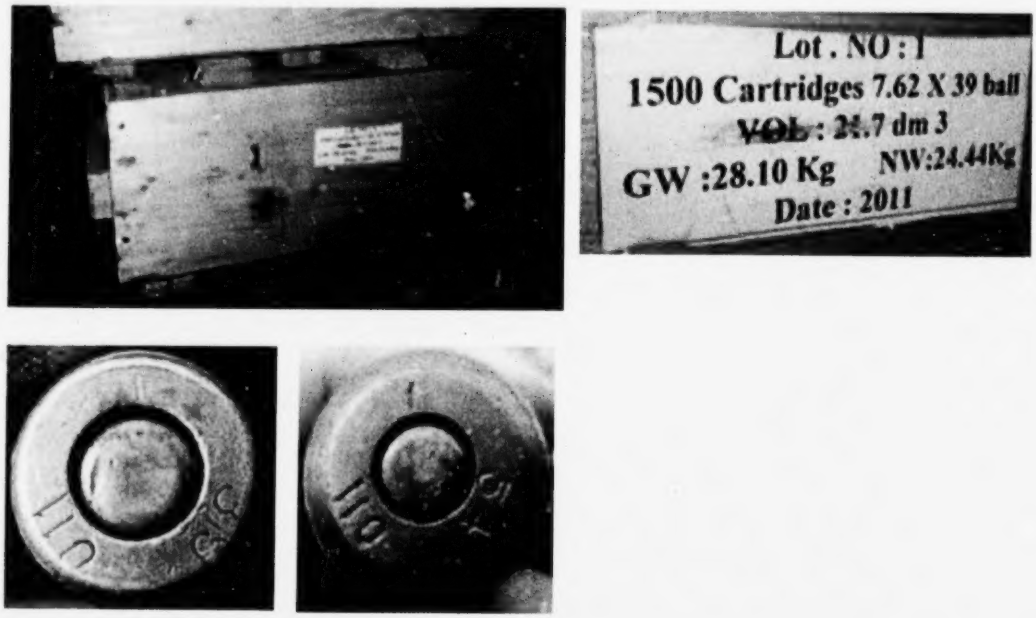
52 Guarantie non valable pour
Code
53 Bureau de destination (et pays)

D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION
Tampon
Signature

54 Lieu et date
Nom du declarant/representant

Annex 16

Ammunition of likely Sudanese origin



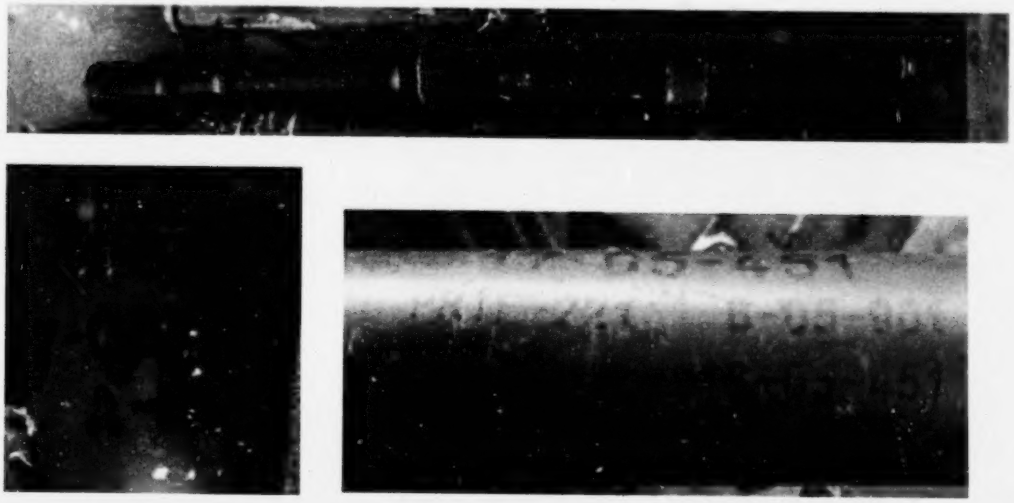
Lot . NO : 1
1500 Cartridges 7.62 X 39 ball
VOL : 24.7 dm 3
GW :28.10 Kg NW:24.44Kg
Date : 2011

Small calibre ammunition, Sudan, post-2004

Annex 17

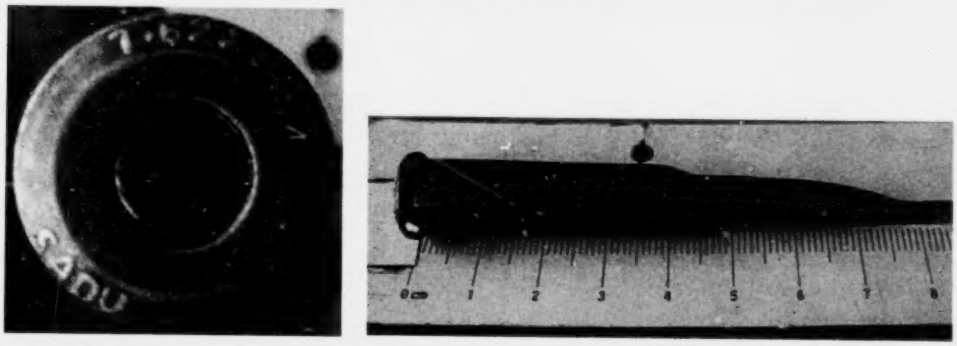
Propelled grenades and small caliber ammunition of likely Romanian origin

Grenade 1: PG-7 — identification mark: 17-05-451 (production in 2005)



Grenade 2: OG – 7 — identification mark: 41-05-425 (production in 2005)

Romanian 7.62x54mm ammunition (production in 2008)



Annex 18a

Tear gas grenades with similarities with ammunition of Serbian origin

Smoke and tear-producing ammunition, type MN-01

Photo 1

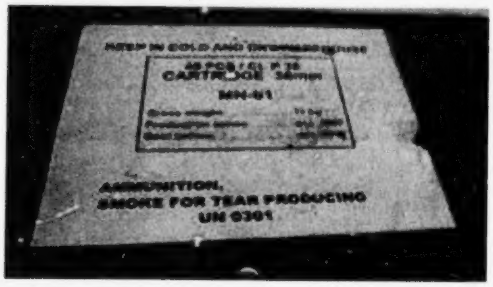

CARTRIDGE
MN-01
AMMUNITION,
SMOKE FOR TEAR PRODUCING
UN 0301

Photo 2

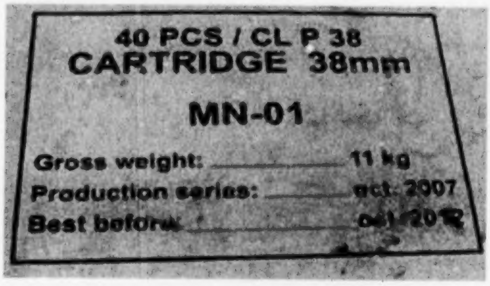

40 PCS / CL P 38
CARTRIDGE 38mm
MN-01
Gross weight: 11 kg
Production series: oct. 2007
Best before:

Photo 3

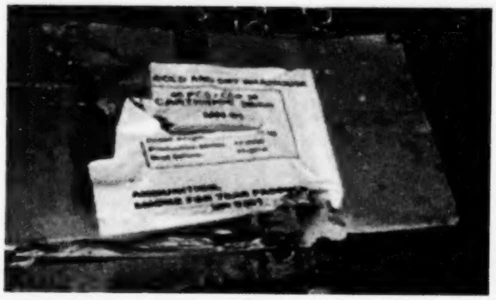


Photo 5

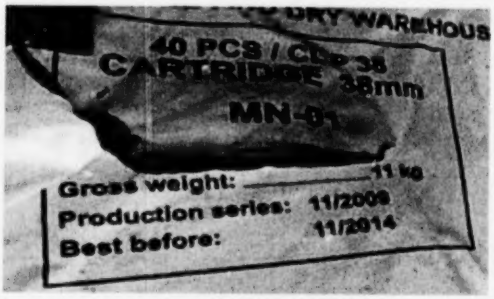

DRY WAREHOUS
40 PCS / CL P 38
CARTRIDGE 38mm
MN-01
Gross weight: 11 kg
Production series: 11/2009
Best before: 11/2014

Photo 5

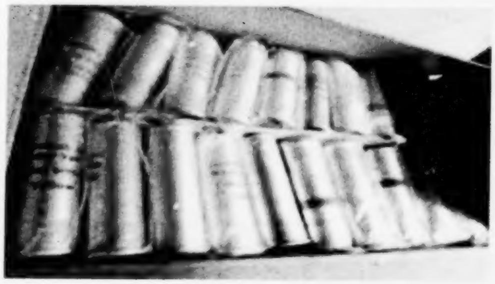
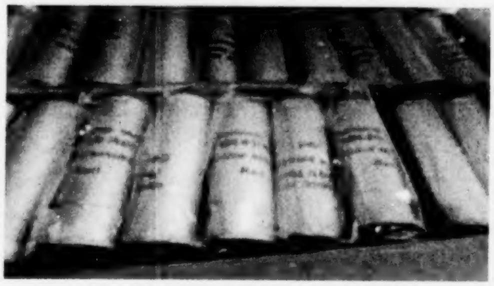
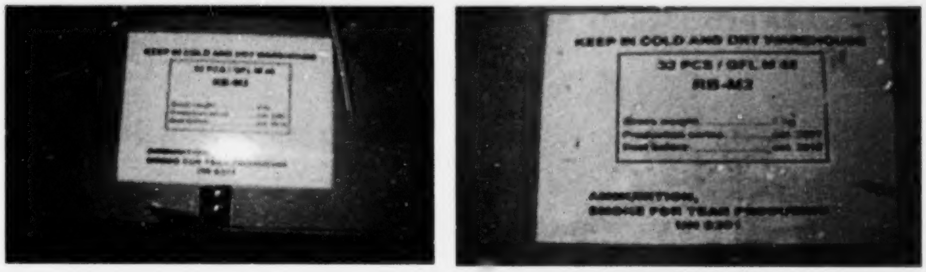


Photo 6

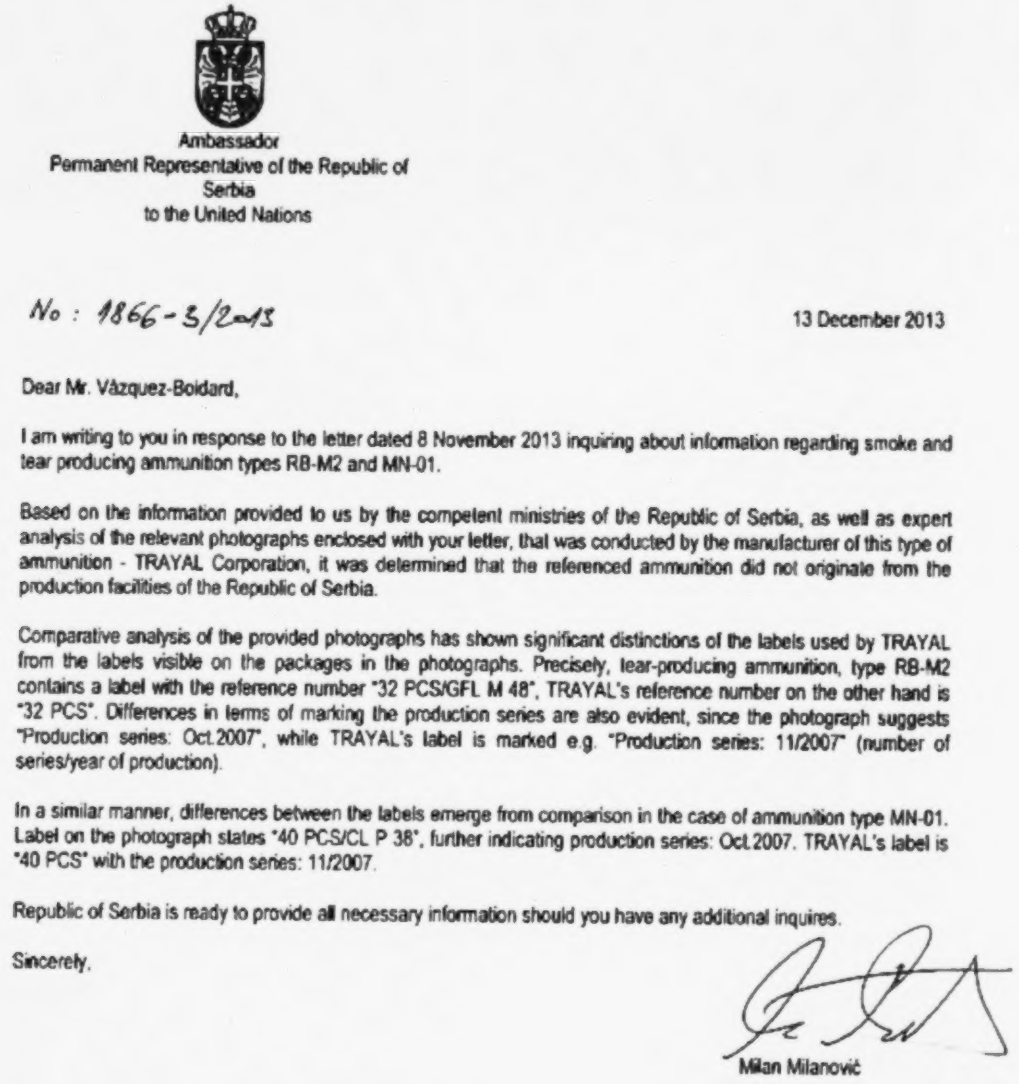


Tear-producing ammunition, type RB-M2



Annex 18b

Answer provided by Serbian authorities



Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of
Serbia
to the United Nations

No : 1866-3/2013

13 December 2013

Dear Mr. Vázquez-Boidard,

I am writing to you in response to the letter dated 8 November 2013 inquiring about information regarding smoke and tear producing ammunition types RB-M2 and MN-01.

Based on the information provided to us by the competent ministries of the Republic of Serbia, as well as expert analysis of the relevant photographs enclosed with your letter, that was conducted by the manufacturer of this type of ammunition - TRAYAL Corporation, it was determined that the referenced ammunition did not originate from the production facilities of the Republic of Serbia.

Comparative analysis of the provided photographs has shown significant distinctions of the labels used by TRAYAL from the labels visible on the packages in the photographs. Precisely, tear-producing ammunition, type RB-M2 contains a label with the reference number "32 PCS/GFL M 48", TRAYAL's reference number on the other hand is "32 PCS". Differences in terms of marking the production series are also evident, since the photograph suggests "Production series: Oct.2007", while TRAYAL's label is marked e.g. "Production series: 11/2007" (number of series/year of production).

In a similar manner, differences between the labels emerge from comparison in the case of ammunition type MN-01. Label on the photograph states "40 PCS/CL P 38", further indicating production series: Oct.2007. TRAYAL's label is "40 PCS" with the production series: 11/2007.

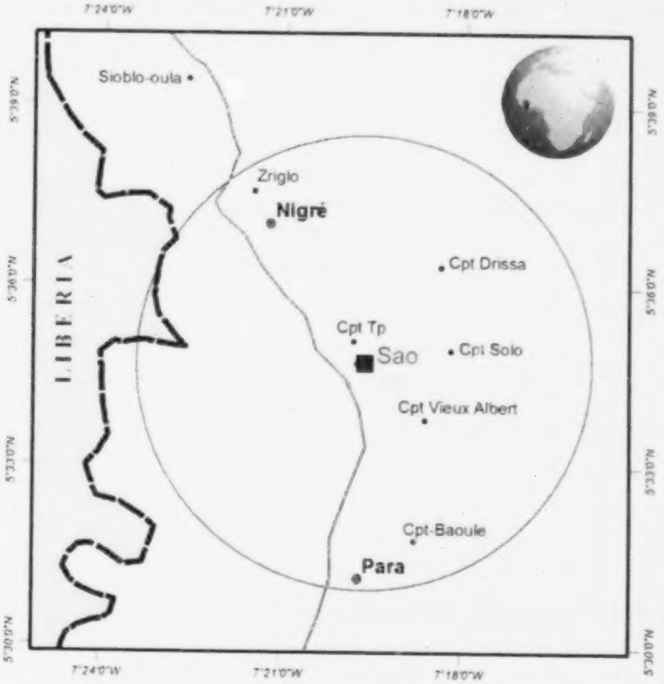
Republic of Serbia is ready to provide all necessary information should you have any additional inquires.

Sincerely,

Milan Milanović

Annex 19

Follow-up on Thuraya communications during the Para Sao attack (See S/2012/766 and S/2013/316)


7°24'0"W
7°21'0"W
7°18'0"W
5°39'0"N
5°36'0"N
5°33'0"N
5°30'0"N
LIBERIA
Sioblo-oula
Zriglo
Nigré
Cpt Drissa
Cpt Tp
Sao
Cpt Solo
Cpt Vieux Albert
Cpt-Baoule
Para

Pays	Numéro	Emis	Reçus	Durée
Libéria	+231-76747938 Non identifié	13	0	914 secondes
Côte d'Ivoire	+225-03240484 Non identifié	4	0	791 secondes
Ghana	+233-542873874 Didier Goulia	21	1	485 secondes
Libéria	+231-880512893 Non identifié	24	1	408 secondes
Ghana	+233-245838048 Non identifié	2		261 secondes

Etude du relevé des communications données et reçus par le Thuraya +88-21621201381 identifié par la société Thuraya pour avoir émis de jour de l'attaque depuis la zone de Para-Sao.

L'étude du schéma de communication de l'intéressé illustre qu'il était en contact avec 4 numéros au Ghana, 5 au Libéria et 1 en Côte d'Ivoire. Ces communications étaient courtes. On observera une augmentation du nombre des communications vers le Ghana les jours qui ont suivi l'attaque sur Para-Sao.

Ghana

Numéro	**Appels émis**	**Appels reçus**	**Durée totale**
+233-542873874	21	1	485 secondes
+233-245838048	2		261 secondes
+233-543329396		3	145 secondes

Détail

+233-542873874 **Didier Goulia** (Nr appelé le jour de l'attaque)

Nbre d'appels : 21 émis – 1 reçu – total 485 secondes

Remarque : L'attaque contre Para-Sao a été conduite le 08/06/2012

Date	Emis	Reçu
08/06/2012	53	
16/06/2012	149	
17/06/2012	6	
17/06/2012	120	
17/06/2012	6	

17/06/2012	6	
17/06/2012	6	
17/06/2012		53
18/06/2012	6	
18/06/2012	6	
18/06/2012	6	
18/06/2012	6	
19/06/2012	7	
19/06/2012	6	
19/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	1	
22/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	6	

+233-245838048 Non identifié

Nbre d'appels : émis 2 – reçus 0 – total 261 secondes

18/04/2012	19	
18/04/2012	242	

+233-543329896 Jackson (Moses)

Nbre d'appels : émis : 0 – reçus 3 – total 145 secondes

25/04/2012		50
27/04/2012		24
27/04/2012		71

Libéria

Numéro	Appels émis	Appels reçus	Durée totale
+231-76747938	13		914 secondes
+231-880512893	24	1	408 secondes
+231-886338030	1		205 secondes
+231-77080132	1		133 secondes
+231-776618220	1		84 secondes
+231-880815636	2		21 secondes

Détail

+231-76747938 Non identifié

Nbre d'appels : émis 13 – reçus 0 – total 914 secondes

07/04/2012	249	
07/04/2012	56	
09/04/2012	46	
09/04/2012	17	
09/04/2012	18	
09/04/2012	19	
11/04/2012	12	
11/04/2012	227	
11/04/2012	90	
11/04/2012	58	
11/04/2012	22	
11/04/2012	21	
11/04/2012	79	
25/04/2012	19	
25/04/2012	78	
25/04/2012	106	
26/04/2012	17	
27/04/2012	13	
27/04/2012	60	
27/04/2012	6	
27/04/2012	6	
27/04/2012	6	
27/04/2012	6	

+231-880512893 Non identifié

Nbre d'appels : émis 24 – reçus 1 – total 408 secondes

27/04/2012	6	
27/04/2012		0
28/04/2012	6	
29/04/2012	7	
30/04/2012	6	
10/05/2012	7	
16/06/2012	16	
22/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	6	
22/06/2012	6	
23/06/2012	6	
23/06/2012	7	
22/06/2012	6	
14/07/2012	6	

+231-886338030 Non identifié

Nbre d'appels : émis 1 – reçus 0 – total 205 secondes

14/03/2012	205	

+231-77080132 Non identifié

Nbre d'appels : émis 1 – reçus 0 – total 133 secondes

18/03/2012	133	

+231-776618220 Non identifié

Nbre d'appels : émis 1 – reçus 0 – total 84 secondes

18/03/2012	84	

+231-880815636 Non identifié

Nbre d'appels : émis 2 – reçus 0 – total 21 secondes

17/06/2012	14	
19/06/2012	7	

Côte Ivoire

Numéro	**Appels émis**	**Appels reçus**	**Durée totale**
+225-03240484	4	0	791 secondes

Détail

+225-03240484 Non identifié

Nbre d'appels : 4 émis – 0 reçus – total 791 secondes

07/03/2012	271	
14/03/2012	358	
14/03/2012	138	
14/03/2012	24	

Par date et par pays

Date	**Libéria**	**Ghana**	**CDI**	**Observation**
23/02/2012	Activation			
07/03/2012			1	
14/03/2012	1		3	
18/03/2012	2			
07/04/2012	2			
09/04/2012	4			
11/04/2012	7			
18/04/2012		2		
25/04/2012	4			
26/04/2012	1			
27/04/2012	7			
28/04/2012	1			

29/04/2012	1			
30/04/2012	1			
10/05/2012	1			
31/05/2012	3			
08/06/2012		1		Attaque Para-Sao – Didier Goulia
16/06/2012	1	1		Didier Goulia x 1
17/06/2012		6		Didier Goulia x 5
18/06/2012		4		Didier Goulia x 3
19/06/2012	1	3		Didier Goulia x 3
22/06/2012	4	9		Didier Goulia x 9
23/06/2012	2			
25/06/2012		2		Moses
27/06/2012		1		Moses
14/07/2012	2			
31/08/2012		1		

Originating Call Details				
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8821621201381	231880512893	23/06/2012	13:02:29	7
8821621201381	231880512893	23/06/2012	13:00:02	6
8821621201381	231880512893	22/06/2012	19:37:57	6
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8821621201381	233542873874	22/06/2012	19:36:43	6
8821621201381	233542873874	22/06/2012	19:36:07	6
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8821621201381	231880512893	22/06/2012	13:40:04	6
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8821621201381	233542873874	22/06/2012	13:12:36	6
8821621201381	231880815636	19/06/2012	17:20:29	7
8821621201381	233542873874	19/06/2012	16:59:11	6
8821621201381	233542873874	19/06/2012	16:56:08	6
8821621201381	233542873874	19/06/2012	10:18:12	7
8821621201381	233542873874	18/06/2012	13:52:53	6
8821621201381	233542873874	18/06/2012	13:51:50	6
8821621201381	233542873874	18/06/2012	13:51:09	6
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8821621201381	23176747938	09/04/2012	11:20:01	18
8821621201381	23176747938	09/04/2012	11:19:12	17
8821621201381	23176747938	09/04/2012	11:17:48	46
8821621201381	23176747938	07/04/2012	17:14:40	56
8821621201381	23176747938	07/04/2012	17:09:32	249
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8821621201381	882160150	23/02/2012	20:50:07	16
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Termineting Call Details				
Calling	**Called**	**Date**	**Time(GMT)**	***Duration***
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231880512893	8821621201381	27/04/2012	11:24:09	0
233543329896	8821621201381	25/04/2012	21:56:25	24
233543329896	8821621201381	25/04/2012	21:54:33	50

Annex 20

Questions addressed to the Ministry of Defence (unanswered)

S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.45 26 July 2013

J'ai également l'honneur de vous informer que le Groupe d'experts débutera sa mission en Côte d'Ivoire et dans la région ouest africaine le 25 juillet prochain. Comme d'habitude, durant la période de permanence sur le terrain, et conformément à son mandat, le Groupe assurera une présence continue en Côte d'Ivoire, et effectuera aussi des visites dans les pays de la région.

Notamment, le Groupe rencontrera et échangera des informations avec plusieurs autorités civiles et militaires ivoiriennes (Ministres, autorités policières, douanières, militaires et de l'aviation civile, etc.) ainsi qu'avec toute personne physique ou morale susceptible de l'aider dans l'exercice de son mandat.

Je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir informer les autorités pertinentes liées à votre ministère de notre présence en Côte d'Ivoire ainsi que de la nature du mandat du Groupe.

Afin de faciliter la mission, le Groupe souhaiterait vous demander de bien vouloir lui attribuer un laissez-passer officiel permettant aux cinq experts mandatés par le Conseil de Sécurité de mener des missions de vérification sur l'ensemble des positions militaires (y inclus la Gendarmerie), casernes, bases aériennes et navales, dépôts d'armement et munitions, arsenaux et camps d'entraînement.

Lors de sa présence à Abidjan, le Groupe souhaiterait avoir la possibilité de vous rencontrer en vue d'un échange d'information sur la situation actuelle et discuter de vive voix sur les grandes lignes de son mandat et de sa mise en œuvre effective.

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir transmettre votre réponse par l'intermédiaire de M. David Biggs, Secrétaire du Comité créé par la résolution 1572 (2004) du Conseil de sécurité concernant la Côte d'Ivoire, Teachers' Building; Bureau: TB 08041 A; 730 3rd Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Tél: 212-963-5598; Télécopie: 212-963-1300/1378; Courriel: biggs@un.org

S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.77 15 August 2013

A cet égard, veuillez noter que notre lettre S/AC.45/2012/GE/OC.121 du 30 Juillet 2012 reste à ce jour sans réponse.

Au cours de réunion avec les différents ministères en Côte d'Ivoire, le Groupe a appris que grâce à des opérations conjointes entre les agents de la douane et de la gendarmerie, il y a eu plusieurs saisies de cargaisons en contrebande contenant le cacao, le noix de cajou et autres produits agricoles qui étaient en destination du Ghana et /ou de la Guinée.

Le Groupe continue d'être intéressé à apprendre tous les détails des saisies mentionnées ci dessus, et plus précisément:

1. Description, la quantité et la valeur des biens saisis.
2. Le nom du lieu ou l'endroit où la saisie a eu lieu.
3. Le nom des personnes ou des individus impliqués dans l'opération de contrebande.
4. Photocopie de tous les documents accompagnant la marchandise (factures, contrats et documents de transport)

En outre, le Groupe souhaite savoir si des enquêtes judiciaires ont été lancées basées sur les cas mentionnés.

Finalement, le Groupe souhaite connaitre les mesures prises et/ou envisagées par votre Ministère afin de se conformer à la demande du Conseil de sécurité vertu des dispositions prévues au paragraphe 26 de la résolution 2101 (2013) du Conseil de Sécurité (mentionné ci-dessus).

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir transmettre votre réponse avant le 20 Septembre 2013 par l'intermédiaire de M. David Biggs, Secrétaire du Comité créé par la résolution 1572 (2004) du Conseil de sécurité concernant la Côte d'Ivoire, United Nations Secrétariat; Bureau: TB 08041 A; New York, N.Y. 10017; Tél: 212-963-5598; Télécopie: 212-963-1300/1378; Courriel: biggs@un.org

S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.90 20 September 2013

S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC. 90

Suite à notre réunion du 28 aout 2013 le Groupe réitère sa demande de disposer des éléments suivants :

1. Du relevé détaillé et/ou organigramme(s) de la structure de l'appareil de sécurité placé sous les ordres du Ministère de la Défense. Par ailleurs, ce relevé sera complété de la localisation des unités ;
2. Des décrets relatifs à la création des unités dites « spéciales » (GSPR, CCDO, unité des Forces Spéciales, toute(s) autre(s) unités répondant à ce profil) ;
3. De l'étude relative au relevé des check-points identifiés par le Ministère de la Défense et de la stratégie mise en œuvre pour contrer cette dynamique (référence la circulaire N° 3956 du 22 mai 2012 relative au rappel de la discipline militaire).

Par ailleurs, le Groupe demande à disposer des éléments ci-après. Les éléments demandés seront actualisés. Ils illustreront les efforts menés par la République de Côte d'Ivoire pour rétablir l'ordre et la sécurité.

- Nombre de démobilisés et jeunes associés recensés (référence la circulaire ministérielle N° 4391 du 06 juin 2012) ;
- Nombre de démobilisés et jeunes associés qui sont inéligibles aux programmes de réinsertion (référence la circulaire ministérielle N° 4391 du 06 juin 2012) ;
- Le relevé des éléments recensés (a) au sein des FRCI, (b) au sein de la Gendarmerie nationale, conformément à la circulaire N° 3951 du 22 mai 2012 (relative au recensement physique des militaires) ;
- Nombre de militaires et/ou gendarmes qui ont été radiés des effectifs pour ne pas s'être présentés au recensement, conformément à la circulaire N° 3951 du 22 mai 2012 (relative au recensement physique des militaires) ;
- Inventaire des armes et munitions récupérées auprès de militaires et/ou gendarmes qui les détenaient illégalement (relative à la circulaire N° 3953 du 22 mai 2012) ;
- Inventaire des armes et munitions récupérées auprès des militaires et/ou gendarmes qui ont été radiés, conformément à la circulaire N° 3951 du 22 mai 2012 (relative au recensement physique des militaires) ;
- Inventaire des armes et munitions récupérées auprès de la population civile et/ou des ex-combattants (relative à la circulaire ministérielle N° 4346 du 05 juin 2012). Cet inventaire comprendrait le nombre d'armes et munitions, le type, la date et le lieu de récupération ainsi que l'endroit actuel ou ces armes et munitions sont stockées.
- Le relevé des poursuites judiciaires conduites contre des contrevenants à la circulaire ministérielle N°4346 du 05 juin 2012 (relative à la détention des armes à feu par des civils).

- Le relevé des poursuites judiciaires conduites contre des contrevenants à la circulaire ministérielle N°4347 du 05 juin 2012 (relative à la présence de « Dozos » aux barrages routiers) ;
- Le relevé des poursuites judiciaires conduites contre des contrevenants à la circulaire N° 3956 du 22 mai 2012 (relative au rappel de la discipline militaire, notamment en ce qui concerne les barrages non autorisé, du racket et des perquisitions).

Le Groupe demande également disposer des éléments relatifs à l'effort d'équipement de l'Outil de Défense, tel que définit par le Programme Présidentiel d'Urgence Militaire (PPUM), situé en amont de la Loi de Programmation Militaire (LPM). Ces éléments sont :

- Répartition du budget alloué à l'effort en objet et ce dans ses différentes étapes ;
- Inventaire des moyens opérationnels acquis par le biais du PPUM dans les volets suivants : EMG + UREMG, COMTER, COMAIR, COMAR, Forces Spéciales.
  Il sera décrit le type et la quantité de l'armement, matériel associé, munitions et équipements acquis, la date d'acquisition, le fournisseur, les documents relatifs à leur colisage, ainsi que l'utilisateur final (unité(s) qui a (ont) perçu(s) cet armement/matériels associés/munitions/équipements).

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir transmettre votre réponse avant le 30 octobre 2013 par l'intermédiaire de M. David Biggs, Secrétaire du Comité créé par la résolution 1572 (2004) du Conseil de sécurité concernant la Côte d'Ivoire, Teachers' Building; Bureau: TB 08041 A; 730 3rd Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Tél: 212-963-5598; Télécopie: 212-963-1300/1378; Courriel: biggs@un.org

S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.136 2 December 2013

S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.136

Comme vous le savez, le Groupe a pour mandat également d'examiner les sources de financement qui pouvant servir à l'achat d'armes, comme défini dans le paragraphe 7 (b) de la résolution 1727 (2006) qui autorise le Groupe d'experts à mener des recherches concernant « *les sources de financement, notamment l'exploitation des ressources naturelles en Côte d'Ivoire, consacrées à l'acquisition d'armes et de matériels connexes ou se rapportant à des activités apparentées* ».

Veuillez noter que nos lettres S/AC.45/2012/GE/OC.121 et S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.77 (datées du 30 Juillet 2012 et du 15 Août 2013 respectivement) sont restées à ce jour sans réponse.

Au cours de réunions avec les différents ministères en Côte d'Ivoire, pendant le mandat précédent, le Groupe a appris que grâce à des opérations conjointes entre les agents de la Douane et de la Gendarmerie, il y a eu plusieurs saisies de cargaisons en contrebande contenant du cacao, des noix de cajou et d'autres produits agricoles qui avaient pour destination le Ghana et /ou de la Guinée.

Le Groupe continue d'être intéressé à apprendre tous les détails de ces saisies, et plus précisément:

1. Description, la quantité et la valeur des biens saisis. ;
2. Le nom du lieu où l'endroit où la saisie a eu lieu. ;
3. Le nom des personnes ou des individus impliqués dans l'opération de contrebande. ;
4. Photocopie de tous les documents accompagnant la marchandise (factures, contrats et documents de transport) .

Finalement, le Groupe souhaite toujours savoir si des enquêtes judiciaires ont été lancées basées sur les cas mentionnés.

S/AC.45/2014/GE/OC.12 6 February 2014

La demande du Groupe soumise à votre attention lors de la réunion tenue en votre Ministère en décembre 2013 est restée sans réponse.

S/AC.45/2014/GE/OC.12

Le Groupe demande à être informé si des moyens optroniques (matériel d'observation diurne ou nocturne), tels que des jumelles de jour à grossissement, des appareils à intensification de lumière et des amplificateurs de lumière ont été livrés depuis juillet 2013 aux FRCI et/ou à la Gendarmerie nationale.

Dans l'affirmative, le Groupe demande à disposer des éléments suivants :

1. Type, marque ou références du fabriquant et nombre des matériels reçus.
2. Date de livraison.
3. Répartition par destinataire final.
4. Documents relatifs à la livraison de ce matériel.

Le Groupe souhaiterait également inspecter ledit matériel et est à cet effet disponible entre les 23 et 28 Février prochains.

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir transmettre votre réponse avant le 4 mars 2014 par l'intermédiaire de M. David Biggs, Secrétaire du Comité créé par la résolution 1572 (2004) du Conseil de sécurité concernant la Côte d'Ivoire, Teachers' Building; Bureau: DC2-0858, New York, NY 10017; tel.: 1-212-963-5598; fax.: 1-212-963-1300/1378;Courriel: biggs@un.org

S/AC.45/2014/GE/OC.13 6 February 2014

S/AC.45/2014/GE/OC.13

Le Groupe réitère sa demande de disposer des éléments suivants :

1. Du relevé détaillé et/ou organigramme(s) de la structure de l'appareil de sécurité placé sous les ordres du Ministère de la Défense. Par ailleurs, ce relevé sera complété de la localisation des unités ;
2. Des décrets relatifs à la création des unités dites « spéciales » (GSPR, CCDO, unité des Forces Spéciales, toute(s) autre(s) unités répondant à ce profil) ;
3. De l'étude relative au relevé des check-points identifiés par le Ministère de la Défense et de la stratégie mise en œuvre pour contrer cette dynamique (référence la circulaire N° 3956 du 22 mai 2012 relative au rappel de la discipline militaire).

Telles demandes avaient été formulées lors de la réunion qui s'est tenue le 28 août 2013 et à laquelle participait le Groupe d'experts, le Ministre délégué à la Défense et plusieurs de ses conseillers ainsi qu'un représentant du Ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Par ailleurs, le Groupe demande à disposer des éléments ci-après. Les éléments demandés seront actualisés. Ils illustreront les efforts menés par la République de Côte d'Ivoire pour rétablir l'ordre et la sécurité.

- Nombre de démobilisés et jeunes associés recensés (référence la circulaire ministérielle N° 4391 du 06 juin 2012) ;
- Nombre de démobilisés et jeunes associés qui sont inéligibles aux programmes de réinsertion (référence la circulaire ministérielle N° 4391 du 06 juin 2012) ;
- Le relevé des éléments recensés (a) au sein des FRCI, (b) au sein de la Gendarmerie nationale, conformément à la circulaire N° 3951 du 22 mai 2012 (relative au recensement physique des militaires) ;
- Nombre de militaires et/ou gendarmes qui ont été radiés des effectifs pour ne pas s'être présenté au recensement, conformément à la circulaire N° 3951 du 22 mai 2012 (relative au recensement physique des militaires) ;
- Inventaire des armes et munitions récupérées auprès de militaires et/ou gendarmes qui les détenaient illégalement (relative à la circulaire N° 3953 du 22 mai 2012) ;
- Inventaire des armes et munitions récupérées auprès des militaires et/ou gendarmes qui ont été radiés, conformément à la circulaire N° 3951 du 22 mai 2012 (relative au recensement physique des militaires) ;
- Inventaire des armes et munitions récupérées auprès de la population civile et/ou des ex-combattants (relative à la circulaire ministérielle N° 4346 du 05 juin 2012). Cet inventaire comprendrait le nombre d'armes et munitions, le type, la date et le lieu de récupération ainsi que l'endroit actuel ou ces armes et munitions sont stockées.
- Le relevé des poursuites judiciaires conduites contre des contrevenants à la circulaire ministérielle N°4346 du 05 juin 2012 (relative à la détention des armes à feu par des civils).

/...

- Le relevé des poursuites judiciaires conduites contre des contrevenants à la circulaire ministérielle N°4347 du 05 juin 2012 (relative à la présence de « Dozos » aux barrages routiers) ;
- Le relevé des poursuites judiciaires conduites contre des contrevenants à la circulaire N° 3956 du 22 mai 2012 (relative au rappel de la discipline militaire, notamment en ce qui concerne les barrages non autorisé, du racket et des perquisitions).

Le Groupe demande également disposer des éléments relatifs à l'effort d'équipement de l'Outil de Défense, tel que définit par le Programme Présidentiel d'Urgence Militaire (PPUM), situé en amont de la Loi de Programmation Militaire (LPM). Ces éléments sont :

- Répartition du budget alloué à l'effort en objet et ce dans ses différentes étapes ;
- Inventaire des moyens opérationnels acquis par le biais du PPUM dans les volets suivants : EMG + UREMG, COMTER, COMAIR, COMAR, Forces Spéciales.
  Il sera décrit le type et la quantité de l'armement, matériel associé, munitions et équipements acquis, la date d'acquisition, le fournisseur, les documents relatifs à leur colisage, ainsi que l'utilisateur final (unité(s) qui a (ont) perçu(s) cet armement/matériels associés/munitions/équipements).

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir transmettre votre réponse avant le 4 mars 2014 par l'intermédiaire de M. David Biggs, Secrétaire du Comité créé par la résolution 1572 (2004) du Conseil de sécurité concernant la Côte d'Ivoire, DC2-0858, New York, NY 10017; tel.: 1-212-963-5598; fax.: 1-212-963-1300/1378;Courriel: biggs@un.org

S/AC.45/2014/GE/OC.23 20 February 2014

S/AC.45/2014/GE/OC.23

Le Groupe souhaite disposer de l'inventaire complet des matériels et équipements létaux et non létaux dont ont été équipées les unités opérant sous l'autorité du Ministère de la Défense (FRCI et Gendarmerie Nationale) et ce depuis la date du 1er mars 2013.

Cet inventaire comprendra entre-autre le type et la quantité de matériel, la date de livraison auprès de l'unité concernée, l'identification de l'unité réceptrice, l'identification du fournisseur ainsi que tout autre document relatif aux opérations en amont de cette livraison.

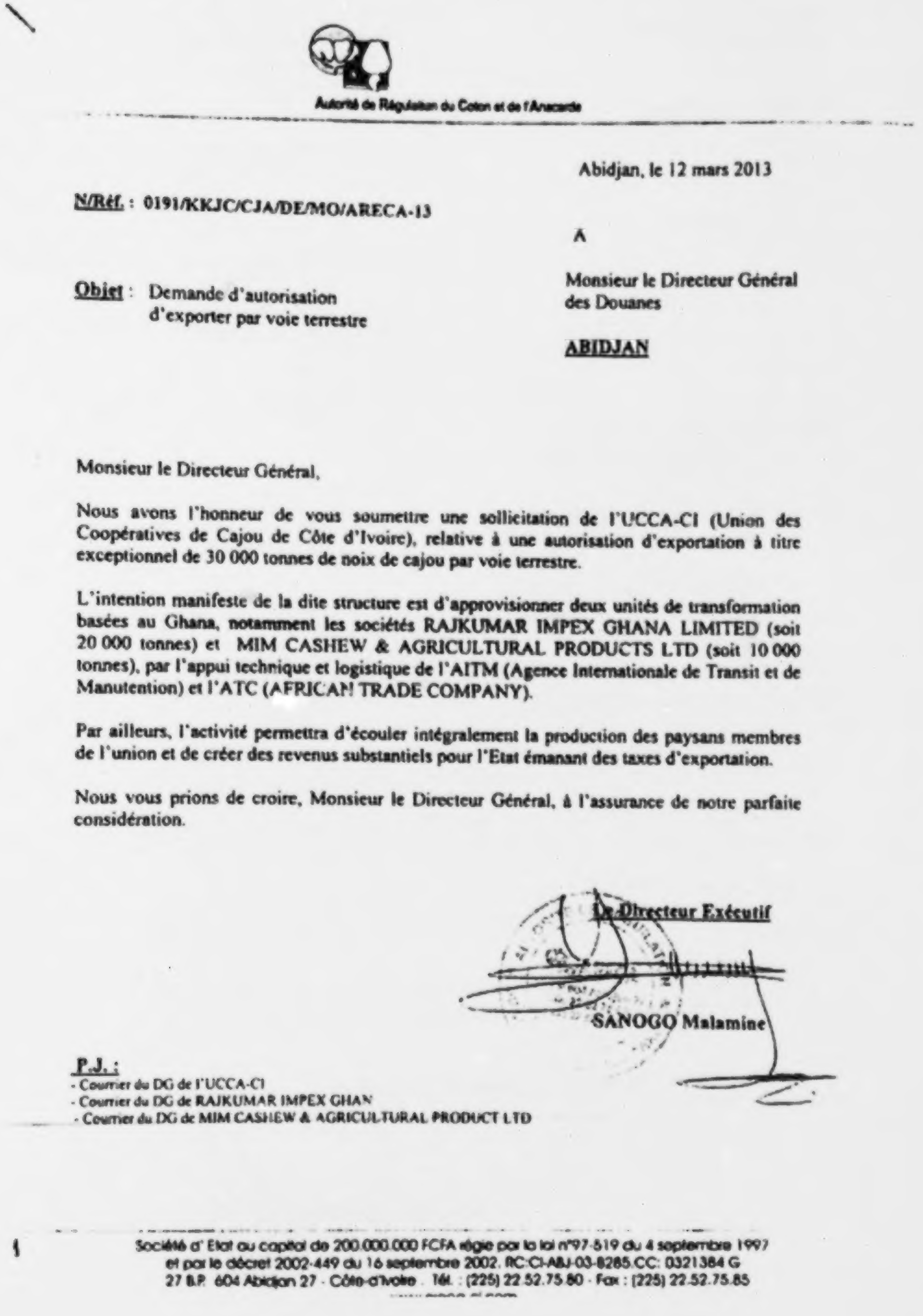
En outre, le Groupe souhaiterait recevoir une copie de cet inventaire en main propre à la date de votre convenance, d'ici le 22 Février 2014.

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir transmettre votre réponse avant le 25 février 2014 par l'intermédiaire de M. David Biggs, Secrétaire du Comité créé par la résolution 1572 (2004) du Conseil de sécurité concernant la Côte d'Ivoire, au : 2 United Nations Plaza; DC2-0858, New York, NY 10017; tel.: 1-212-963-5598; fax.: 1-212-963-1300/1378; e-mail address: biggs@un.org

Annex 21

FINANCE

Request for exceptional cashew nuts exports through Ghana



Autorité de Régulation du Coton et de l'Anacarde

Abidjan, le 12 mars 2013

N/Réf. : 0191/KKJC/CJA/DE/MO/ARECA-13

À

Monsieur le Directeur Général
des Douanes

ABIDJAN

Objet : Demande d'autorisation d'exporter par voie terrestre

Monsieur le Directeur Général,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous soumettre une sollicitation de l'UCCA-CI (Union des Coopératives de Cajou de Côte d'Ivoire), relative à une autorisation d'exportation à titre exceptionnel de 30 000 tonnes de noix de cajou par voie terrestre.

L'intention manifeste de la dite structure est d'approvisionner deux unités de transformation basées au Ghana, notamment les sociétés RAJKUMAR IMPEX GHANA LIMITED (soit 20 000 tonnes) et MIM CASHEW & AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LTD (soit 10 000 tonnes), par l'appui technique et logistique de l'AITM (Agence Internationale de Transit et de Manutention) et l'ATC (AFRICAN TRADE COMPANY).

Par ailleurs, l'activité permettra d'écouler intégralement la production des paysans membres de l'union et de créer des revenus substantiels pour l'Etat émanant des taxes d'exportation.

Nous vous prions de croire, Monsieur le Directeur Général, à l'assurance de notre parfaite considération.

Le Directeur Exécutif

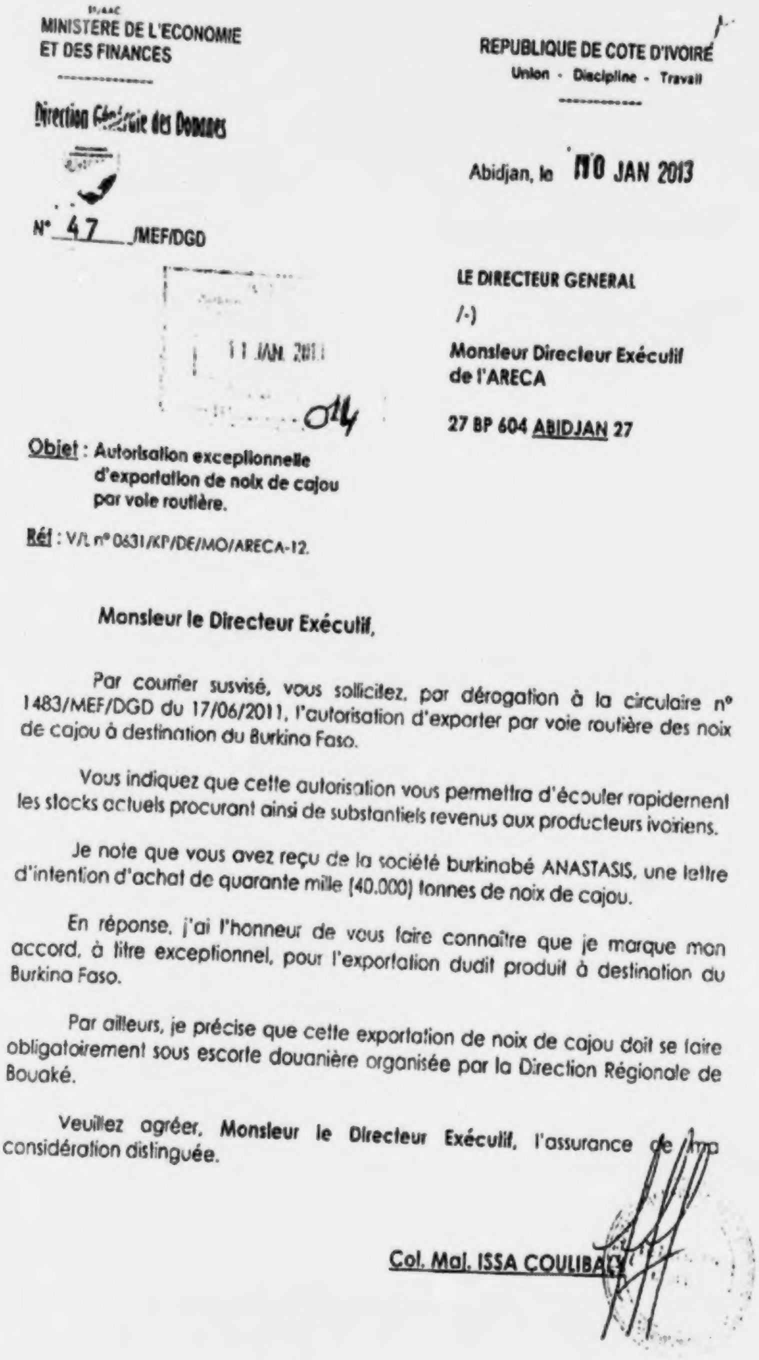
SANOGO Malamine

P.J. :
- Courrier du DG de l'UCCA-CI
- Courrier du DG de RAJKUMAR IMPEX GHAN
- Courrier du DG de MIM CASHEW & AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT LTD

Société d' Etat au capital de 200.000.000 FCFA régie par la loi n°97-519 du 4 septembre 1997
et par le décret 2002-449 du 16 septembre 2002. RC:CI-ABJ-03-8285.CC: 0321384 G
27 B.P. 604 Abidjan 27 - Côte-d'Ivoire . Tél. : (225) 22.52.75.80 - Fax : (225) 22.52.75.85

Annex 22

Authorization for exceptional cashew nuts exports through Burkina Faso



MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE
ET DES FINANCES

Direction Générale des Douanes

N° 47 /MEF/DGD

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

Abidjan, le 10 JAN 2013

11 JAN 2013

014

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL

/-)

Monsieur Directeur Exécutif
de l'ARECA

27 BP 604 ABIDJAN 27

Objet : Autorisation exceptionnelle d'exportation de noix de cajou par voie routière.

Réf : V/L n° 0631/KP/DE/MO/ARECA-12.

Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif,

Par courrier susvisé, vous sollicitez, par dérogation à la circulaire n° 1483/MEF/DGD du 17/06/2011, l'autorisation d'exporter par voie routière des noix de cajou à destination du Burkina Faso.

Vous indiquez que cette autorisation vous permettra d'écouler rapidement les stocks actuels procurant ainsi de substantiels revenus aux producteurs ivoiriens.

Je note que vous avez reçu de la société burkinabé ANASTASIS, une lettre d'intention d'achat de quarante mille (40.000) tonnes de noix de cajou.

En réponse, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que je marque mon accord, à titre exceptionnel, pour l'exportation dudit produit à destination du Burkina Faso.

Par ailleurs, je précise que cette exportation de noix de cajou doit se faire obligatoirement sous escorte douanière organisée par la Direction Régionale de Bouaké.

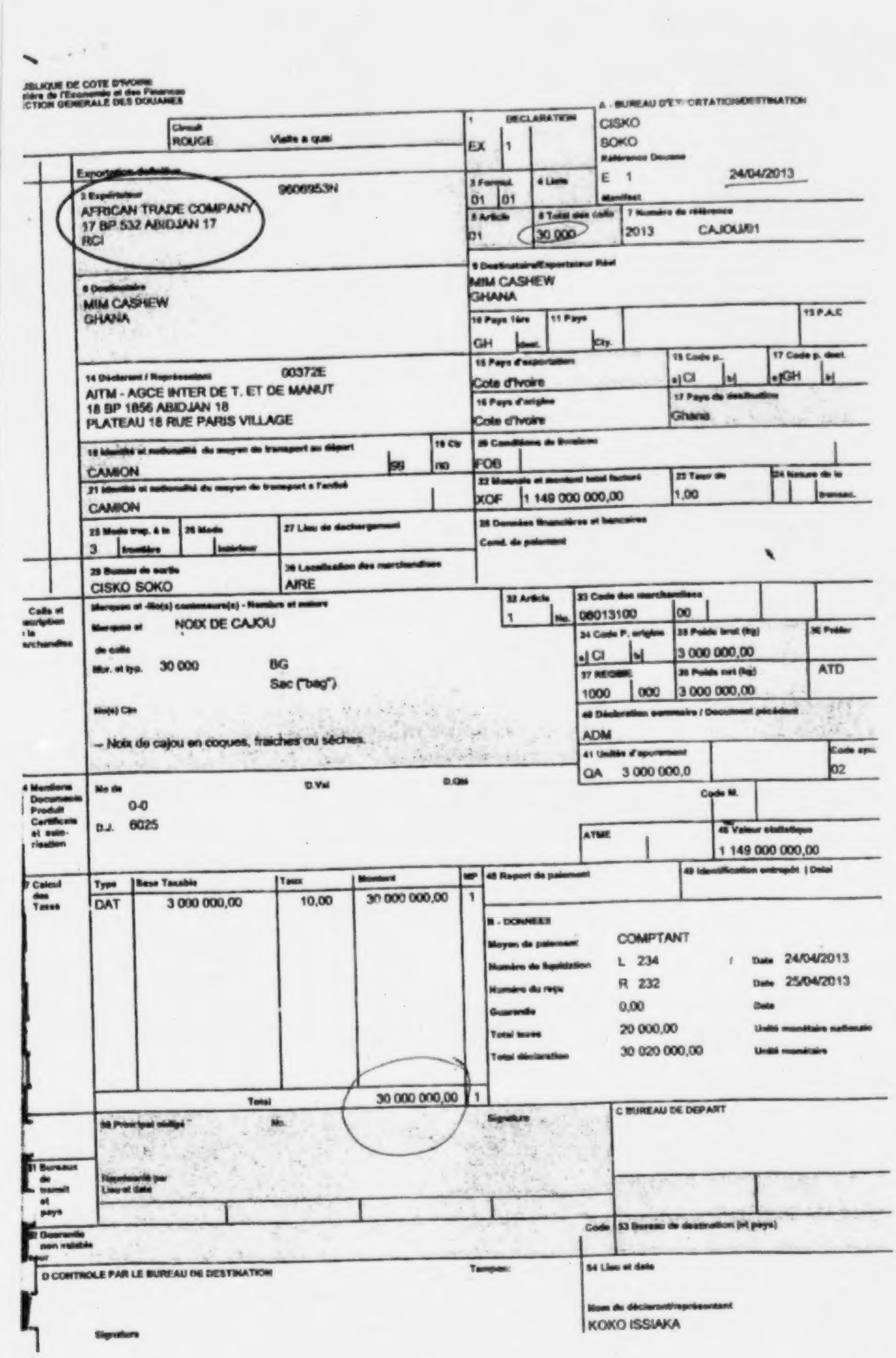
Veuillez agréer, **Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif**, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Col. Mal. ISSA COULIBALY

2

Annex 23

Cashew nuts exports declaration (3,000 tons)



BLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
tère de l'Economie et des Finances
CTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit
ROUGE Visite à quai

1 DECLARATION
EX 1

A - BUREAU D'EXPORTATION/DESTINATION
CISKO
SOKO
Référence Douane
E 1 24/04/2013
Manifest

Exportation définitive

3 Exportateur 9606953N
AFRICAN TRADE COMPANY
17 BP 532 ABIDJAN 17
RCI

3 Formul. 01 01
4 Liste
5 Article 01
6 Total des colis 30 000
7 Numéro de référence 2013 CAJOU/01

8 Destinataire
MIM CASHEW
GHANA

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Réel
MIM CASHEW
GHANA

10 Pays 1ère dest. GH
11 Pays Cty.
13 P.A.C

14 Déclarant / Représentant 00372E
AITM - AGCE INTER DE T. ET DE MANUT
18 BP 1856 ABIDJAN 18
PLATEAU 18 RUE PARIS VILLAGE

15 Pays d'exportation Cote d'Ivoire
15 Code p. a) CI b)
17 Code p. dest. a) GH b)
16 Pays d'origine Cote d'Ivoire
17 Pays de destination Ghana

18 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport au départ CAMION 99
19 Ctr no
20 Conditions de livraison FOB

21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport a l'entrée CAMION
22 Monnaie et montant total facturé XOF 1 149 000 000,00
23 Taux de 1,00
24 Nature de la transac.

25 Mode trsp. à la frontière 3
26 Mode intérieur
27 Lieu de dechargement
28 Données financières et bancaires
Cond. de paiement

29 Bureau de sortie CISKO SOKO
30 Localisation des marchandises AIRE

Colis et description de la marchandises
Marques et -No(s) conteneur(s) - Nombre et nature
Marques et NOIX DE CAJOU
de colis
Nbr. et typ. 30 000 BG
Sac ("bag")
No(s) Ctn
– Noix de cajou en coques, fraiches ou sèches.

32 Article 1 No.
33 Code des marchandises 08013100 00
34 Code P. origine a) CI b)
35 Poids brut (kg) 3 000 000,00
36 Préfer.
37 REGIME 1000 000
38 Poids net (kg) 3 000 000,00
ATD
40 Déclaration sommaire / Document précédent ADM
41 Unités d'apurement QA 3 000 000,0
Code apu. 02

44 Mentions Documents Produit Certificats et autorisation
No de
0-0
D.J. 6025
D.Val
D.Qtt
Code M.
ATME
46 Valeur statistique 1 149 000 000,00

47 Calcul des Taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DAT	3 000 000,00	10,00	30 000 000,00	1
Total			30 000 000,00	1

48 Report de paiement
49 Identification entrepôt | Délai

B - DONNEES
Moyen de paiement COMPTANT
Numéro de liquidation L 234 / Date 24/04/2013
Numéro du reçu R 232 Date 25/04/2013
Guarantie 0,00 Date
Total taxes 20 000,00 Unité monétaire nationale
Total déclaration 30 020 000,00 Unité monétaire

50 Principal obligé No.
Signature
Représenté par
Lieu et date

C BUREAU DE DEPART

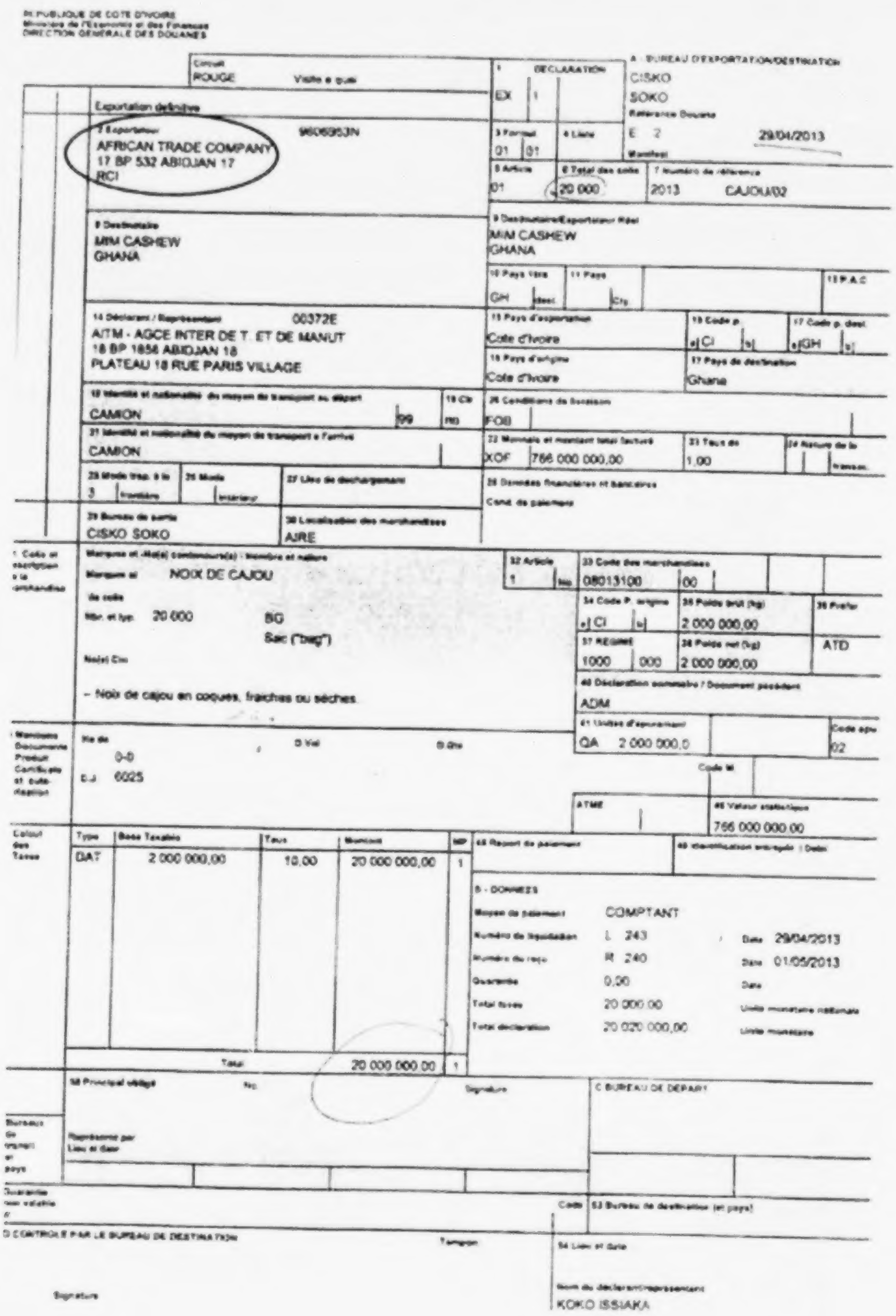
51 Bureaux de transit et pays

52 Guarantie non valable pour
Code
53 Bureau de destination (et pays)

D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION
Tampon:
Signature

54 Lieu et date
Nom du déclarant/représentant
KOKO ISSIAKA

Cashew nuts exports declaration (2,000 tons)



RÉPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

Circuit: ROUGE — Visite à quai

1 DECLARATION: EX 1

A BUREAU D'EXPORTATION/DESTINATION: CISKO SOKO

Référence Douane: E 2 — 29/04/2013

Manifest

Exportation définitive

2 Exportateur: 9606953N
AFRICAN TRADE COMPANY
17 BP 532 ABIDJAN 17
RCI

3 Format: 01 01

4 Liste

5 Article: 01

6 Total des colis: 20 000

7 Numéro de référence: 2013 CAJOU/02

8 Destinataire: MIM CASHEW
GHANA

9 Destinataire/Exportateur Réel: MIM CASHEW
GHANA

10 Pays 1ère dest.: GH

11 Pays

13 P.A.C

14 Déclarant / Représentant: 00372E
A/TM - AGCE INTER DE T. ET DE MANUT
18 BP 1856 ABIDJAN 18
PLATEAU 18 RUE PARIS VILLAGE

15 Pays d'exportation: Cote d'Ivoire

15 Code p.: a CI

17 Code p. dest.: a GH

16 Pays d'origine: Cote d'Ivoire

17 Pays de destination: Ghana

18 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport au départ: CAMION 99

19 Ctr: no

20 Conditions de livraison: FOB

21 Identité et nationalité du moyen de transport à l'arrivée: CAMION

22 Monnaie et montant total facturé: XOF 766 000 000,00

23 Taux de change: 1,00

24 Nature de la transac.

25 Mode trsp. à la frontière: 3

26 Mode intérieur

27 Lieu de déchargement

28 Données financières et bancaires

Cond. de paiement

29 Bureau de sortie: CISKO SOKO

30 Localisation des marchandises: AIRE

Colis et désignation de la marchandise

Marques et No(s) conteneur(s) - Nombre et nature

Marques et NOIX DE CAJOU

No de colis

Nbr. et typ. 20 000 BG
Sac ("bag")

No(s) Ctn

– Noix de cajou en coques, fraîches ou sèches

32 Article: 1

33 Code des marchandises: 08013100 00

34 Code P. origine: a CI

35 Poids brut (kg): 2 000 000,00

36 Préfér.: ATD

37 REGIME: 1000 000

38 Poids net (kg): 2 000 000,00

40 Déclaration sommaire / Document précédent: ADM

41 Unités d'apurement: QA 2 000 000,0

Code apu: 02

Code M

Mentions Documents Produit Certificats et autorisation: 0-0
EJ 6025

D Val

D Qte

ATME

46 Valeur statistique: 766 000 000,00

Calcul des Taxes

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DAT	2 000 000,00	10,00	20 000 000,00	1
Total			20 000 000,00	1

48 Report de paiement

49 Identification entrepôt / Délai

B - DONNEES

Moyen de paiement: COMPTANT

Numéro de liquidation: L 243 — Date 29/04/2013

Numéro du reçu: R 240 — Date 01/05/2013

Guarantie: 0,00 — Date

Total taxes: 20 000,00 — Unité monétaire nationale

Total déclaration: 20 020 000,00 — Unité monétaire

50 Principal obligé — No — Signature

Représenté par
Lieu et date

Bureaux de transit et pays

Guarantie non valable à

C BUREAU DE DEPART

Code

53 Bureau de destination (et pays)

D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION

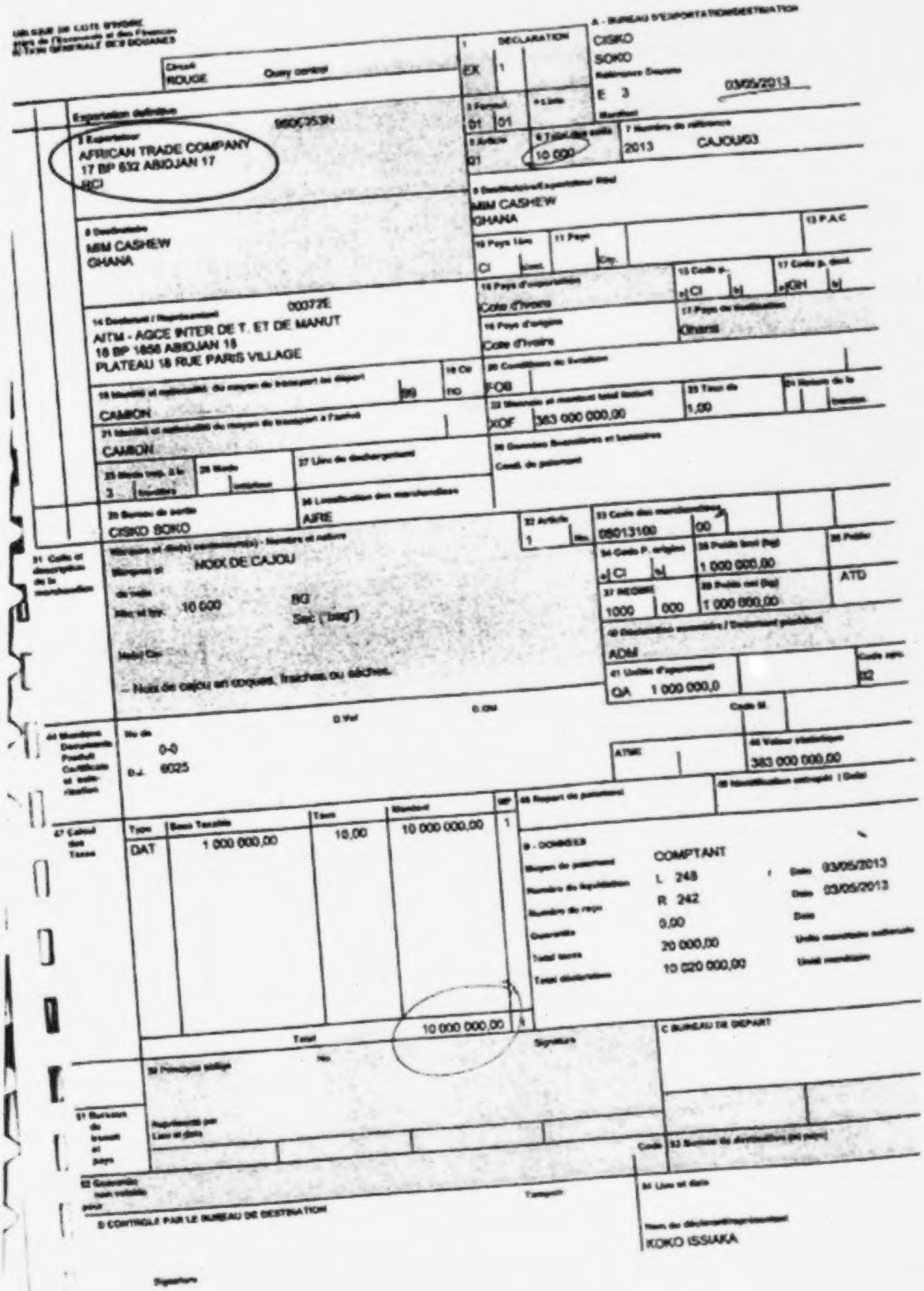
Tampon

Signature

54 Lieu et date

Nom du déclarant/représentant
KOKO ISSIAKA

Cashew nuts export declaration (1,000 tons)



ROUGE Quay control

DECLARATION

EX 1

A - BUREAU D'EXPORTATION/DESTINATION

CISKO

SOKO

E 3 03/05/2013

01 01

9800353H

AFRICAN TRADE COMPANY
17 BP 632 ABIDJAN 17
RCI

01 10 000

2013 CAJOU/03

MIM CASHEW
GHANA

8 Destinataire
MIM CASHEW
GHANA

13 P.A.C

CI

15 Code p.
a| CI b|

17 Code p. dest.
a| GH b|

Cote d'Ivoire

Ghana

00072E

AITM - AGCE INTER DE T. ET DE MANUT
18 BP 1656 ABIDJAN 18
PLATEAU 18 RUE PARIS VILLAGE

Cote d'Ivoire

99 no

FOB

CAMION

XOF 383 000 000,00

1,00

CAMION

3

CISKO SOKO

AIRE

1

08013100 00

NOIX DE CAJOU

10 000 BG
Sac ("bag")

1 000 000,00

CI

ATD

1000 000

1 000 000,00

– Noix de cajou en coques, fraiches ou séchées.

ADM

QA 1 000 000,0

02

0-0

D.J. 6025

383 000 000,00

Type	Base Taxable	Taux	Montant	MP
DAT	1 000 000,00	10,00	10 000 000,00	1
Total			10 000 000,00	

B - DONNEES

COMPTANT

L 248 Date 03/05/2013

R 242 Date 03/05/2013

0,00 Date

20 000,00

10 020 000,00

Signature

C BUREAU DE DEPART

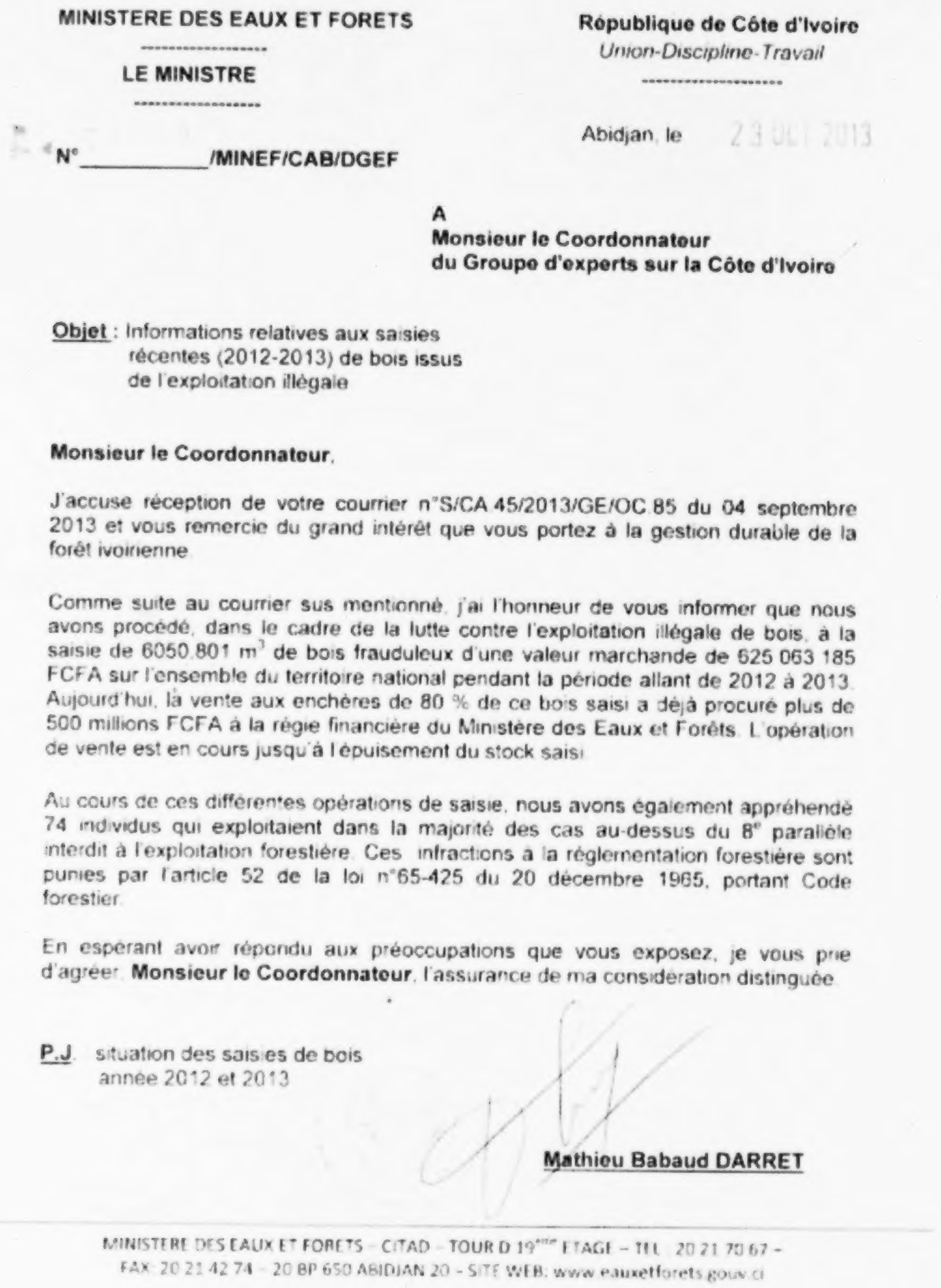
D CONTROLE PAR LE BUREAU DE DESTINATION

KOKO ISSIAKA

Signature

Annex 24

Timber seized in 2012-2013



MINISTERE DES EAUX ET FORETS
LE MINISTRE

République de Côte d'Ivoire
Union-Discipline-Travail

N°__________/MINEF/CAB/DGEF

Abidjan, le 23 OCT 2013

A
Monsieur le Coordonnateur
du Groupe d'experts sur la Côte d'Ivoire

Objet : Informations relatives aux saisies récentes (2012-2013) de bois issus de l'exploitation illégale

Monsieur le Coordonnateur,

J'accuse réception de votre courrier n°S/CA.45/2013/GE/OC.85 du 04 septembre 2013 et vous remercie du grand intérêt que vous portez à la gestion durable de la forêt ivoirienne.

Comme suite au courrier sus mentionné, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que nous avons procédé, dans le cadre de la lutte contre l'exploitation illégale de bois, à la saisie de 6050,801 m³ de bois frauduleux d'une valeur marchande de 625 063 185 FCFA sur l'ensemble du territoire national pendant la période allant de 2012 à 2013. Aujourd'hui, la vente aux enchères de 80 % de ce bois saisi a déjà procuré plus de 500 millions FCFA à la régie financière du Ministère des Eaux et Forêts. L'opération de vente est en cours jusqu'à l'épuisement du stock saisi.

Au cours de ces différentes opérations de saisie, nous avons également appréhendé 74 individus qui exploitaient dans la majorité des cas au-dessus du 8e parallèle interdit à l'exploitation forestière. Ces infractions à la réglementation forestière sont punies par l'article 52 de la loi n°65-425 du 20 décembre 1965, portant Code forestier.

En espérant avoir répondu aux préoccupations que vous exposez, je vous prie d'agréer, **Monsieur le Coordonnateur**, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

P.J. : situation des saisies de bois année 2012 et 2013

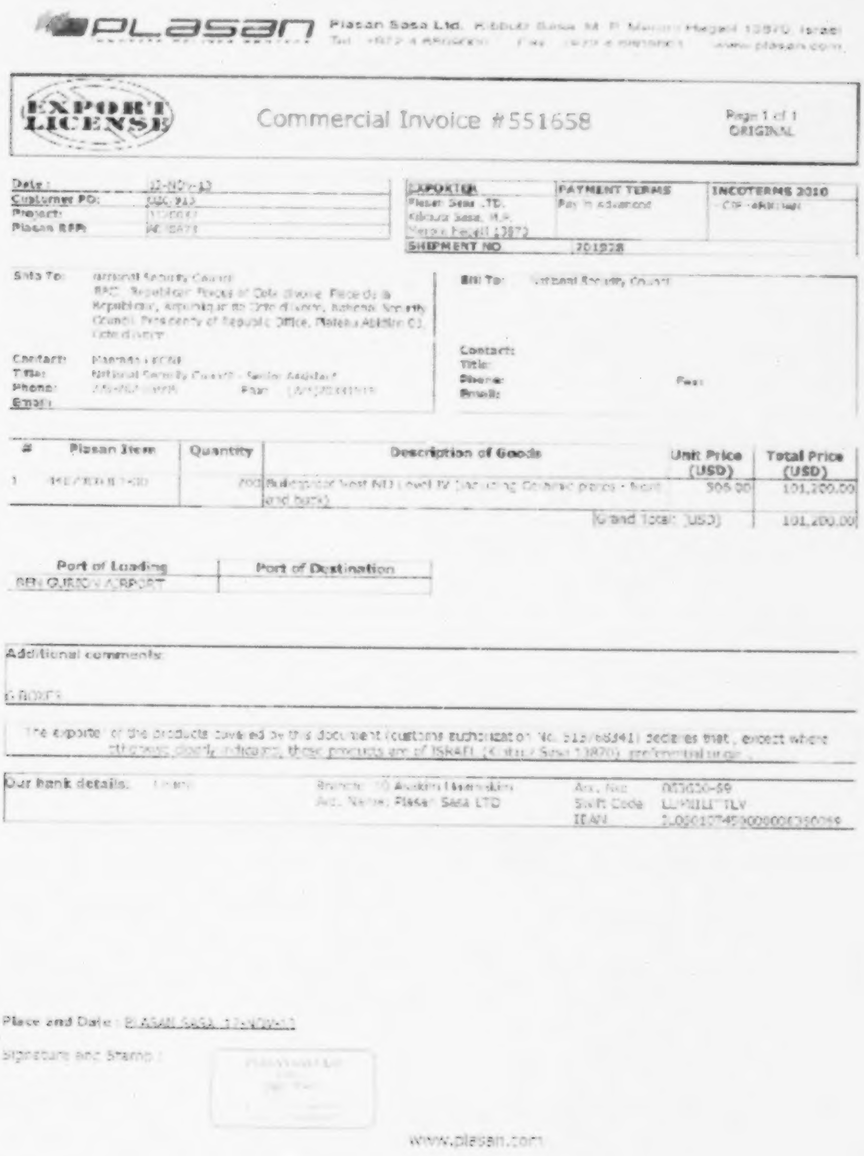
Mathieu Babaud DARRET

MINISTERE DES EAUX ET FORETS – CITAD – TOUR D 19ème ETAGE – TEL : 20 21 70 67 – FAX: 20 21 42 74 – 20 BP 650 ABIDJAN 20 – SITE WEB: www.eauxetforets.gouv.ci

Annex 25

CUSTOMS

Plasan Sasa Ltd. commercial invoice



PLASAN Plasan Sasa Ltd. Kibbutz Sasa, M.P. Merom Hagalil 13870, Israel
Tel. [illegible] Fax [illegible] www.plasan.com

EXPORT LICENSE

Commercial Invoice #551658

Page 1 of 1
ORIGINAL

Date :	[illegible]-NOV-13
Custumer PO:	[illegible]
Project:	[illegible]
Plasan RFP:	[illegible]

EXPORTER	PAYMENT TERMS	INCOTERMS 2010
Plasan Sasa LTD. Kibbutz Sasa, M.P. Merom Hagalil 13870	Pay in advanced	CIP [illegible]
SHIPMENT NO	701978	

Ship To: National Security Council
[illegible] Republique [illegible] de Cote d'Ivoire, Place de la Republique, Republique de Cote d'Ivoire, National Security Council, Presidency of Republic Office, Plateau Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire

Contact: [illegible]
Title: National Security Council - Senior Assistant
Phone: [illegible] Fax: [illegible]
Email:

Bill To: National Security Council

Contact:
Title:
Phone: Fax:
Email:

#	Plasan Item	Quantity	Description of Goods	Unit Price (USD)	Total Price (USD)
1	[illegible]	200	Bulletproof Vest NIJ Level IV (including Ceramic plates - front and back)	506.00	101,200.00
				Grand Total: (USD)	101,200.00

Port of Loading	Port of Destination
BEN GURION AIRPORT	

Additional comments:

6 BOXES

The exporter of the products covered by this document (customs authorization No. [illegible]) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ISRAEL (Kibbutz Sasa 13870) preferential origin.

Our bank details: [illegible] Branch: [illegible] Acc. Name: Plasan Sasa LTD Acc. No: [illegible] Swift Code: [illegible] IBAN: [illegible]

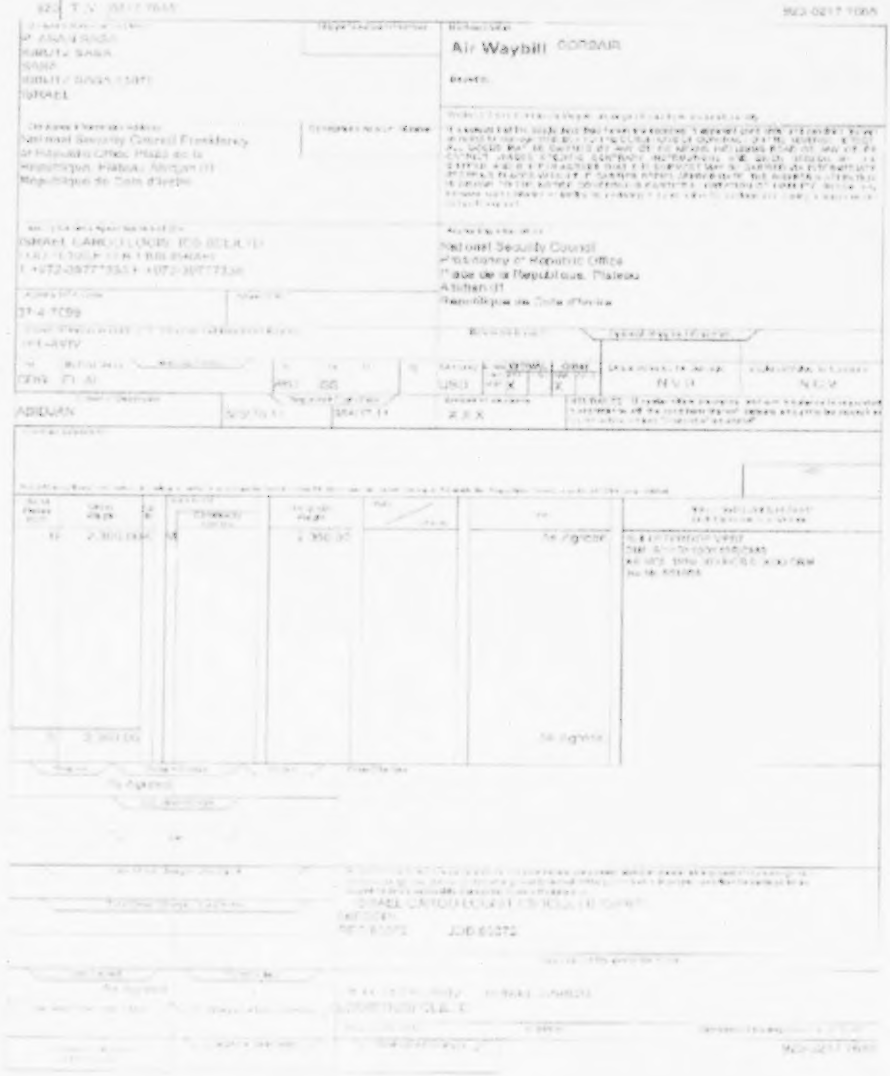
Place and Date : PLASAN SASA, [illegible]-NOV-13

Signature and Stamp :

www.plasan.com

Annex 26

Corsair Air Waybill



Air Waybill CORSAIR

National Security Council
Presidency of Republic Office
Place de la Republique, Plateau
Abidjan 01
République de Côte d'Ivoire

ABIDJAN

USD

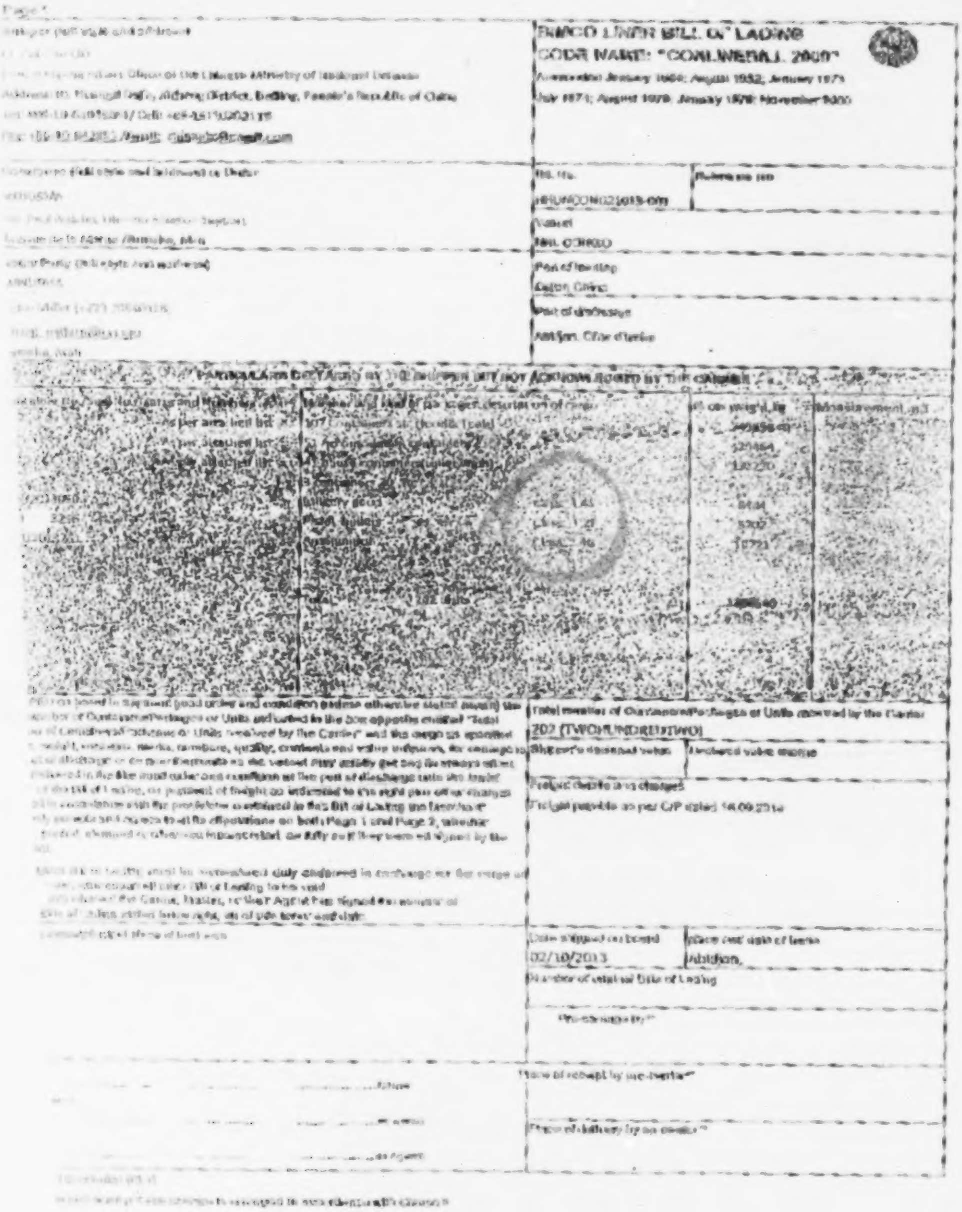
N.V.D.

N.C.V.

As Agreed

Annex 27

Bill of Lading HHLWCON021013-001



Page 1

Shipper (full style and address)

Address: [illegible] Beijing, People's Republic of China

BIMCO LINER BILL OF LADING
CODE NAME: "CONLINEBILL 2000"
Amended January 1950; August 1952; January 1973
July 1974; August 1976; January 1978; November 2000

Consignee (full style and address) or Order

Notify Party (full style and address)

B/L No. HHLWCON021013-001	Reference No.
Vessel MV. C[illegible]	
Port of loading Dalian, China	
Port of discharge Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	

PARTICULARS DECLARED BY THE SHIPPER BUT NOT ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CARRIER

Gross weight, kg

Measurement, m3

Total number of Containers/Packages or Units received by the Carrier
202 (TWOHUNDREDTWO)

Shipper's declared value	Declared value charge

Freight details and charges
Freight payable as per C/P dated [illegible]

Date shipped on board 02/10/2013	Place and date of issue Abidjan,

Number of original Bills of Lading

Pre-carriage by**

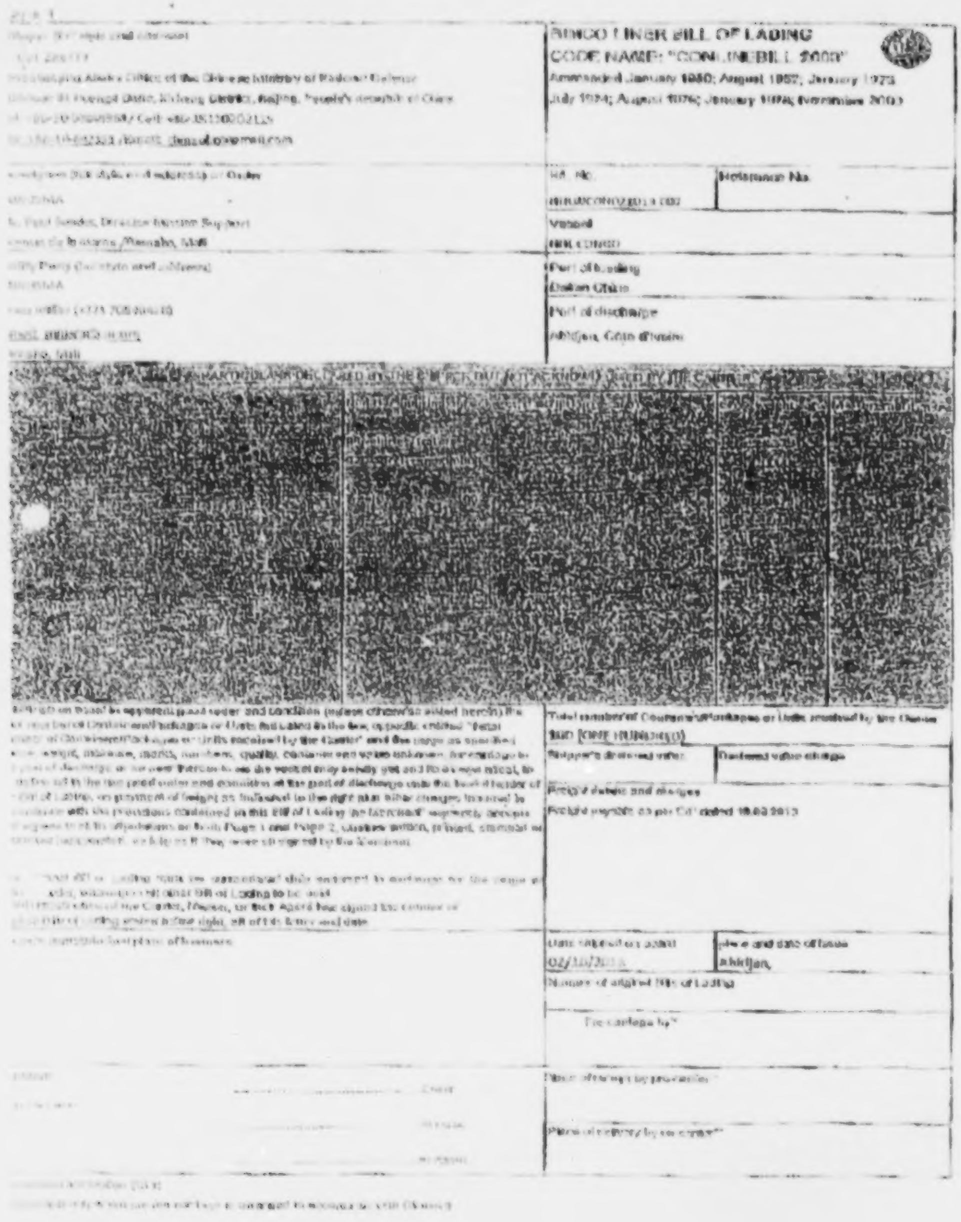
Place of receipt by pre-carrier**

Place of delivery by on-carrier**

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex 28

Bill of Lading HHLWCON021013-002



BIMCO LINER BILL OF LADING
CODE NAME: "CONLINEBILL 2000"
Amended January 1950; August 1952; January 1973; July 1974; August 1976; January 1978; November 2000

Port of loading
Dalian China

Port of discharge
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

[illegible]

Total number of Containers/Packages or Units received by the Carrier

Shipper's declared value

Declared value charge

Freight details and charges

Date shipped on board
02/10/2013

place and date of issue
Abidjan,

Number of original Bills of Lading

Pre-carriage by*

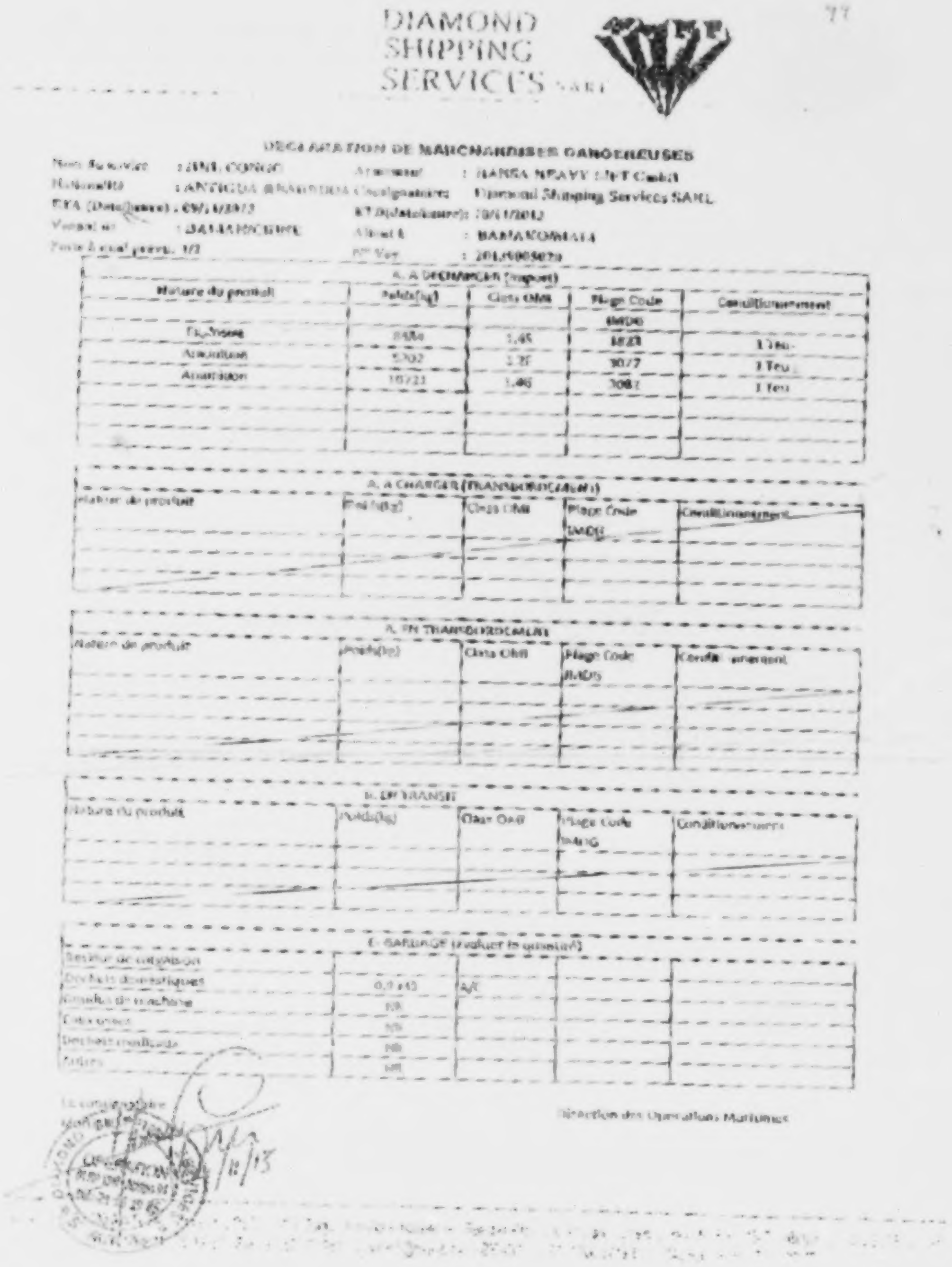
Place of receipt by pre-carrier*

Place of delivery by on-carrier*

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex 29

Declaration of dangerous goods from DIAMOND SHIPPING SERVICES s.a.r.l.



77

DIAMOND SHIPPING SERVICES SARL

DECLARATION DE MARCHANDISES DANGEREUSES

Nom du navire : [illegible]
Nationalité : ANTIGUA BARBUDA
ETA (Date/heure) : 09/11/2013
Venant de : [illegible]
Poste à quai prévu : 1/3
Armateur : HANSA HEAVY LIFT GmbH
Consignataire : Diamond Shipping Services SARL
ETD (Date/heure) : [illegible]
Allant à : [illegible]
N° Voy : [illegible]

A. A DECHARGER (Import)

Nature du produit	Poids(kg)	Class OMI	Plage Code IMDG	Conditionnement
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.4S	[illegible]	1 Teu
Ammunition	5702	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 Teu
Ammunition	10723	1.4S	[illegible]	1 Teu

A. A CHARGER (TRANSBORDEMENT)

Nature du produit	Poids(kg)	Class OMI	Plage Code IMDG	Conditionnement

A. EN TRANSBORDEMENT

Nature du produit	Poids(kg)	Class OMI	Plage Code IMDG	Conditionnement

B. EN TRANSIT

Nature du produit	Poids(kg)	Class OMI	Plage Code IMDG	Conditionnement

C. GARBAGE (indiquer la quantité)

Résidus de cargaison				
Déchets domestiques	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Résidus de machine	Nil			
Eaux usées	Nil			
Déchets médicaux	Nil			
Autres	Nil			

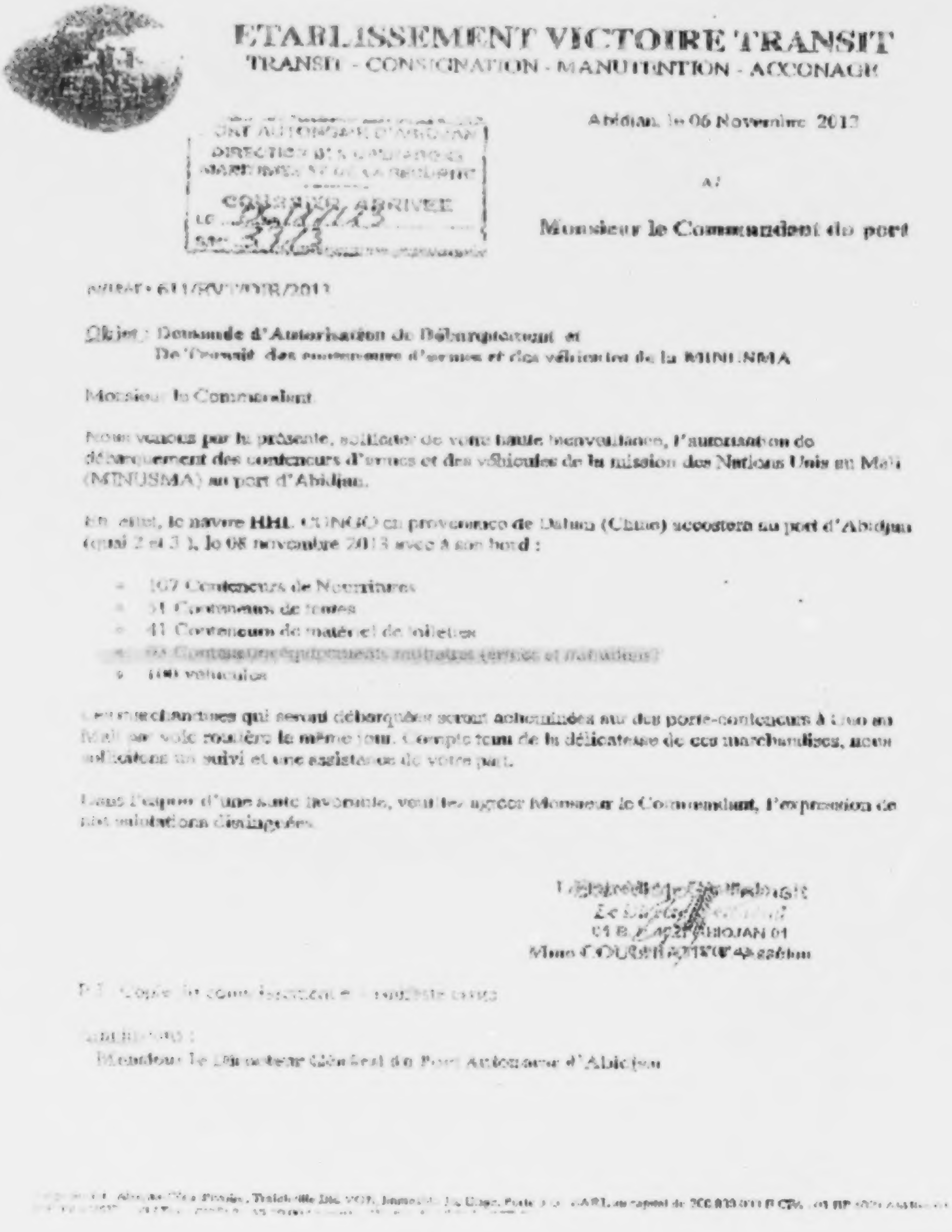
Le consignataire

…/11/13

Direction des Opérations Maritimes

Annex 30

Request of authorization to unload from EVT



ETABLISSEMENT VICTOIRE TRANSIT
TRANSIT - CONSIGNATION - MANUTENTION - ACCONAGE

PORT AUTONOME D'ABIDJAN
DIRECTION DES OPERATIONS MARITIMES ET DE LA SECURITE
COURRIER ARRIVEE
Le 06/11/13
N° 3713

Abidjan, le 06 Novembre 2013

A/

Monsieur le Commandant du port

N/Réf : 611/EVT/DIR/2013

Objet : **Demande d'Autorisation de Débarquement et**
De Transit des conteneurs d'armes et des véhicules de la MINUSMA

Monsieur le Commandant,

Nous venons par la présente, solliciter de votre haute bienveillance, l'autorisation de débarquement des conteneurs d'armes et des véhicules de la mission des Nations Unis au Mali (MINUSMA) au port d'Abidjan.

En effet, le navire **HHL CONGO** en provenance de Dalian (Chine) accostera au port d'Abidjan (quai 2 et 3), le 08 novembre 2013 avec à son bord :

- 107 Conteneurs de Nourritures
- 51 Conteneurs de tentes
- 41 Conteneurs de matériel de toilettes
- [illegible] Conteneurs équipements militaires (armes et munitions)
- 100 véhicules

Ces marchandises qui seront débarquées seront acheminées sur des porte-conteneurs à Gao au Mali par voie routière le même jour. Compte tenu de la délicatesse de ces marchandises, nous sollicitons un suivi et une assistance de votre part.

Dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable, veuillez agréer Monsieur le Commandant, l'expression de nos salutations distinguées.

L'Etablissement Victoire Transit
Le Directeur Général
01 B.P. 4221 ABIDJAN 01
Mme COULIBALY [illegible]

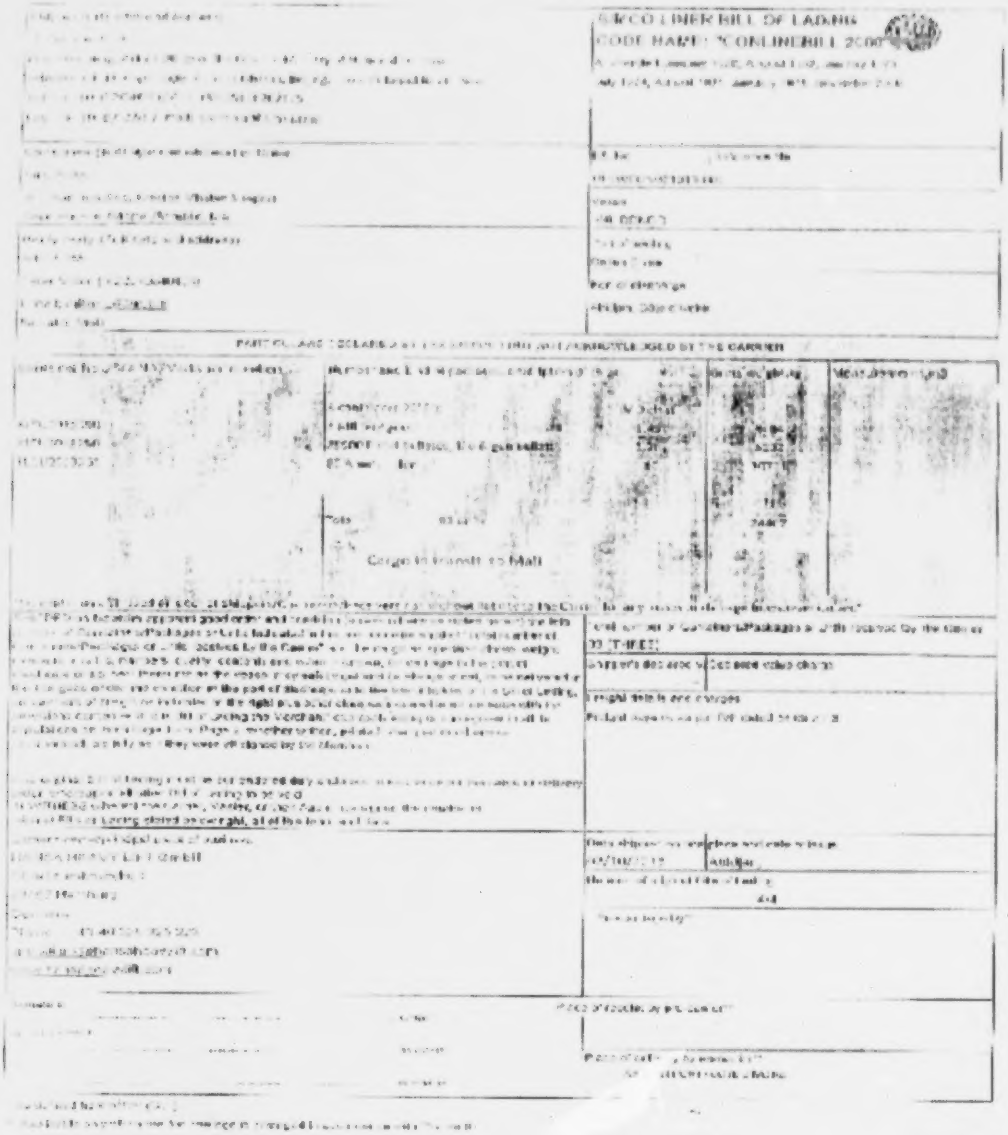
P.J : Copie du connaissement + manifeste cargo

Ampliation :
Monsieur le Directeur Général du Port Autonome d'Abidjan

[illegible] Treichville [illegible] SARL au capital de 200.000.000 F CFA [illegible]

Annex 31

Other Bill of Lading number HHLWCON021013-001



BIMCO LINER BILL OF LADING
CODE NAME: "CONLINEBILL 2000"

Port of discharge

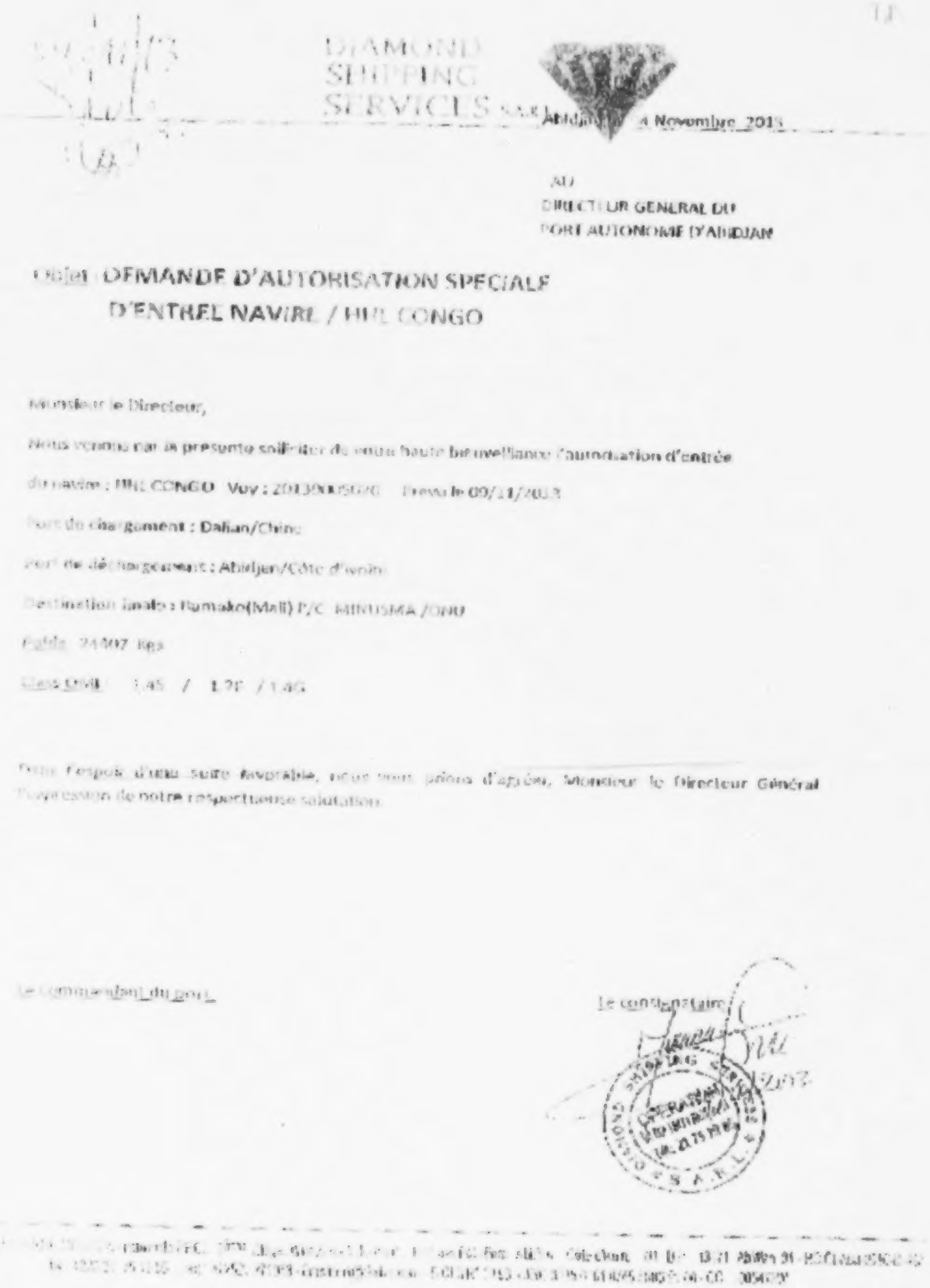
PARTICULARS DECLARED BY THE SHIPPER BUT NOT ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CARRIER

Cargo in transit to Mali

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex 32

Request of authorization to unload from DIAMOND SHIPPING SERVICES s.a.r.l.



DIAMOND
SHIPPING
SERVICES S.A.R.L.

Abidjan, [illegible] 4 Novembre 2013

AU
DIRECTEUR GENERAL DU
PORT AUTONOME D'ABIDJAN

Objet : DEMANDE D'AUTORISATION SPECIALE
D'ENTREE NAVIRE / HHL CONGO

Monsieur le Directeur,

Nous venons par la présente solliciter de votre haute bienveillance l'autorisation d'entrée

du navire : HHL CONGO Voy : [illegible] Prévu le 09/11/2013

Port de chargement : Dalian/Chine

Port de déchargement : Abidjan/Côte d'Ivoire

Destination finale : Bamako(Mali) P/C MINUSMA /ONU

Poids : 24407 Kgs

Class OMI : 1.4S / 1.2F / 1.4G

Dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable, nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Général l'expression de notre respectueuse salutation.

Le Commandant du port

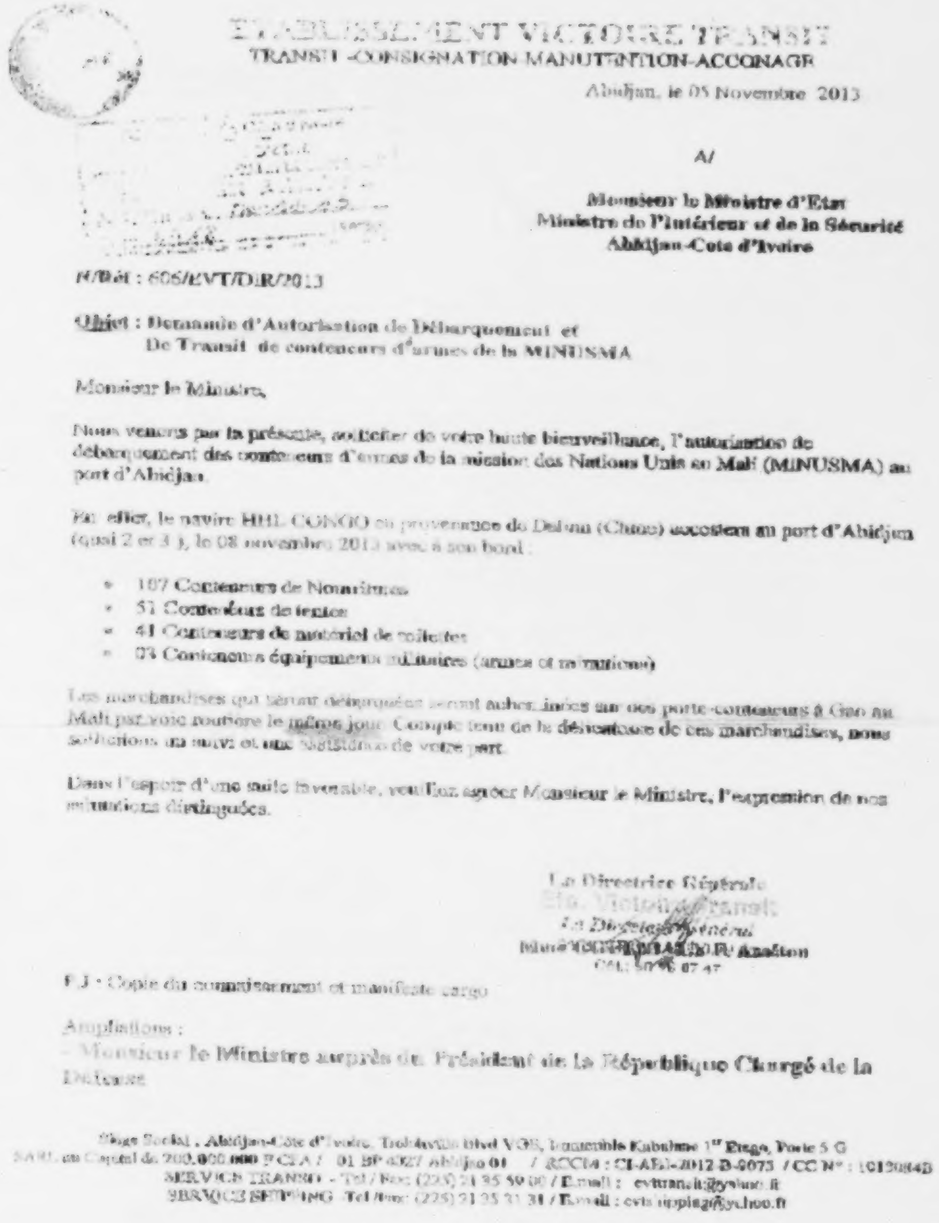
Le consignataire

OPERATIONS

[illegible]

Annex 33

Request of authorization to unload from EVT to the Minister of Interior



ETABLISSEMENT VICTOIRE TRANSIT
TRANSIT -CONSIGNATION-MANUTENTION-ACCONAGE

Abidjan, le 05 Novembre 2013

A/

Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat
Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité
Abidjan-Cote d'Ivoire

N/Réf : 606/EVT/DIR/2013

Objet : Demande d'Autorisation de Débarquement et
De Transit de conteneurs d'armes de la MINUSMA

Monsieur le Ministre,

Nous venons par la présente, solliciter de votre haute bienveillance, l'autorisation de débarquement des conteneurs d'armes de la mission des Nations Unis au Mali (MINUSMA) au port d'Abidjan.

En effet, le navire HHL CONGO en provenance de Dalian (Chine) accostera au port d'Abidjan (quai 2 et 3), le 08 novembre 2013 avec à son bord :

- 107 Conteneurs de Nourritures
- 51 Conteneurs de tentes
- 41 Conteneurs de matériel de toilettes
- 03 Conteneurs équipements militaires (armes et munitions)

Les marchandises qui seront débarquées seront acheminées sur des porte-conteneurs à Gao au Mali par voie routière le même jour. Compte tenu de la délicatesse de ces marchandises, nous sollicitons un suivi et une sécurisation de votre part.

Dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable, veuillez agréer Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de nos salutations distinguées.

La Directrice Générale
Ets. Victoire Transit
La Directrice Générale
Mme [illegible] Analton
Cel: 50 96 07 47

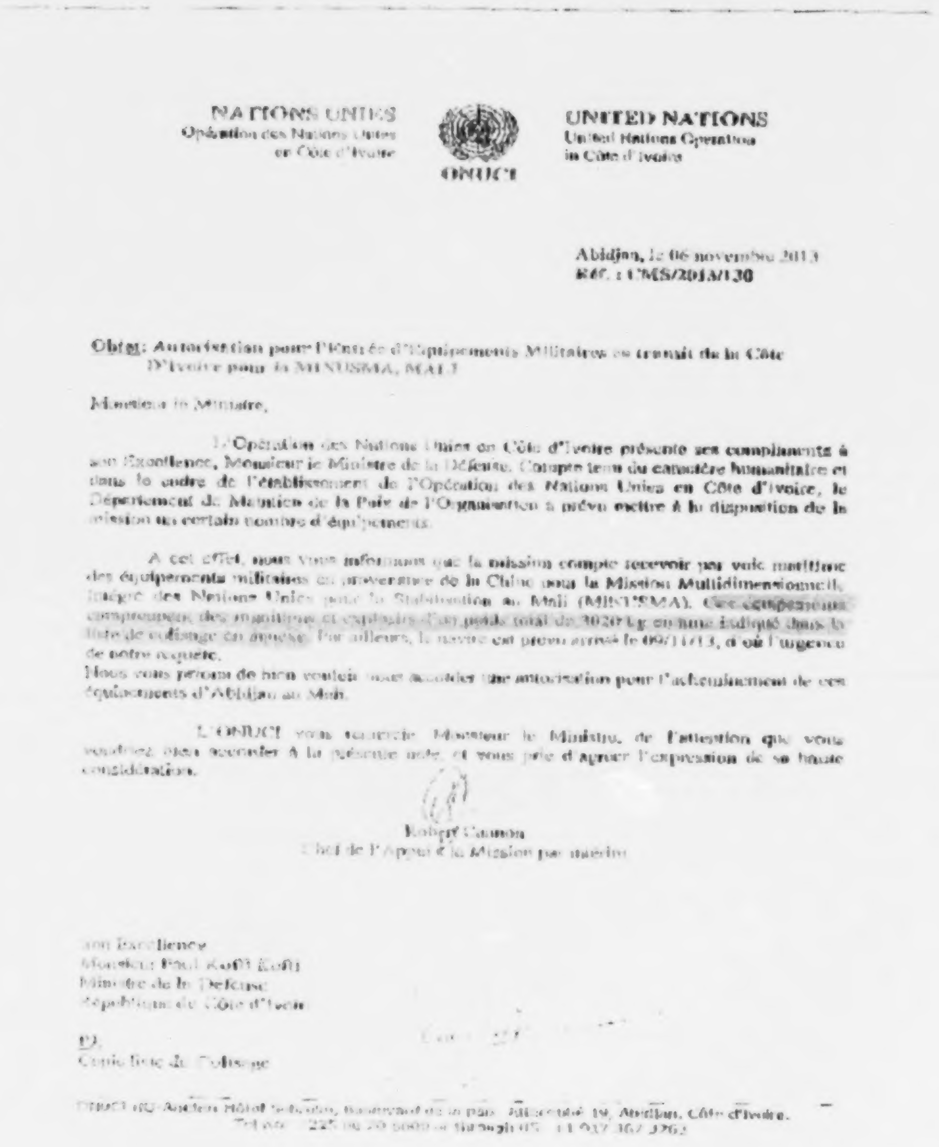
P.J : Copie du connaissement et manifeste cargo

Ampliations :
- Monsieur le Ministre auprès du Président de la République Chargé de la Défense

Siège Social : Abidjan-Côte d'Ivoire, Treichville bvd VGE, Immeuble Kabalme 1er Etage, Porte 5 G
SARL au Capital de 200.000.000 F CFA / 01 BP 4327 Abidjan 01 / RCCM : CI-ABJ-2012-B-9075 / CC N° : 1212084B
SERVICE TRANSIT - Tel / Fax: (225) 21 35 59 00 / E.mail : evtransit@yahoo.fr
SERVICE SHIPPING - Tel /fax: (225) 21 35 31 31 / E.mail : evtshipping@yahoo.fr

Annex 34

Request of authorization to entry in transit from UNOCI



NATIONS UNIES
Opération des Nations Unies
en Côte d'Ivoire

ONUCI

UNITED NATIONS
United Nations Operation
in Côte d'Ivoire

Abidjan, le 06 novembre 2013
Réf. : CMS/2013/130

Objet: Autorisation pour l'Entrée d'Équipements Militaires en transit de la Côte D'Ivoire pour la MINUSMA, MALI

Monsieur le Ministre,

L'Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire présente ses compliments à son Excellence, Monsieur le Ministre de la Défense. Compte tenu du caractère humanitaire et dans le cadre de l'établissement de l'Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire, le Département du Maintien de la Paix de l'Organisation a prévu mettre à la disposition de la mission un certain nombre d'équipements.

A cet effet, nous vous informons que la mission compte recevoir par voie maritime des équipements militaires en provenance de la Chine pour la Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation au Mali (MINUSMA). Ces équipements comprennent des munitions et explosifs d'un poids total de 3020 kg comme indiqué dans la liste de colisage en annexe. Par ailleurs, le navire est prévu arrivé le 09/11/13, d'où l'urgence de notre requête.
Nous vous prions de bien vouloir nous accorder une autorisation pour l'acheminement de ces équipements d'Abidjan au Mali.

L'ONUCI vous remercie, Monsieur le Ministre, de l'attention que vous voudriez bien accorder à la présente note, et vous prie d'agréer l'expression de sa haute considération.

Robert Cannon
Chef de l'Appui à la Mission par intérim

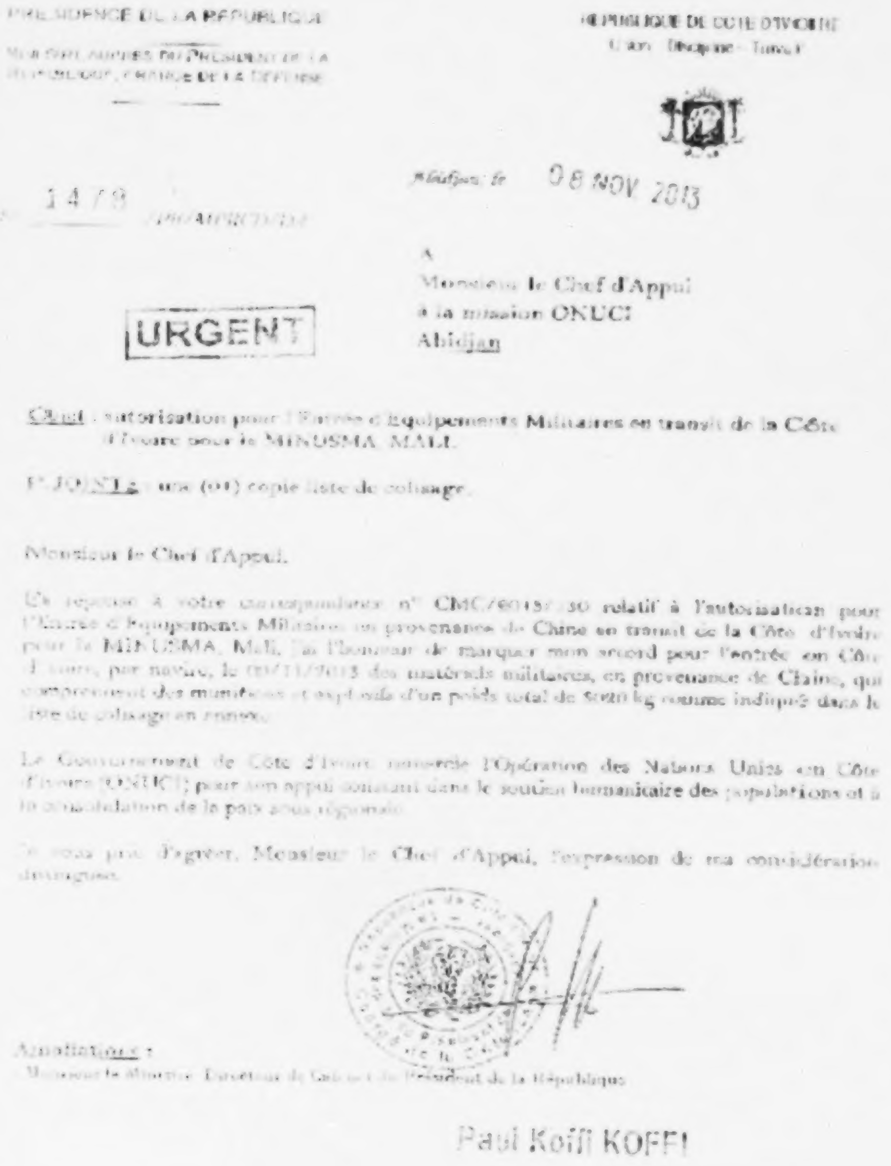
Son Excellence
Monsieur Paul Koffi Koffi
Ministre de la Défense
République de Côte d'Ivoire

PJ:
Copie liste de colisage

ONUCI HQ, Ancien Hôtel Sebroko, boulevard de la paix, Attécoubé 19, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.
Tel ext.: +225 [illegible] 20 5000 or through US +1 917 367 3262

Annex 35

Authorization to entry in transit of the shipment from the Minister of Defence to UNOCI



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

MINISTERE AUPRES DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE, CHARGE DE LA DEFENSE

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

N° 1478 /PR/[illegible]

Abidjan, le 08 NOV 2013

URGENT

A
Monsieur le Chef d'Appui
à la mission ONUCI
Abidjan

Objet : autorisation pour l'Entrée d'Equipements Militaires en transit de la Côte d'Ivoire pour la MINUSMA, MALI.

P. JOINTE : une (01) copie liste de colisage.

Monsieur le Chef d'Appui,

En réponse à votre correspondance n° CMC/[illegible] relatif à l'autorisation pour l'Entrée d'Equipements Militaires en provenance de Chine en transit de la Côte d'Ivoire pour la MINUSMA, Mali, j'ai l'honneur de marquer mon accord pour l'entrée en Côte d'Ivoire, par navire, le [illegible]/11/2013 des matériels militaires, en provenance de Chine, qui comprennent des munitions et explosifs d'un poids total de [illegible] kg comme indiqué dans la liste de colisage en annexe.

Le Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire remercie l'Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) pour son appui constant dans le soutien humanitaire des populations et à la consolidation de la paix sous régionale.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Chef d'Appui, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Ampliations :
- Monsieur le Ministre, Directeur de Cabinet du Président de la République

Paul Koffi KOFFI

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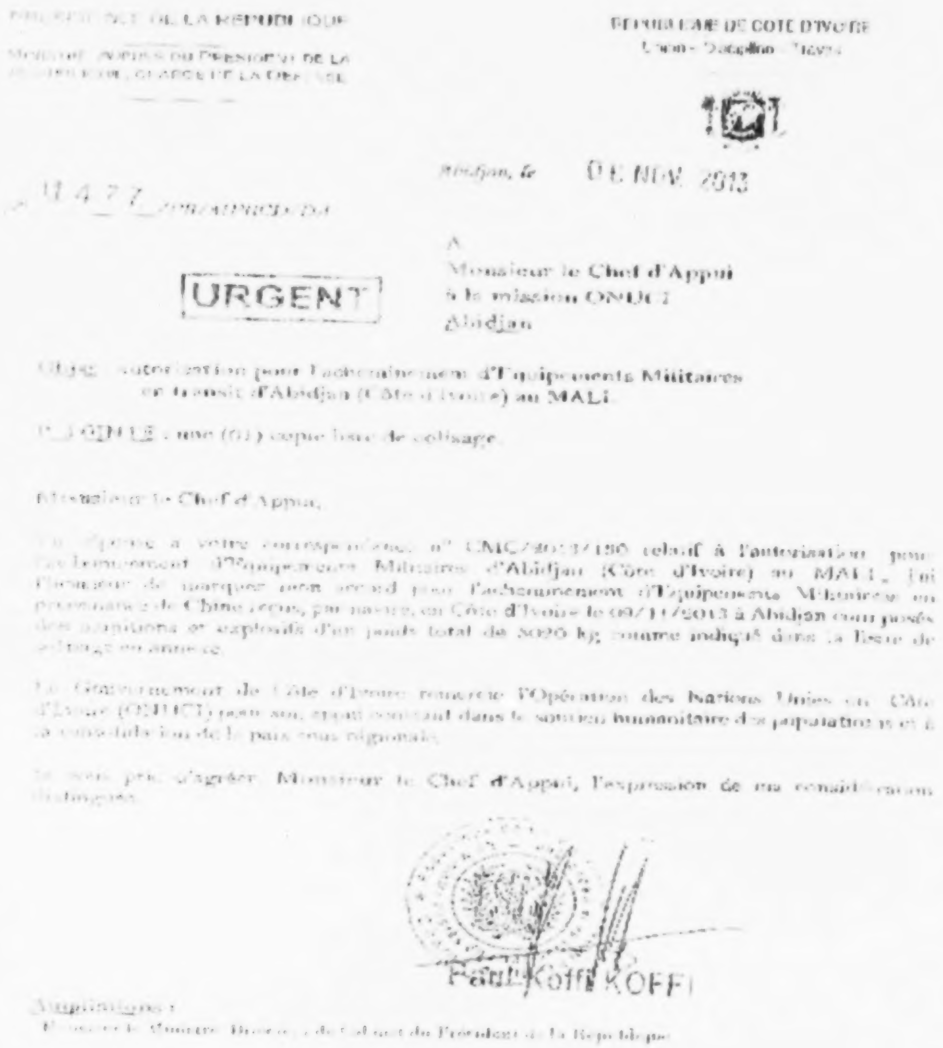
Annex 36

Authorization to transit from the Minister of Defence to UNOCI



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
MINISTERE AUPRES DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE, CHARGE DE LA DEFENSE

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

Abidjan, le 0[illegible] NOV 2013

N° 0477 /PR/MPRCD/DA

URGENT

A
Monsieur le Chef d'Appui
à la mission ONUCI
Abidjan

Objet : Autorisation pour l'acheminement d'Equipements Militaires en transit d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) au MALI.

P. JOINTE : une (01) copie liste de colisage.

Monsieur le Chef d'Appui,

En réponse à votre correspondance n° CMC/2013/190 relatif à l'autorisation pour l'acheminement d'Equipements Militaires d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) au MALI, j'ai l'honneur de marquer mon accord pour l'acheminement d'Equipements Militaires en provenance de Chine reçus, par navire, en Côte d'Ivoire le [illegible]/11/2013 à Abidjan composés des munitions et explosifs d'un poids total de 5020 kg comme indiqué dans la liste de colisage en annexe.

Le Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire remercie l'Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) pour son appui constant dans le soutien humanitaire des populations et à la consolidation de la paix sous régionale.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Chef d'Appui, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Paul Koffi KOFFI

Ampliations :
Monsieur le Ministre, Directeur de Cabinet du Président de la République

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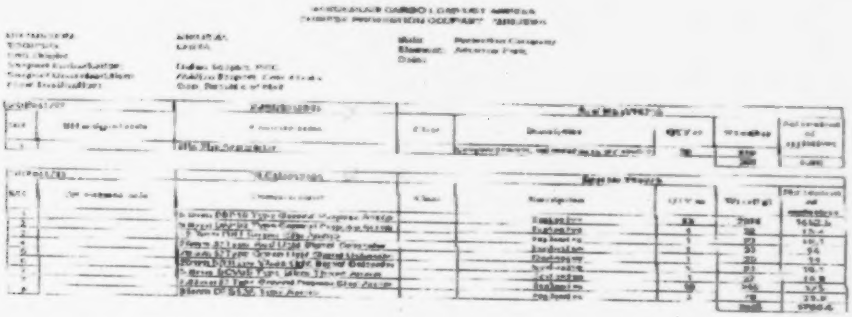
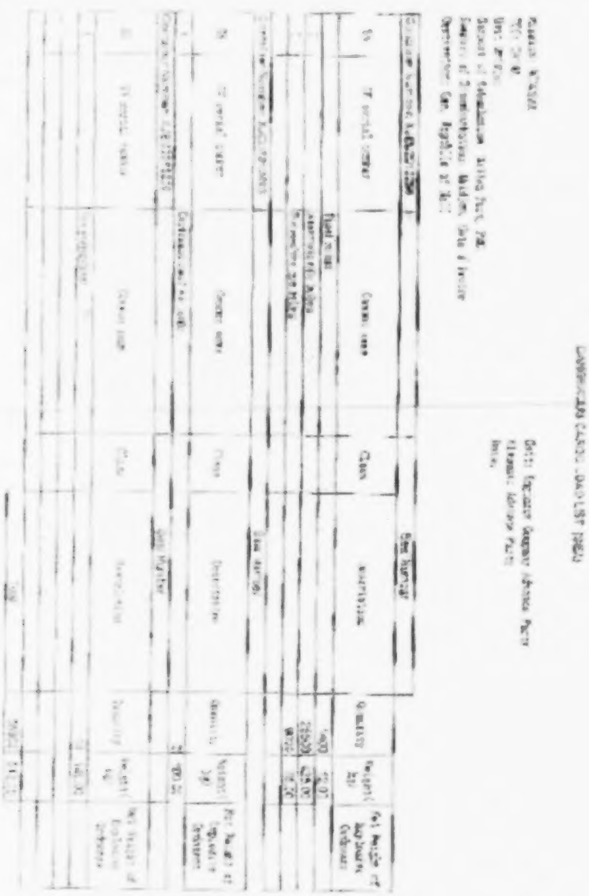
Annex 37

MINUSMA cargo load list from China (1)



Annex 38

MINUSMA cargo load list from China (2)



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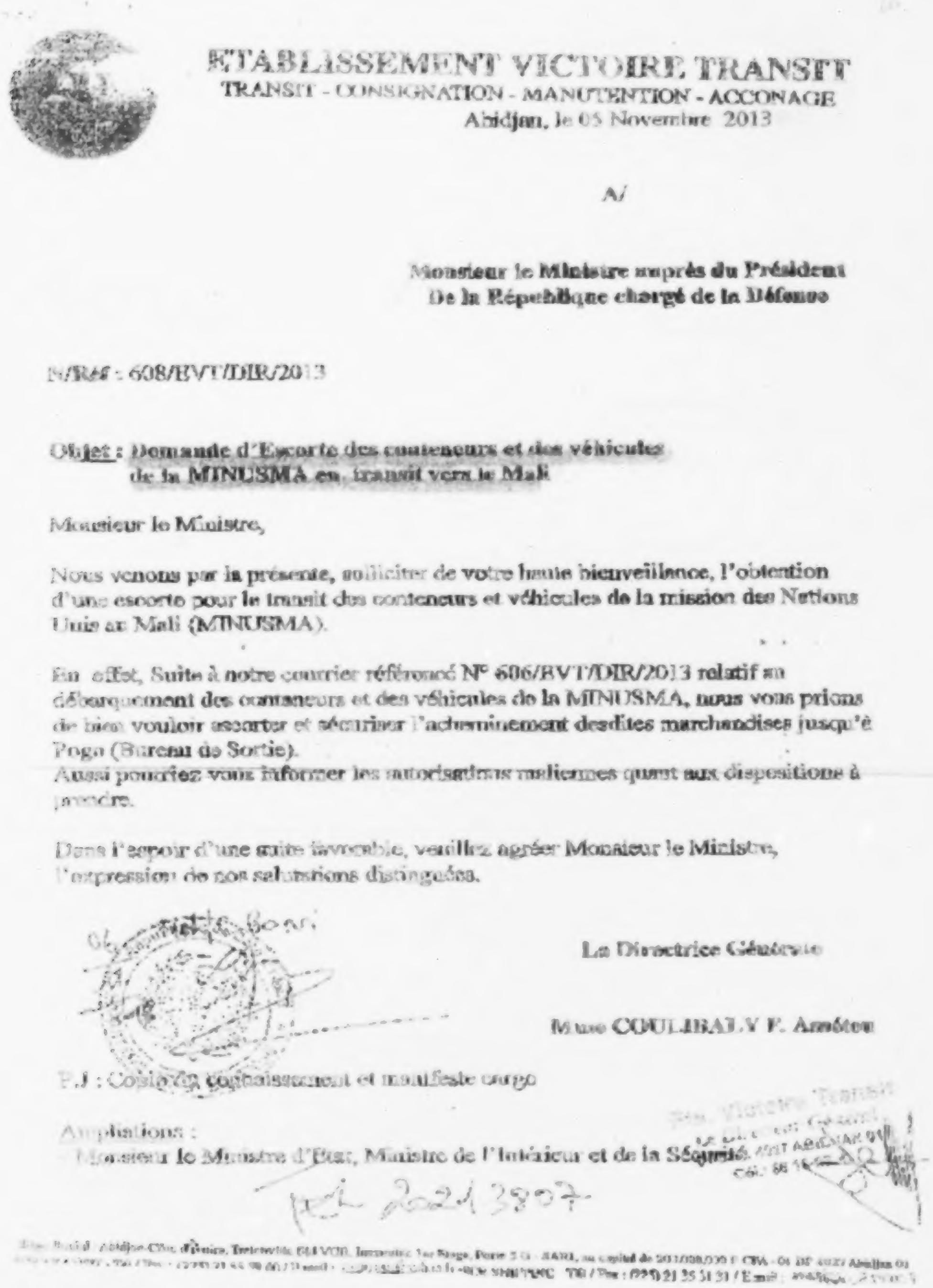
Annex 39

Request of military escort from EVT



ETABLISSEMENT VICTOIRE TRANSIT
TRANSIT - CONSIGNATION - MANUTENTION - ACCONAGE

Abidjan, le 05 Novembre 2013

A/

Monsieur le Ministre auprès du Président
De la République chargé de la Défense

N/Réf : 608/EVT/DIR/2013

Objet : Demande d'Escorte des conteneurs et des véhicules de la MINUSMA en transit vers le Mali

Monsieur le Ministre,

Nous venons par la présente, solliciter de votre haute bienveillance, l'obtention d'une escorte pour le transit des conteneurs et véhicules de la mission des Nations Unis au Mali (MINUSMA).

En effet, Suite à notre courrier référencé N° 606/EVT/DIR/2013 relatif au débarquement des conteneurs et des véhicules de la MINUSMA, nous vous prions de bien vouloir escorter et sécuriser l'acheminement desdites marchandises jusqu'à Pogo (Bureau de Sortie).
Aussi pourriez vous informer les autorisations maliennes quant aux dispositions à prendre.

Dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable, veuillez agréer Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de nos salutations distinguées.

La Directrice Générale

Mme COULIBALY F. Amétou

P.J : Copie du connaissement et manifeste cargo

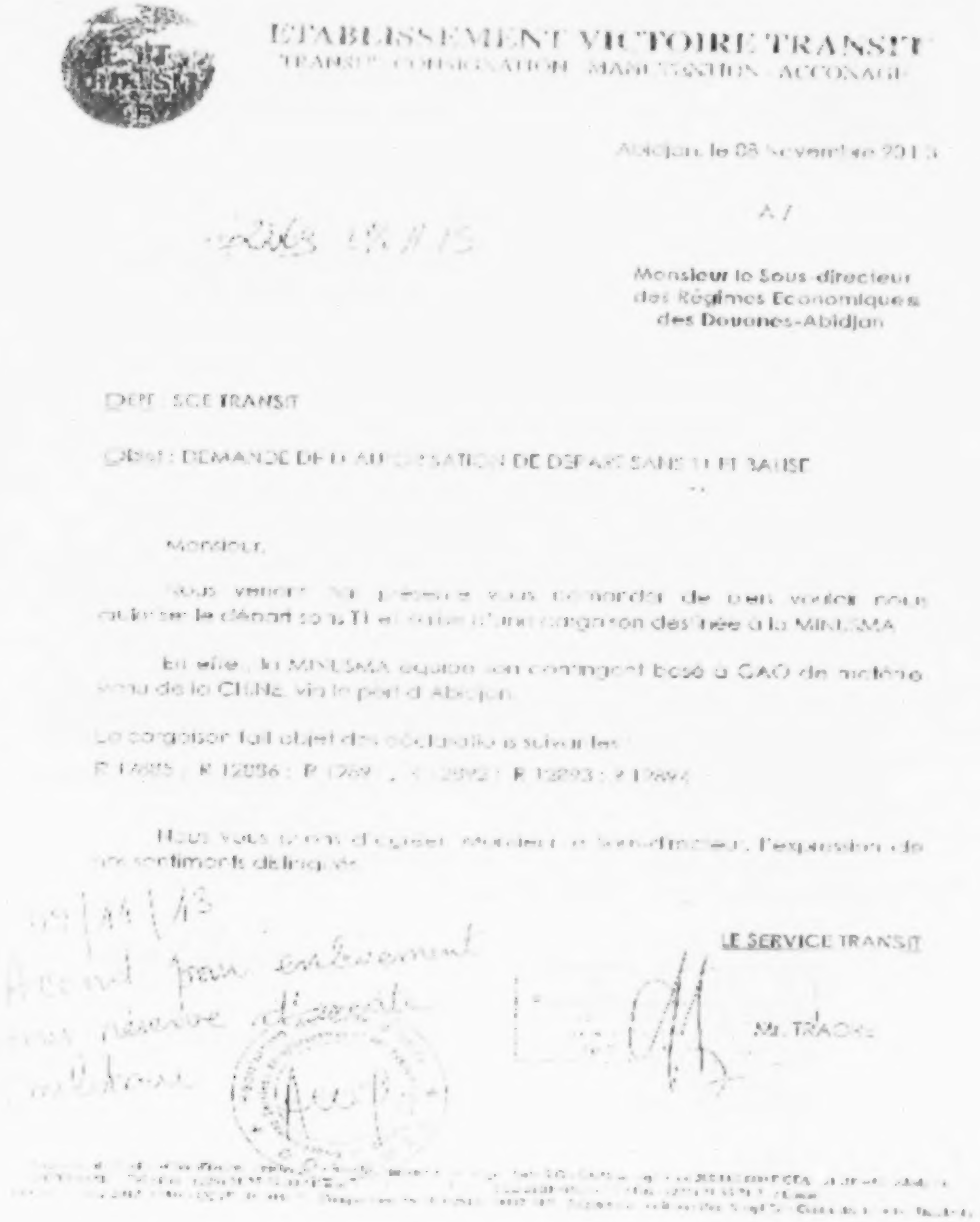
Ampliations :
- Monsieur le Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité.

Ets. Victoire Transit
Le Directeur Général

2021 3807

Annex 40

Request to transit without customs and electronic surveillance



ETABLISSEMENT VICTOIRE TRANSIT
TRANSIT · CONSIGNATION · MANUTENTION · ACCONAGE

Abidjan, le 08 Novembre 2013

A /

2263 13/11/13

Monsieur le Sous-directeur
des Régimes Economiques
des Douanes-Abidjan

DEPT : SCE TRANSIT

OBJET : DEMANDE DE L'AUTORISATION DE DEPART SANS TI ET BALISE

Monsieur,

Nous venons par la présente vous demander de bien vouloir nous autoriser le départ sans TI et balise d'une cargaison destinée à la MINUSMA.

En effet, la MINUSMA équipe son contingent basé à GAO de matériel venu de la CHINE via le port d'Abidjan.

La cargaison fait objet des déclarations suivantes :

R 14885 ; R 12836 ; R 1289[illegible] ; R 12892 ; R 12893 ; R 12894

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Sous-directeur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

13/11/13
Accord pour enlèvement
sous réserve d'escorte
militaire

LE SERVICE TRANSIT

Mr. TRAORE

[illegible]

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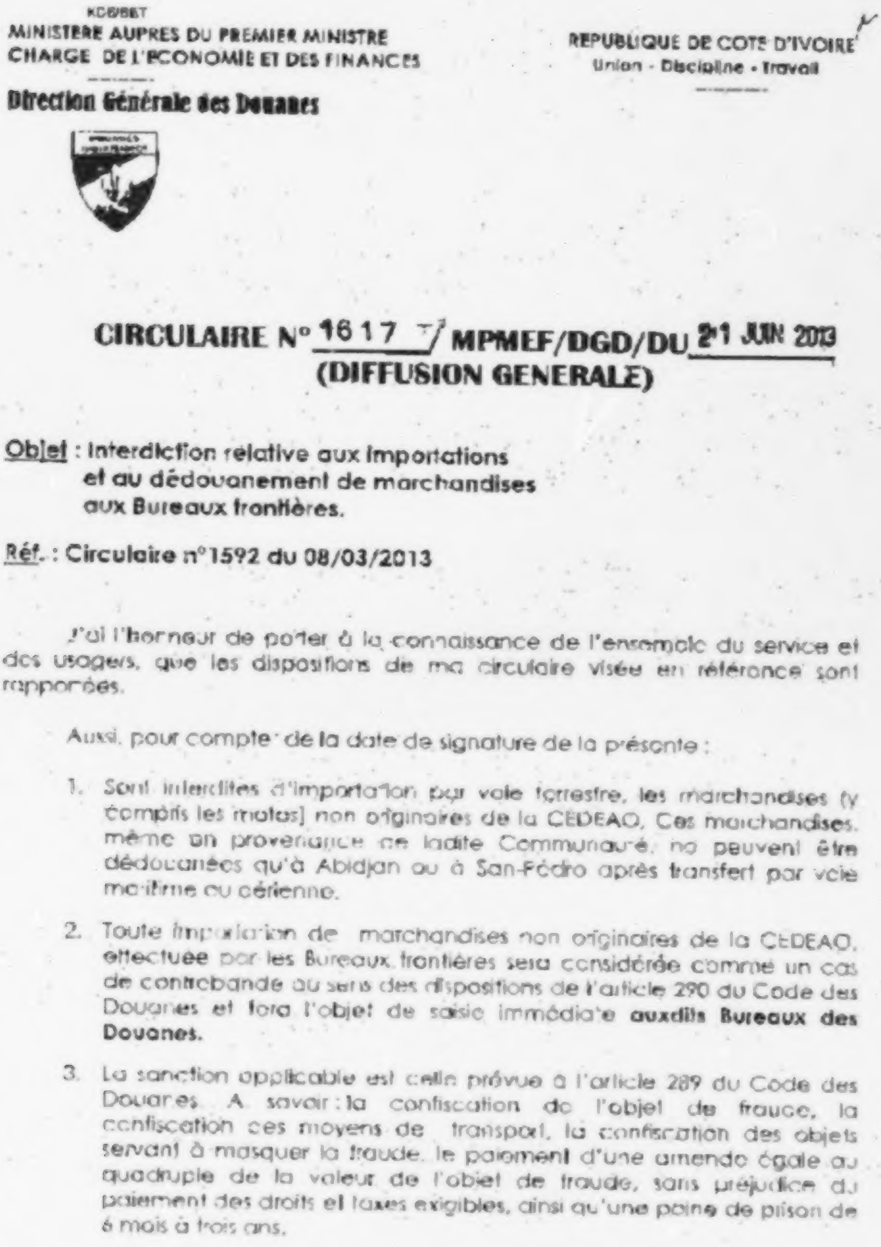
Annex 41

Customs circular: Clearance of non-ECOWAS imported goods



KCB/BBT
MINISTERE AUPRES DU PREMIER MINISTRE
CHARGE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES

Direction Générale des Douanes

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

CIRCULAIRE N° 1617 /MPMEF/DGD/DU 21 JUIN 2013
(DIFFUSION GENERALE)

Objet : Interdiction relative aux importations et au dédouanement de marchandises aux Bureaux frontières.

Réf. : Circulaire n°1592 du 08/03/2013

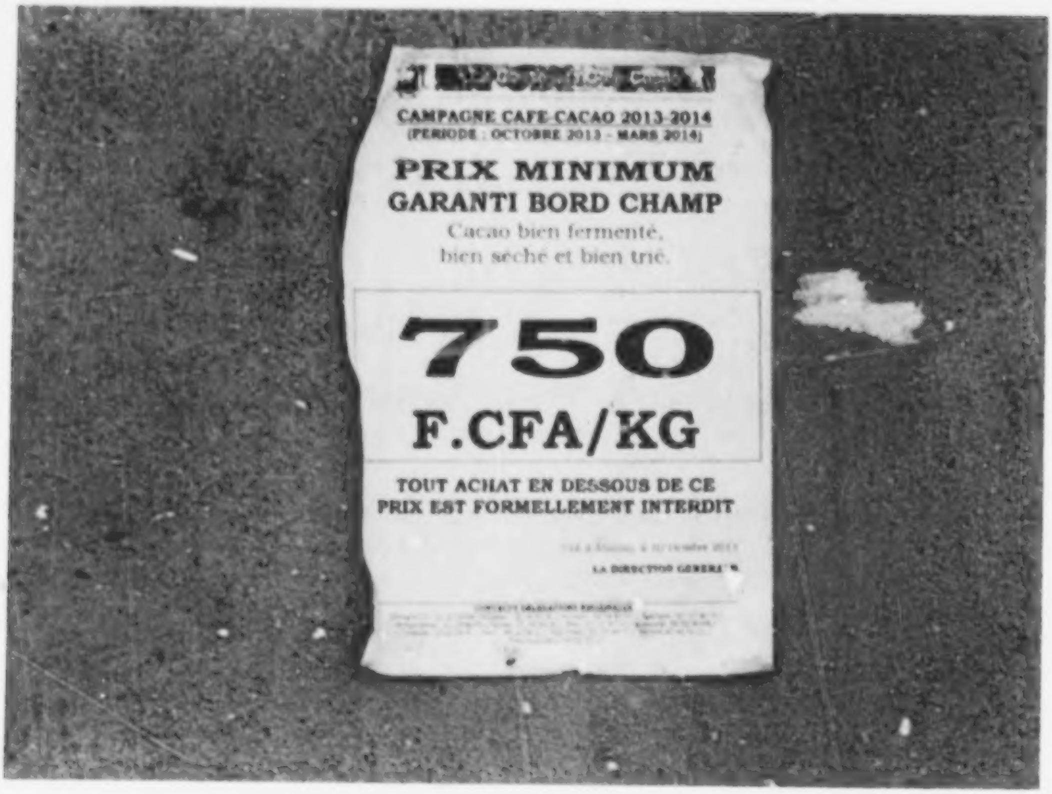
J'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de l'ensemble du service et des usagers, que les dispositions de ma circulaire visée en référence sont rapportées.

Aussi, pour compter de la date de signature de la présente :

1. Sont interdites d'importation par voie terrestre, les marchandises (y compris les motos] non originaires de la CEDEAO. Ces marchandises, même en provenance de ladite Communauté, ne peuvent être dédouanées qu'à Abidjan ou à San-Pédro après transfert par voie maritime ou aérienne.
2. Toute importation de marchandises non originaires de la CEDEAO, effectuée par les Bureaux frontières sera considérée comme un cas de contrebande au sens des dispositions de l'article 290 du Code des Douanes et fera l'objet de saisie immédiate **auxdits Bureaux des Douanes.**
3. La sanction applicable est celle prévue à l'article 289 du Code des Douanes. A savoir : la confiscation de l'objet de fraude, la confiscation des moyens de transport, la confiscation des objets servant à masquer la fraude, le paiement d'une amende égale au quadruple de la valeur de l'objet de fraude, sans préjudice du paiement des droits et taxes exigibles, ainsi qu'une peine de prison de 6 mois à trois ans.

Annex 42

Minimum fixed price for cocoa



[redacted]

CAMPAGNE CAFE-CACAO 2013-2014
(PERIODE : OCTOBRE 2013 - MARS 2014)

PRIX MINIMUM GARANTI BORD CHAMP

Cacao bien fermenté,
bien séché et bien trié.

750

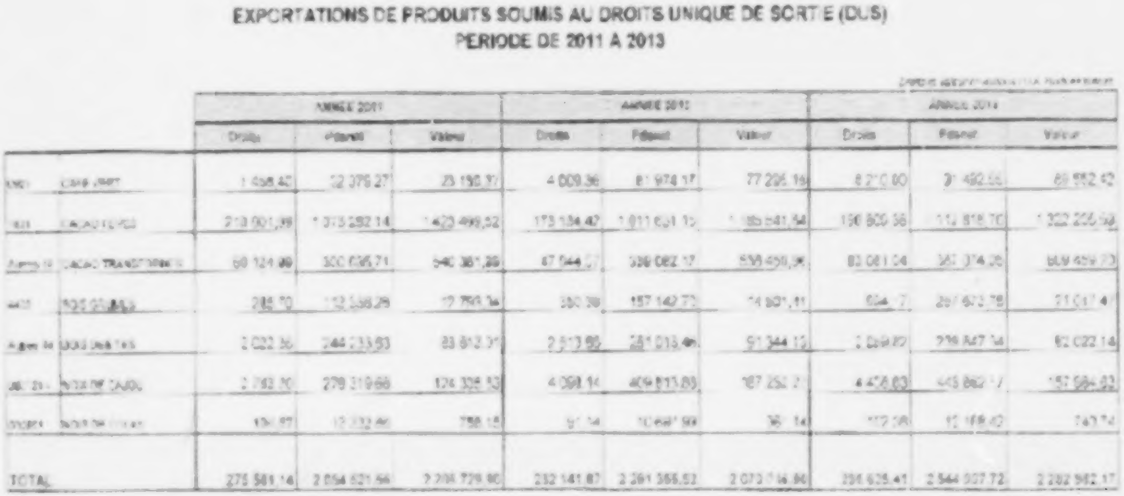
F.CFA/KG

TOUT ACHAT EN DESSOUS DE CE PRIX EST FORMELLEMENT INTERDIT

LA DIRECTION GENERA[illegible]

Annex 43

Export of agricultural products: 2011-2012-2013



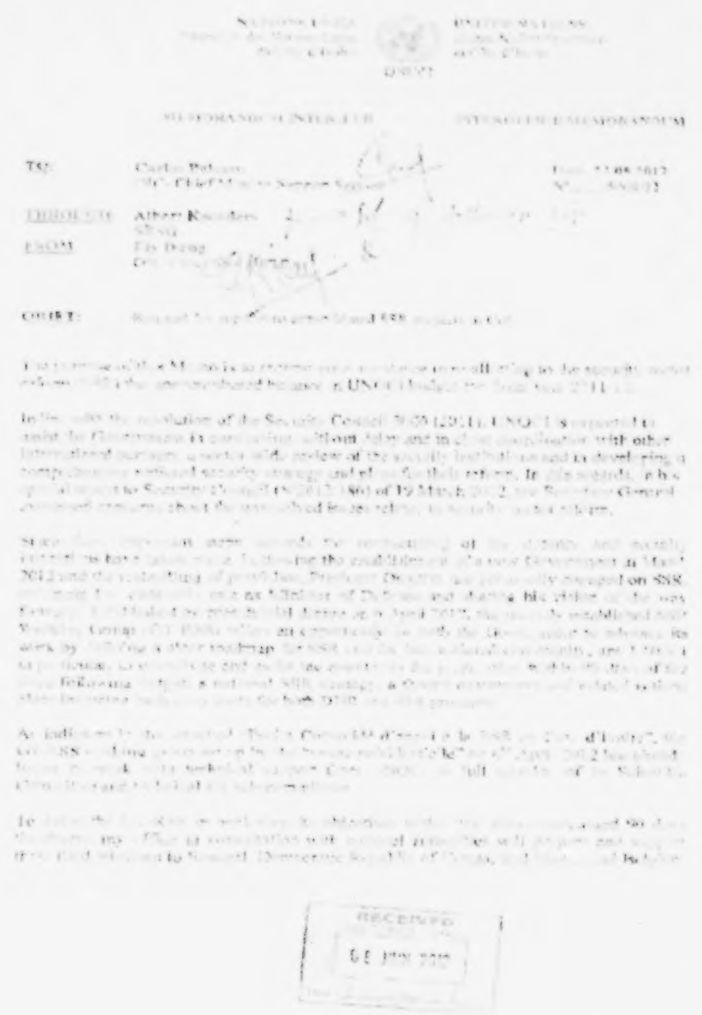
EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS SOUMIS AU DROITS UNIQUE DE SORTIE (DUS)
PERIODE DE 2011 A 2013

[illegible]

		ANNEE 2011			ANNEE 2012			ANNEE 2013		
		Droits	Poids	Valeur	Droits	Poids	Valeur	Droits	Poids	Valeur
0901	CAFE VERT	1 458.40	32 376.27	23 190.37	4 009.36	81 974.17	77 296.19	6 210.60	31 492.66	69 552.42
1801	CACAO FEVES	219 901,39	1 373 282.14	1 423 498,52	173 134.42	1 011 631.15	1 185 641,54	190 800.56	[illegible]	1 322 206.56
Autres [illegible]	CACAO TRANSFORMES	60 124.89	300 636.71	540 381,26	47 544.07	336 082.17	538 450,36	83 081.04	361 374.26	609 459.73
4403	BOIS GRUMES	286.70	112 538.29	12 793.34	350.39	157 142.72	14 831,11	604.77	287 673.78	21 017.41
Autres 44	BOIS DEBITES	2 022.36	244 233.63	83 813.01	2 513.66	281 015.46	91 344.12	2 049.82	276 847.14	92 022.14
0801 31	NOIX DE CAJOU	2 793.70	279 319.66	124 328.53	4 098.14	409 813.89	187 252.21	4 476.03	445 862.17	157 584.03
[illegible]	NOIX DE COLA	134.87	12 232.66	758.15	91.14	10 681.99	36.14	112.06	12 168.42	743.74
TOTAL		275 581.14	2 054 621.66	2 206 729.90	232 141.87	2 281 385.52	2 073 146.86	284 635.41	2 544 007.72	2 282 982.17

Annex 44

UNOCI consolidated SSR project (1)



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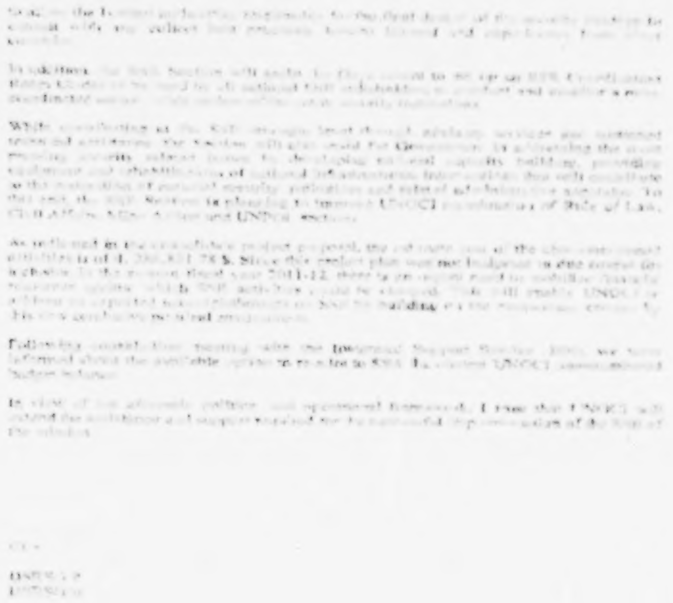
Annex 45

UNOCI consolidated SSR project (2)



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Annex 46

Cost estimation: UNOCI consolidated SSR project (1)

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR SECURITY SECTOR REFORM (SSR) PROJECTS

SER	PROGRAM OWNER	PROJECTS DESCRIPTIONS	ISS SECTIONS						RS SECTION	TOTAL (USD)
			ENGINEERING	SUPPLY	CITS	TRANSPORT	MOVCON	AVIATION		
1	**SSR COORDINATION CENTRE**	Establish an operation centre at a GVT allocated office (TBC) to coordinate SSR strategies at national level	120,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00					190,000.00
		Training a. Senior leaders - 10 people - one week USD $ 10,000 per person							100,000.00	100,000.00
		b. Democratic Control France, Belgium & Switzerland - 10 people - one week USD $ 10,000 per person							100,000.00	100,000.00
		c. Armed Forces Mixing & Matching - DRC - 10 people - one week USD $ 10,000 per person							100,000.00	100,000.00
		d. GTSSS Technical support - 4 x senior experts - USD $ 150,000 per person							600,000.00	600,000.00
		e. 6 x workshops on leadership for GTSSE & 250 members of Gendarmerie & Police: Abidjan (50,000.00), Yamoussoukro 50,000.00, Daoukro (15,000.00), Korhogo (15,000.00), Man (15,000.00) & Daloa (15,000.00)							160,000.00	160,000.00
		Sub Total	120,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00			-	1,160,000.00	1,350,000.00
2	**UNPOL RRR PROJECTS**	Establish classrooms & training facilities at National Police, Gendarmerie & Immigration school including training for UNOCI Judicial Police & Anti Corruption	403,852.02	102,524.82						506,376.84
		Sub Total	403,852.02	102,524.82	-	-		-	-	506,376.84

Annex 47

Cost estimation — UNOCI consolidated SSR project (2)

3	**CIVIL AFFAIRS CUSTOM TRAINING**	1. Rehabilitation and equipment, for 2 x training centre at Man and Korhogo	200,000.00							200,000.00
		2. Hydraulic equipment at the [illegible] and TOGO border posts and equipments of 55 customs and border posts		650,000.00						850,000.00
		Sub-Total	200,000.00	650,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	850,000.00
4	**RULE OF LAW CORRECTION FACILITIES**	1. Provide security equipment for 33 prisons.	248,081.07	634,195.00						882,276.07
		2. Provide basic equipment for 15 prisons.								
		3. Rehabilitate 2 x prisons: Abengourou & Bouafle								
		Sub-Total	248,081.07	634,195.00	-	-	-	-		882,276.07
5	**RULE OF LAW REHABILITATE COURT HOUSES**	1. Provide equipment for 1 Court of Appeal and 5 tribunals	636,906.57	201,944.15						1,148,168.87
		2. Provide equipment for 5x minor courts		309,318.15						
		3. Rehabilitate 5 x Court Houses: Daloa, Abengourou, Agboville, [illegible] & [illegible]								
		Sub-Total	636,906.57	511,262.30	-				-	1,148,168.87
GRAND TOTAL			1,605,839.66	1,932,982.12	35,000.00	-	-	-	1,100,000.00	4,736,821.78

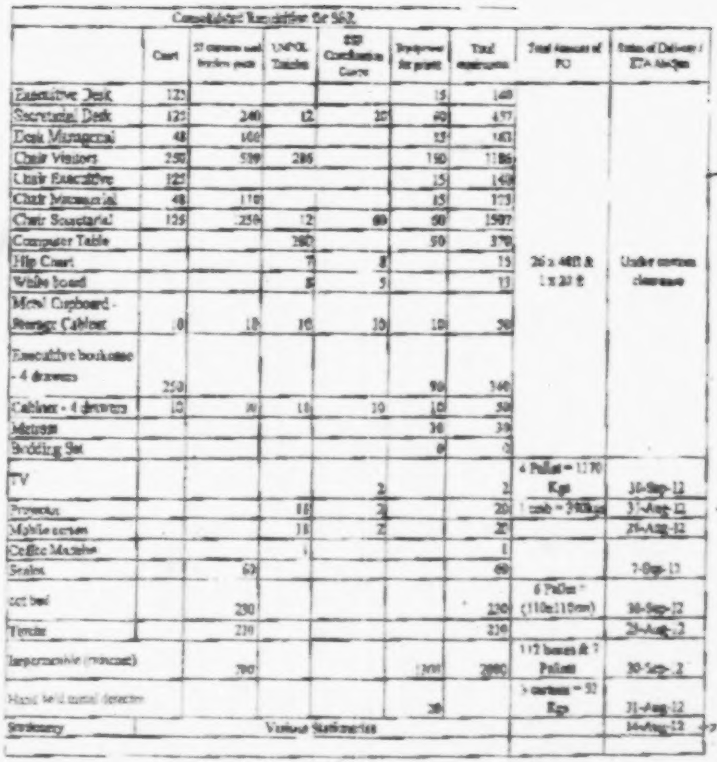
Annex 48

Consolidated requisition: UNOCI consolidated SSR project

Consolidated Requisition for SSR										
	Qty	[illegible] and border posts	UNPOL [illegible]	SSR Coordination [illegible]	Equipment for prison	Total requirement	[illegible] through [illegible]	Reduction of [illegible] supply desk	PO Number	Total Amount (US$)
Executive Desk	125				15	140	150	13.00	12OCI-300782	$ [illegible]
Secretarial Desk	125	240	12	20	60	457	500	43.00		
Desk Managerial	48	100			15	163	400	237.00		
Chair Visitors	250	500	286		150	1186	1700	514.00		
Chair Executive	125				15	140	200	60.00		
Chair Managerial	8	150			15	173	400	227.00		
Chair Secretarial	125	1250	12	60	60	1507	1700	193.00		
Computer Table			280		90	370	800	430.00		
Flip Chart			7	8		15	900	885.00		
White board			8	5		13	70	57.00		
Metal Cupboard - Storage Cabinet	10	10	10	10	10	50	100	50.00		
Executive bookcase - 4 drawers	250				90	340	500	160.00		
Cabinet - 4 drawers	10	10	10	10	10	50	75	25.00		
Mattress					30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12OCI-300743	$ 91,937.84
Bedding set					0	0	1000	1,000.00		
TV				2		2	10	8.00	12OCI-300796	$ 5,128.60
Projector			18	2		20	30	10.00	12OCI-300802	$ 25,111.60
Mobile screen			18	2		20	40	20.00	12OCI-300806	$ 3,800.00
Coffee Machine			1			1	60	59.00	12OCI-300790	$ 1,215.00
[illegible]		60				60	45		12OCI-300780	$ [illegible]
[illegible]		230				230	230		[illegible]	$ [illegible]
[illegible]		210				210	220	10.00	12OCI-300[illegible]	$ [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]			1300	[illegible]	2000		12OCI-300795	$ 161,280.00
[illegible]					25				[illegible]	$ 8,125.40
[illegible]	Various Stationeries								[illegible]	$ [illegible]
Total amount obligated into PO										$1,103,930.39
Hearing bench of 2 meters each, 4 seat armrest and backrest	570					570	0	-		
Bench					30	30	0	-		
Cooking Pot (35L)					90	[illegible]	0	-		

Annex 49

Purchased material and equipment: UNOCI consolidated SSR project



Consolidated Requisition for SSR

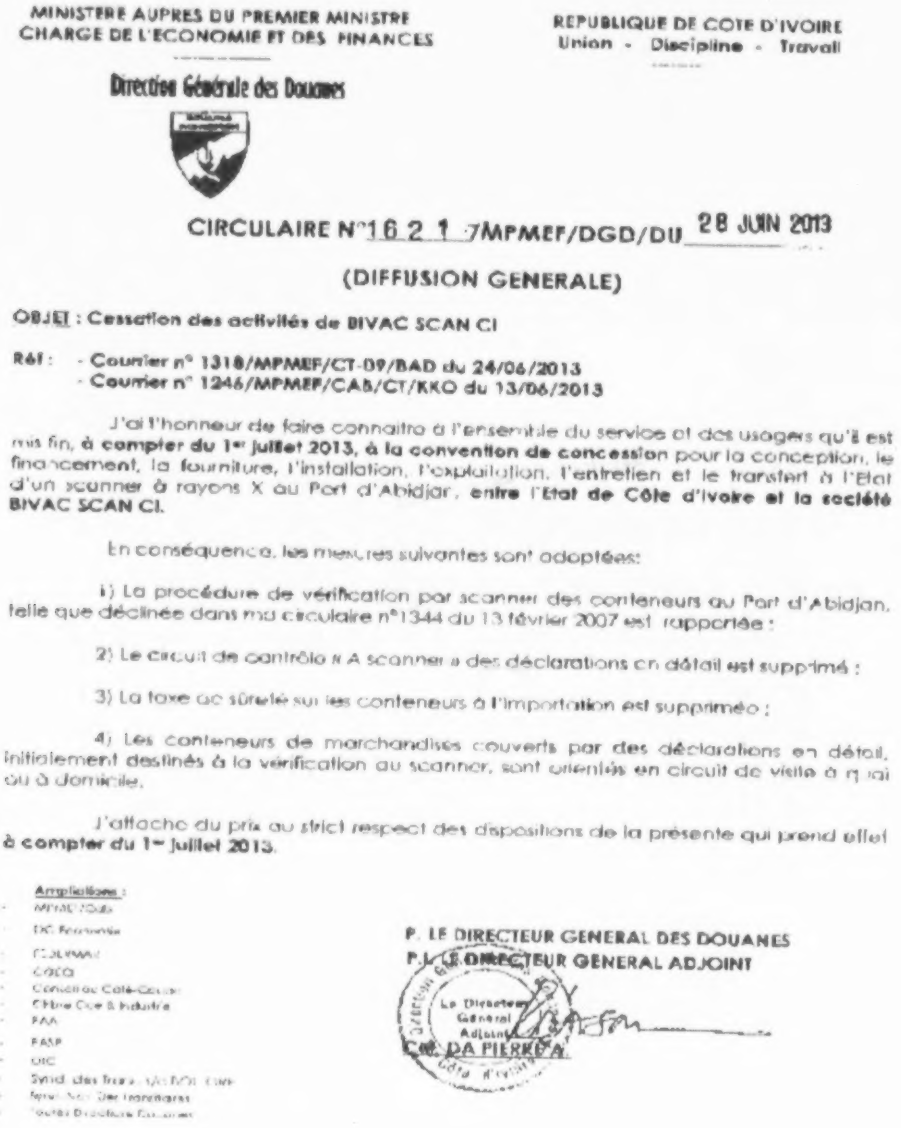
	Court	[illegible]	UNPOL Trainers	SSD Coordination Centre	Equipment for prisons	Total requirements	Total Amount of PO	Status of Delivery / ETA Abidjan
Executive Desk	125				15	140	26 x 40ft & 1 x 20 ft	Under custom clearance
Secretarial Desk	125	240	12	20	40	437		
Desk Managerial	48	100			15	163		
Chair Visitors	250	539	286		110	1185		
Chair Executive	125				15	140		
Chair Managerial	48	110			15	173		
Chair Secretarial	125	1250	12	60	50	1507		
Computer Table			280		90	370		
Flip Chart			7	8		15		
White board			8	5		13		
Metal Cupboard - Storage Cabinet	10	10	10	10	10	50		
Executive bookcase - 4 drawers	250				90	340		
Cabinet - 4 drawers	10	10	10	10	10	50		
Mattress					30	30		
Bedding Set					0	0		
TV				2		2	4 Pallet = 1170 Kgs	30-Sep-12
Projector			18	2		20	1 crate = 390kgs	31-Aug-12
Mobile screen			18	2		20		29-Aug-12
Coffee Machine			1			1		
Scales		60				60		7-Sep-12
cot bed		230				230	6 Pallet = (110x110cm)	30-Sep-12
Tents		230				230		29-Aug-12
Impermeable (raincoat)		700			1300	2000	112 boxes & 7 Pallets	30-Sep-12
Hand held metal detector					20		3 cartons = 32 Kgs	31-Aug-12
Stationery	Various Stationeries							16-Aug-12

estimated release: end of August 2012

under custom clearance release end of Aug. 2012

Annex 50

Customs Circular — End of BIVAC-SCAN activities



MINISTERE AUPRES DU PREMIER MINISTRE
CHARGE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES

Direction Générale des Douanes

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

CIRCULAIRE N°1621/MPMEF/DGD/DU 28 JUIN 2013

(DIFFUSION GENERALE)

OBJET : Cessation des activités de BIVAC SCAN CI

Réf : - Courrier n° 1318/MPMEF/CT-09/BAD du 24/06/2013
- Courrier n° 1246/MPMEF/CAB/CT/KKO du 13/06/2013

J'ai l'honneur de faire connaitre à l'ensemble du service et des usagers qu'il est mis fin, **à compter du 1er juillet 2013, à la convention de concession** pour la conception, le financement, la fourniture, l'installation, l'exploitation, l'entretien et le transfert à l'Etat d'un scanner à rayons X au Port d'Abidjan, **entre l'Etat de Côte d'Ivoire et la société BIVAC SCAN CI.**

En conséquence, les mesures suivantes sont adoptées:

1) La procédure de vérification par scanner des conteneurs au Port d'Abidjan, telle que déclinée dans ma circulaire n°1344 du 13 février 2007 est rapportée ;

2) Le circuit de contrôle « A scanner » des déclarations en détail est supprimé ;

3) La taxe de sûreté sur les conteneurs à l'importation est supprimée ;

4) Les conteneurs de marchandises couverts par des déclarations en détail, initialement destinés à la vérification au scanner, sont orientés en circuit de visite à quai ou à domicile.

J'attache du prix au strict respect des dispositions de la présente qui prend effet **à compter du 1er juillet 2013.**

Ampliations :
- MPMEF/Cab
- DG Economie
- [illegible]
- CGECI
- Conseil du Café-Cacao
- Chbre Cce & Industrie
- PAA
- PASP
- OIC
- Synd. des [illegible]
- [illegible] Des transitaires
- Toutes Directions Douanes

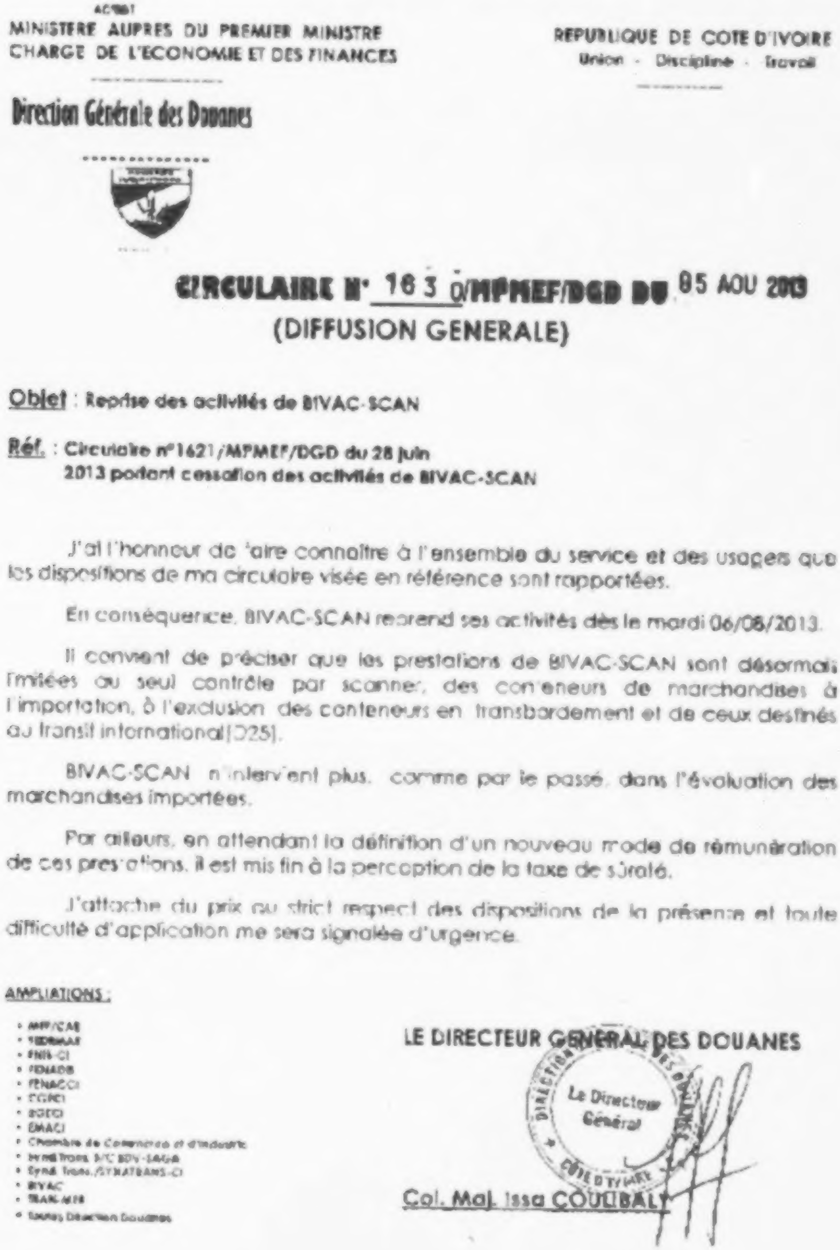
P. LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES DOUANES
P.I. LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL ADJOINT

Le Directeur Général Adjoint

Col. DA PIERRE A.

Annex 51

Customs Circular: BIVAC SCAN activities resumed



ACTEST
MINISTERE AUPRES DU PREMIER MINISTRE
CHARGE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DES FINANCES

Direction Générale des Douanes

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

CIRCULAIRE N° 163 0/MPMEF/DGD DU 05 AOU 2013
(DIFFUSION GENERALE)

Objet : Reprise des activités de BIVAC-SCAN

Réf. : Circulaire n°1621/MPMEF/DGD du 28 juin 2013 portant cessation des activités de BIVAC-SCAN

J'ai l'honneur de faire connaître à l'ensemble du service et des usagers que les dispositions de ma circulaire visée en référence sont rapportées.

En conséquence, BIVAC-SCAN reprend ses activités dès le mardi 06/08/2013.

Il convient de préciser que les prestations de BIVAC-SCAN sont désormais limitées au seul contrôle par scanner, des conteneurs de marchandises à l'importation, à l'exclusion des conteneurs en transbordement et de ceux destinés au transit international(D25).

BIVAC-SCAN n'intervient plus, comme par le passé, dans l'évaluation des marchandises importées.

Par ailleurs, en attendant la définition d'un nouveau mode de rémunération de ces prestations, il est mis fin à la perception de la taxe de sûreté.

J'attache du prix au strict respect des dispositions de la présente et toute difficulté d'application me sera signalée d'urgence.

AMPLIATIONS :

- MPP/CAB
- FEDEMAR
- FNIB-CI
- FDIADB
- FENACCI
- CGECI
- BGECI
- EMACI
- Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie
- Synd Trans. S/C SDV-SAGA
- Synd. Trans./SYNATRANS-CI
- BIVAC
- TRANS-MER
- Toutes Direction Douanes

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES DOUANES

Le Directeur Général

Col. Maj. Issa COULIBALY

A

Annex 52

DIAMONDS

Diamond mining operations in Côte d'Ivoire

Figure 1: Areas covered by GoE overflights in Seguela

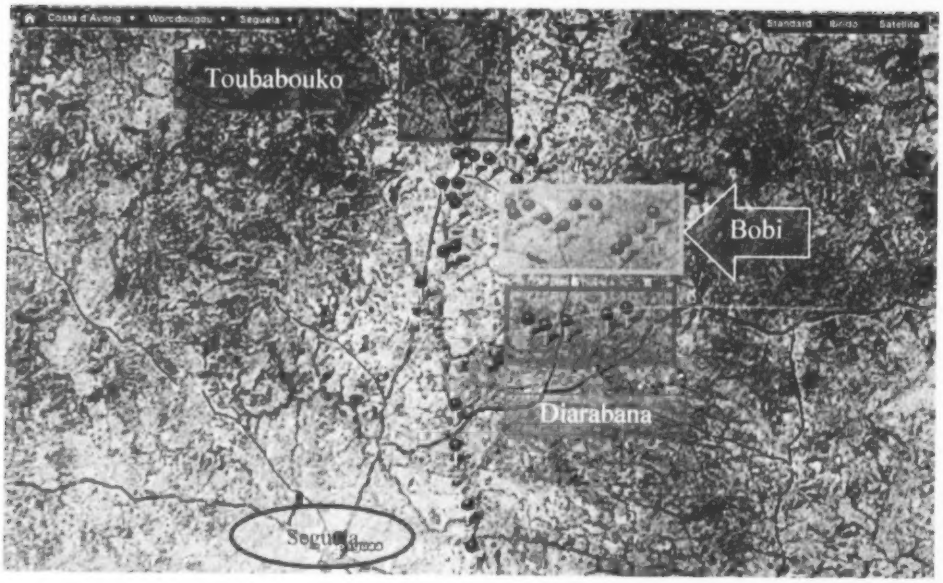

Seguela
Standard
Satellite
Toubabouko
Bobi
Diarabana
Seguela

Figure 2: Toubabouko site (08.127702° N – 06.613085° W – From Alt. 353 mt)

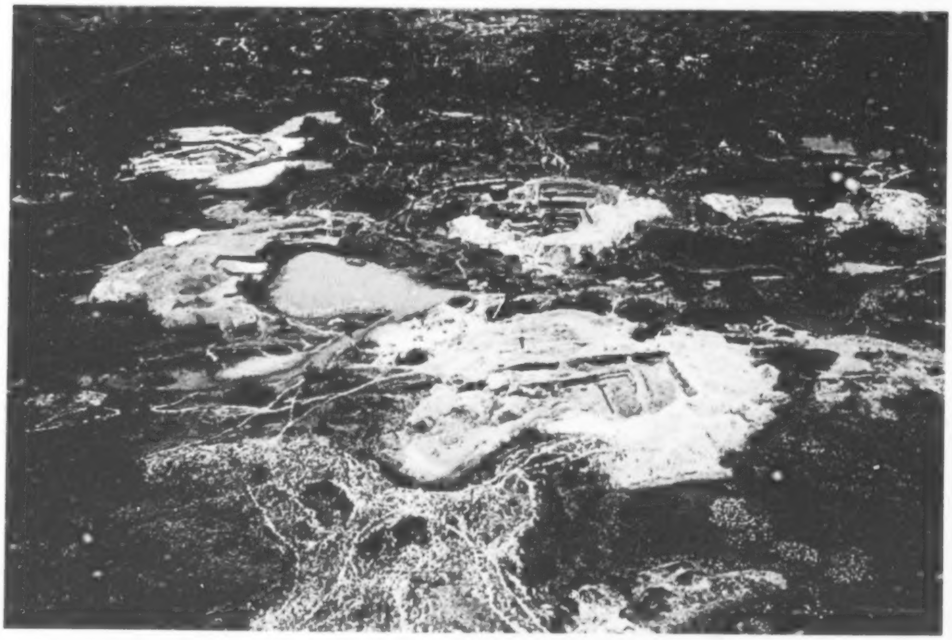


Figure 3: Mining operations in Toubabouko

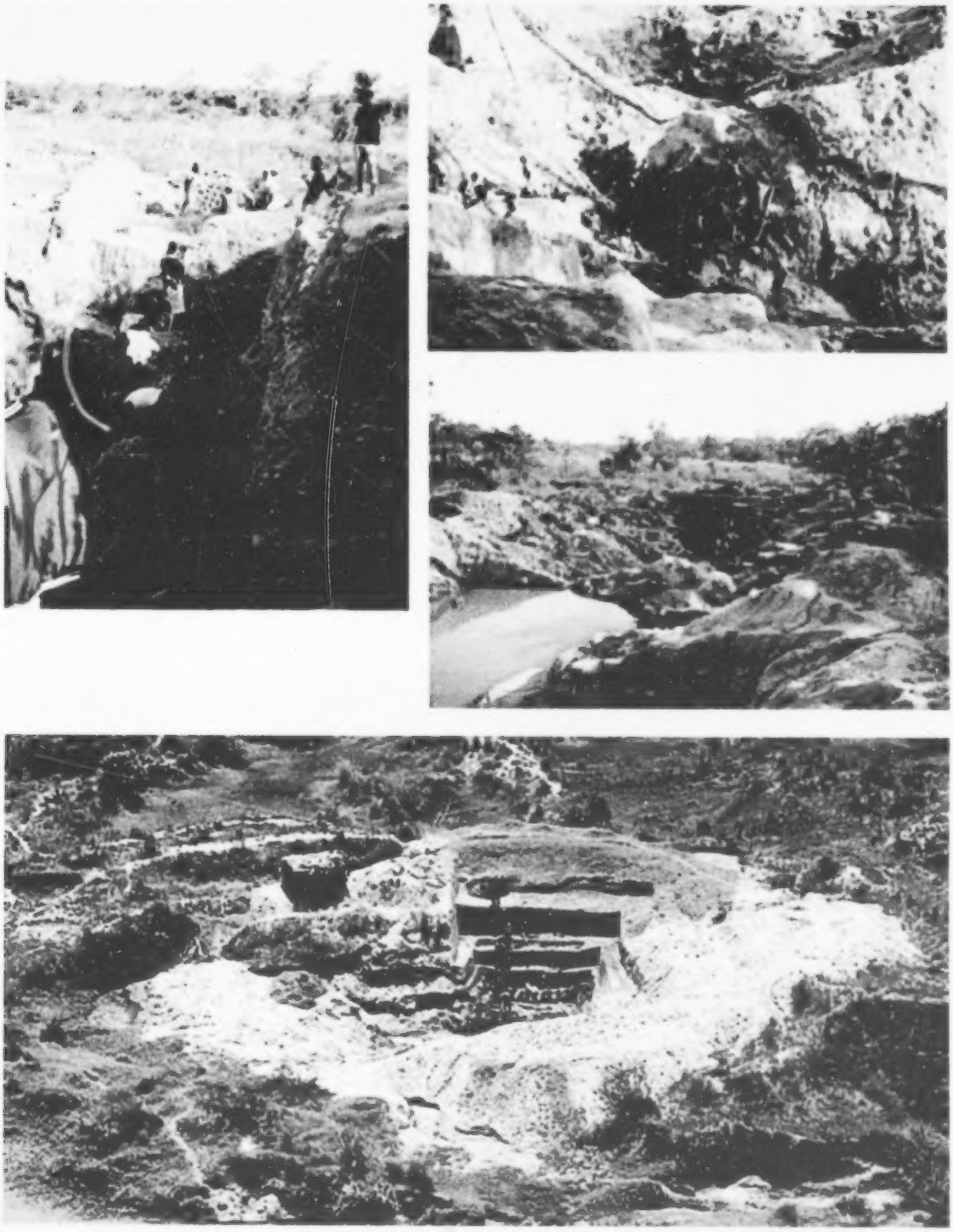


Figure 4: Bobi Dyke (08.18443° N – 06.598155° W – From Alt. 415 mt)

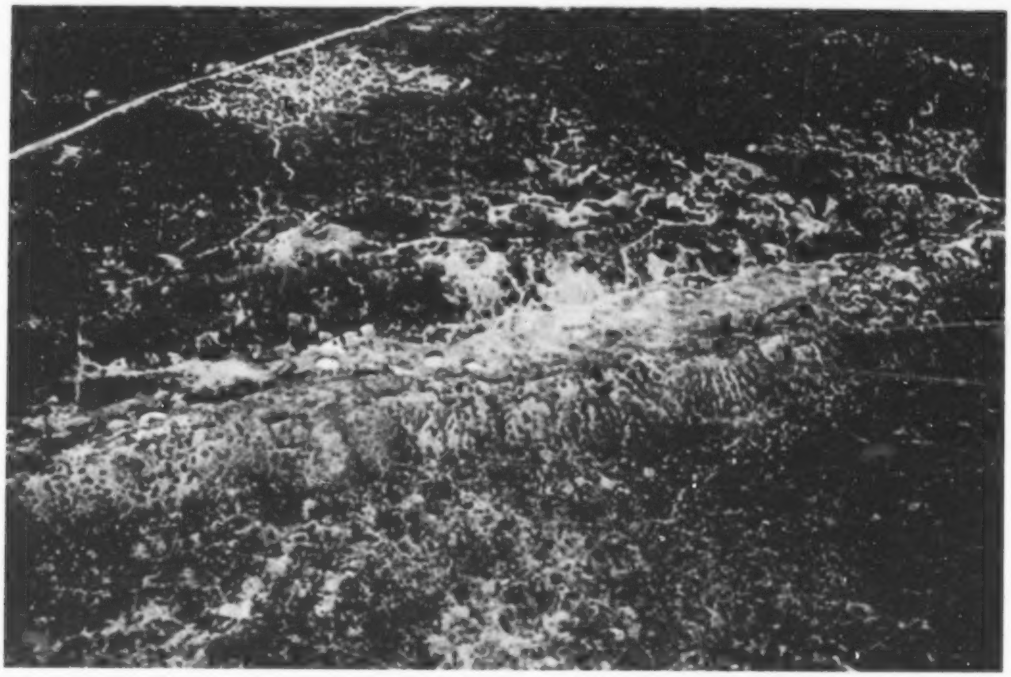


Figure 5: Operations in Bobi site

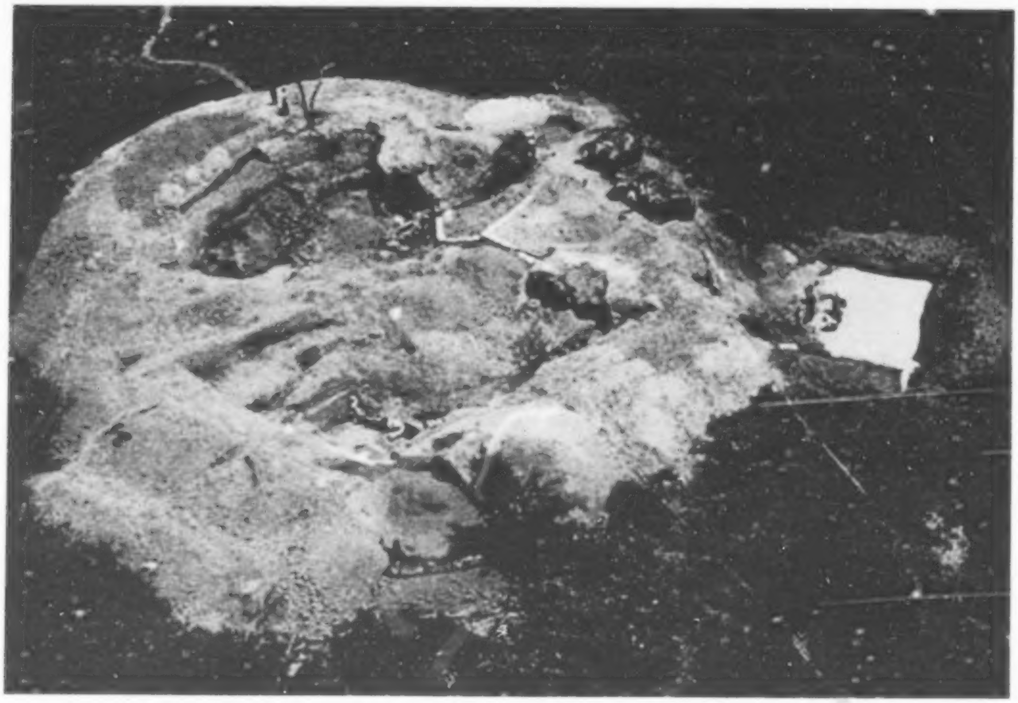


Figure 6: Diarabana site (08.143862 N - 06.546635° W - From Alt. 357 m)

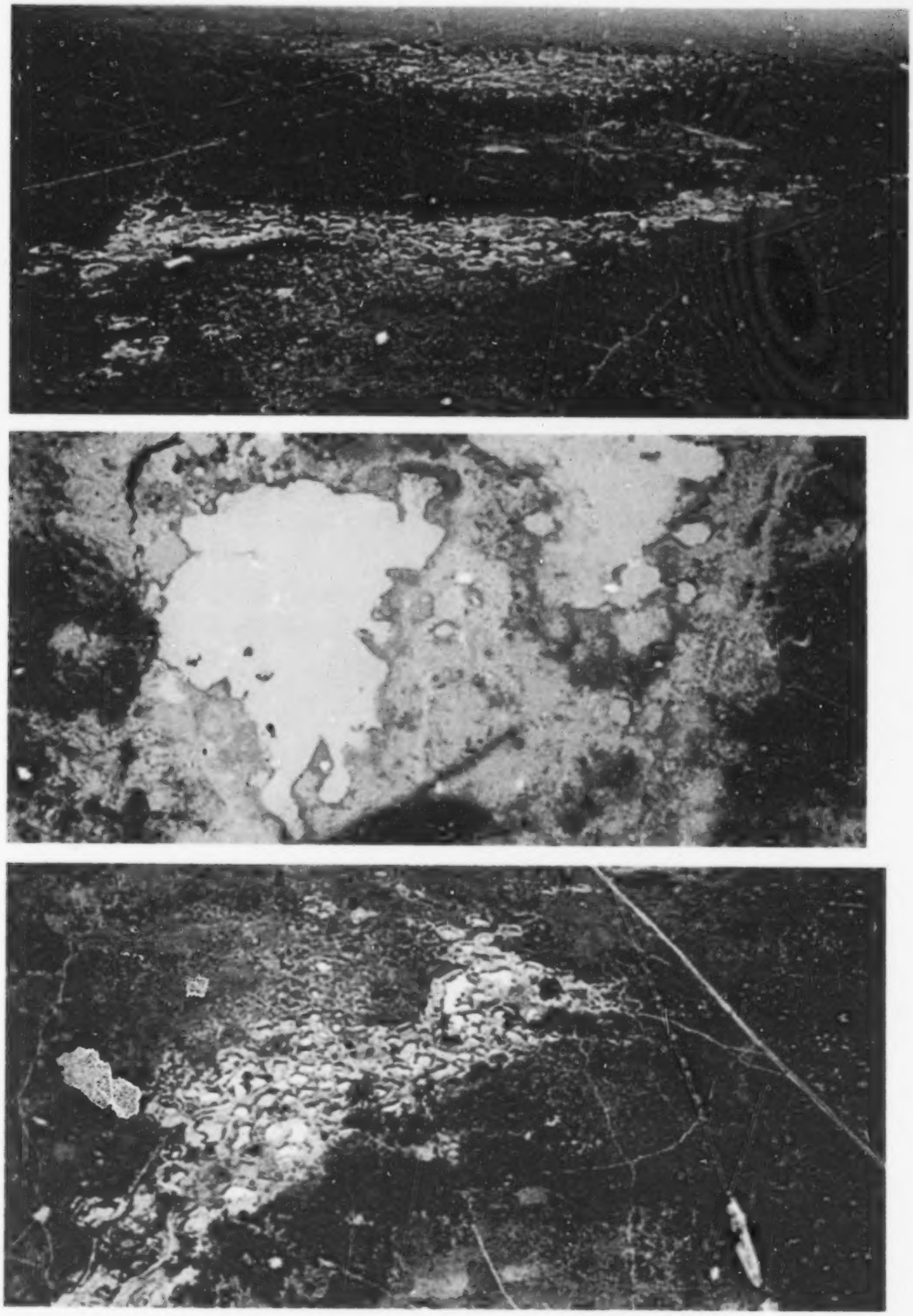
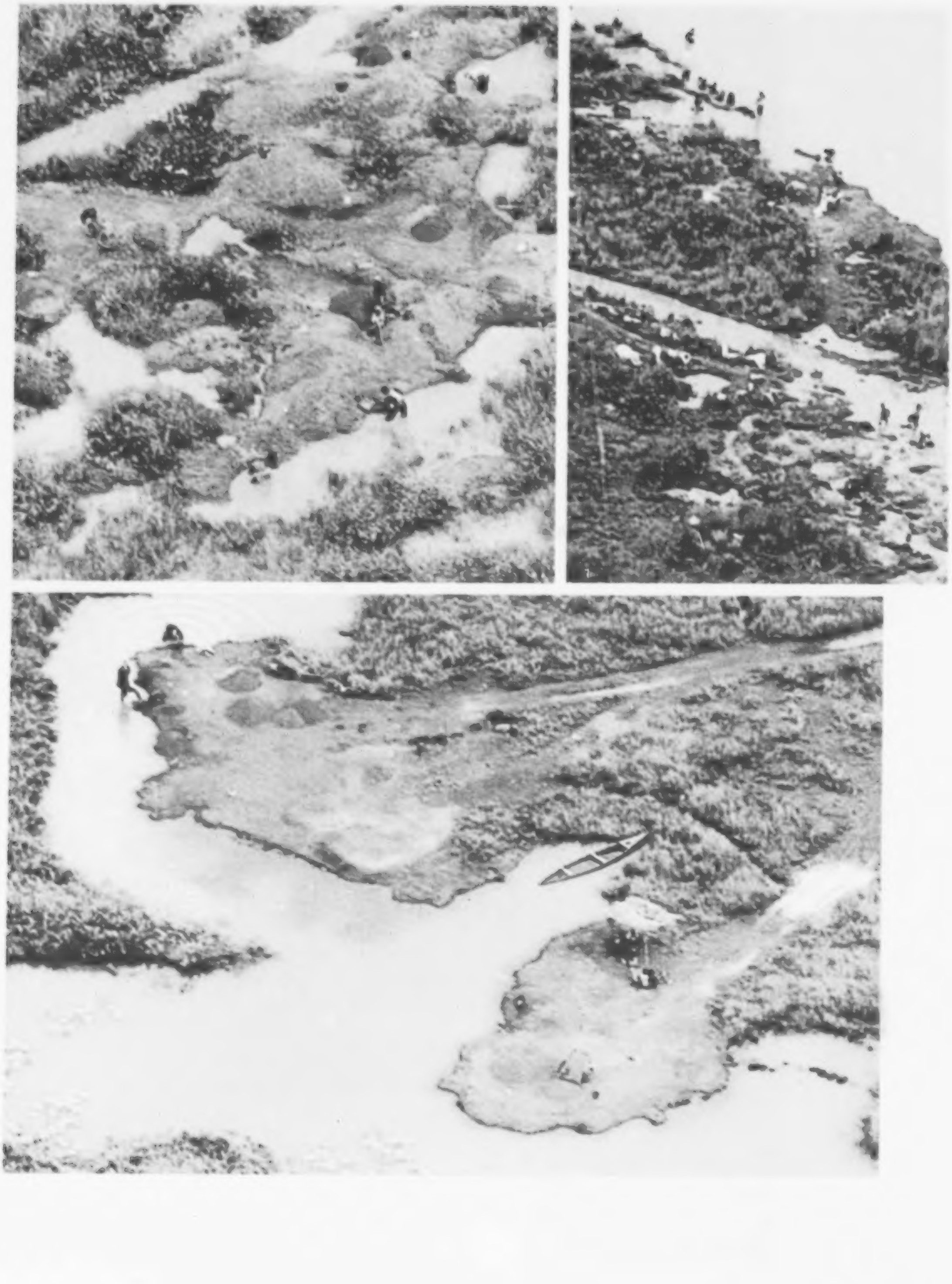
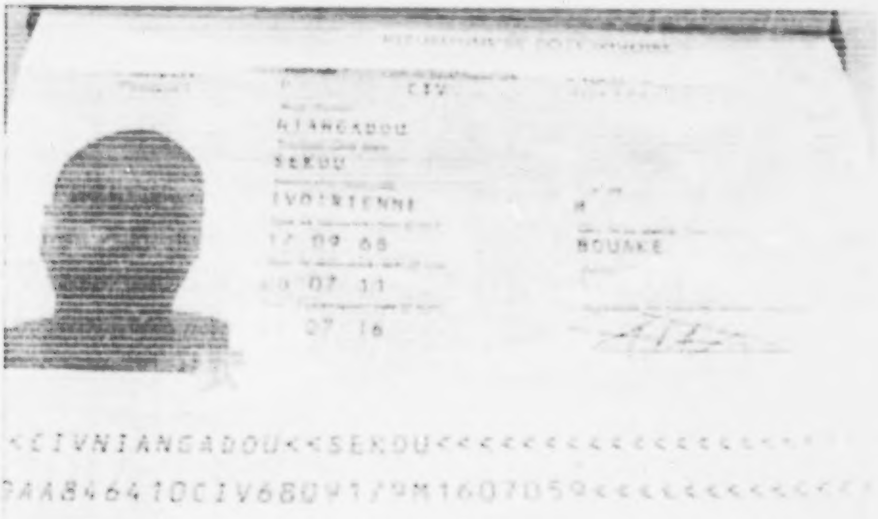


Figure 7: Tortiya site (Not geo-referenced)



Annex 53

Identity Card of Mr. Sekou Niangadou



CIV

NIANGADOU

SEKOU

IVOIRIENNE

M

17 09 68

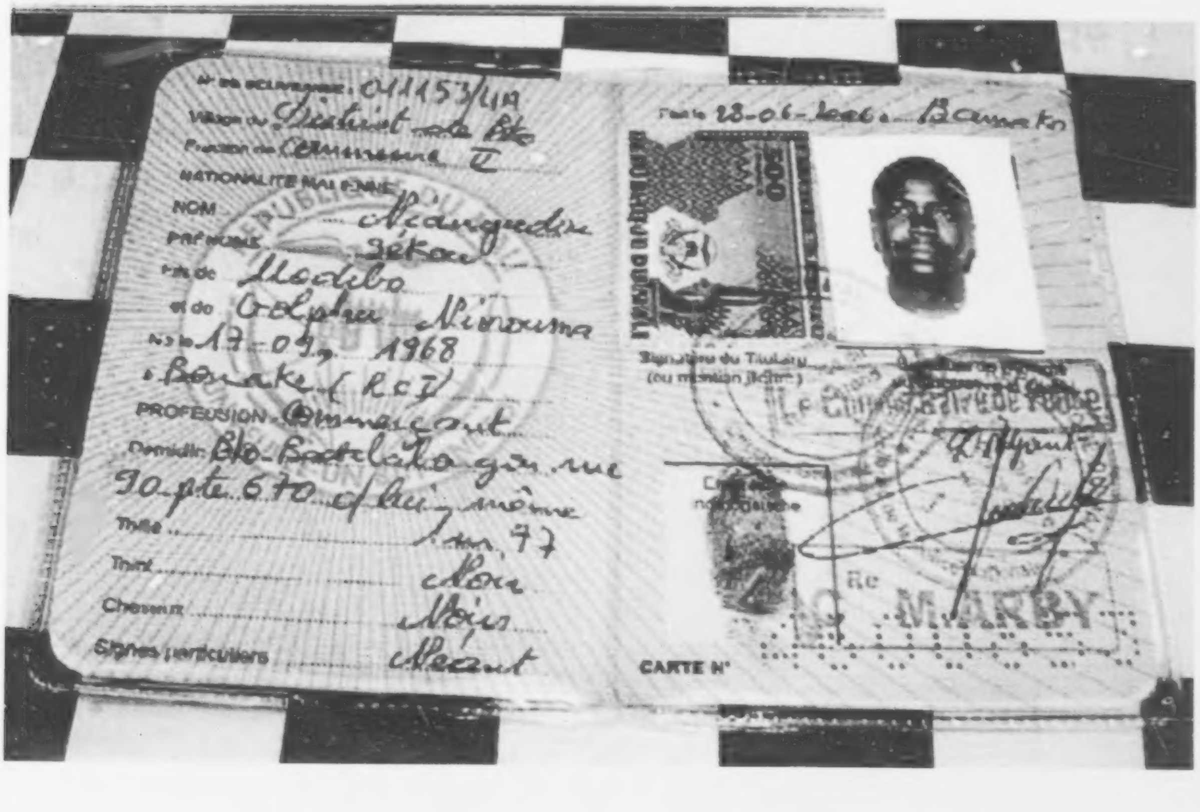
BOUAKE

07 11

07 16

<CIVNIANGADOU<<SEKOU<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

AA846410CIV6809179M1607059<<<<<<<<<<<<<



N° de acte: 011153/4A

Village du District de Bko

Fraction de Commune II

NATIONALITE MALIENNE

NOM Niangadou

PRENOMS Sékou

Fils de Madibo

et de Oulghu Ninouma

Né le 17-09-1968

à Bouake (RCI)

PROFESSION Commerçant

Domicile Bko-Badalabougou rue 90 pte 670 chez lui même

Taille 1 m 77

Teint Noir

Cheveux Noirs

Signes particuliers Néant

Fait le 28-06-2006 à Bamako

Signature du Titulaire (ou mention illettré)

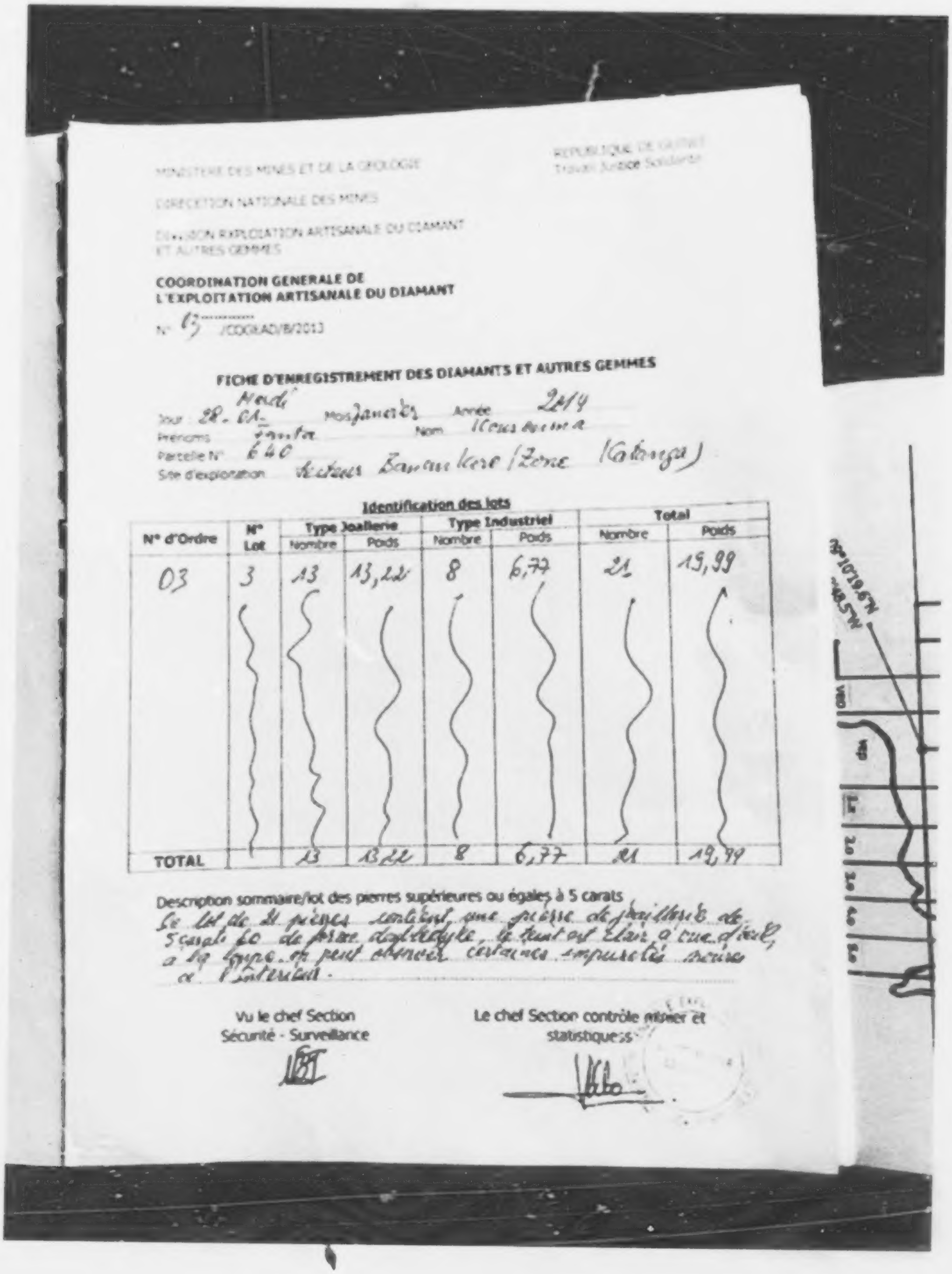
Le Commissaire de Police

MARBY

CARTE N°

Annex 54

COGEAD (Guinea) certificates of origin for rough diamonds



MINISTERE DES MINES ET DE LA GEOLOGIE

DIRECTION NATIONALE DES MINES

DIVISION EXPLOITATION ARTISANALE DU DIAMANT
ET AUTRES GEMMES

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE
Travail Justice Solidarité

COORDINATION GENERALE DE
L'EXPLOITATION ARTISANALE DU DIAMANT

N° 03 /COGEAD/B/2013

FICHE D'ENREGISTREMENT DES DIAMANTS ET AUTRES GEMMES

Jour : Mardi 28-01 Mois Janvier Année 2014
Prénoms Fanta Nom Kourouma
Partelle N° 640
Site d'exploitation Secteur Banankoro (Zone Katanga)

Identification des lots

N° d'Ordre	N° Lot	Type Joaillerie		Type Industriel		Total	
		Nombre	Poids	Nombre	Poids	Nombre	Poids
03	3	13	13,22	8	6,77	21	19,99
TOTAL		13	13,22	8	6,77	21	19,99

Description sommaire/lot des pierres supérieures ou égales à 5 carats
Ce lot de 21 pièces contient une pièce de joaillerie de 5carats 60 de forme dodécaèdre, le tout est clair à vue d'oeil, à la loupe on peut observer certaines impuretés noires à l'intérieur.

Vu le chef Section
Sécurité - Surveillance

Le chef Section contrôle minier et
statistiques

Annex 55

Identified bank accounts of individuals involved in the Zogoé-Kipré trading network

Dr Abie Zogoé Herve–Brice bank account details

Account Name 1: Abie Zogoé Herve – Brice

Account Number: 024006005700l- dollar offshor

Bank Name: Stanbic Bank Accra

Bank Address:

Swift Code: SBICGHAC

Account Name 2: Dr. Zogoe Herve-Brice ABIE

Account Number: 061169447

Bank Name : Standard Bank (Hillcrest/Hatfield branch)

Code SWIFT: SBZAZAJJ

Branch Code: (ZA) 01154515

- Signature samples

Stephane Kipré bank account details

Account name: Traore Ahamad (Stephane Kipre asked 2.5 millions USD as facilitation commission on a diamonds deal to be transferred to this account)

Name of the bank: United Overseas Bank Ltd

Adress of the Bank: 80 Raffles Place, UOB Plaza 1, Singapore 048624

Swift code: UOVBSGSG

Account number: 350-377-511-3

Bank number/ code: 7375

Branch number / code: 001

Reine Osso bank account details

Account Name: African Queen Imports and Exports cc

Account Number: 620 364 00 381

Bank Name: First National Bank (FNB)

Bank Address: First National Bank (FNB) Melville

Swift Code: FIRNZAJJ

Branch No: 256 505

- Signature samples

Nahomie Kragbe bank account details

Account Name: Nahomie Kragbe

Account Number: 006998674

Bank Name:Standard Bank

Bank Address: Standard Bank Jan Smith Johannesburg, South Africa

- Signature samples

TAYALEX Investments ltd bank account details

TAYALEX Investments Ltd is the holder of an account at HSBC in Hong Kong where, according to document in possession of the Group, 25 millions USD were paid for 50.000 carats of diamonds between February and June 2012:

Account name:	Tayalex Investments , Limited
Account number :	400-364600-838
Name of the bank:	HSBC Hong Kong
Adress of the bank:	Des Voeux Road Central - Branch 004
Swift code:	HSBCHKHHHK

Annex 56

Administrative Decision covering Financial Cetificates dor Scientific Research

AD 01/2013

Kimberley Process

ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION COVERING TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Recalling the AD cooperation on KP implementation and enforcement of 2009 that identified the issuance of technical certificates.

Recalling the Terms of Reference of the WGDE, specifically paragraph 7 of 2009, establishing a scientific sub-group to include dedicated scientists and scientific institutions of Participants.

Recalling UNSC Resolution 1893 of 2009, paragraphs 16 and 17. The Kimberley Process Plenary of 2013 hereby adopts the application of technical certificates

subject to the criteria outlined below:

a. Covering imports and exports relating to non-commercial shipments for the exclusive purpose of scientific research, provided said research is coordinated by the WGDE.

b. The importing Participant notifies the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire of the results of the research (study) and share the results, without delay, with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire to assist them in their investigations.

c. These procedures remain consistent with the terms of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and its procedures related to the issuance of technical certificates.

Approved by Plenary in Johannesburg, November 2013

Annex 57

INDIVIDUALS

Communication from Council of Ministers. Review of assets freeze measures

République de Côte d'Ivoire

Union - Discipline - Travail

Porte- parolat du Gouvernement

COMMUNIQUE DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES

DU MERCREDI 08/01/2014

Le mercredi 08 janvier 2014, un Conseil des Ministres s'est tenu de 11heures à 13heures, au Palais de la Présidence de la République à Abidjan, sous la présidence effective de Son Excellence Monsieur Alassane OUATTARA, Président de la République, Chef de l'État.

L'ordre du jour de cette réunion comportait les points suivants:

A/-Mesures Générales
Projets de décrets
B/-Mesures individuelles
C/-Communications
D/- DIVERS

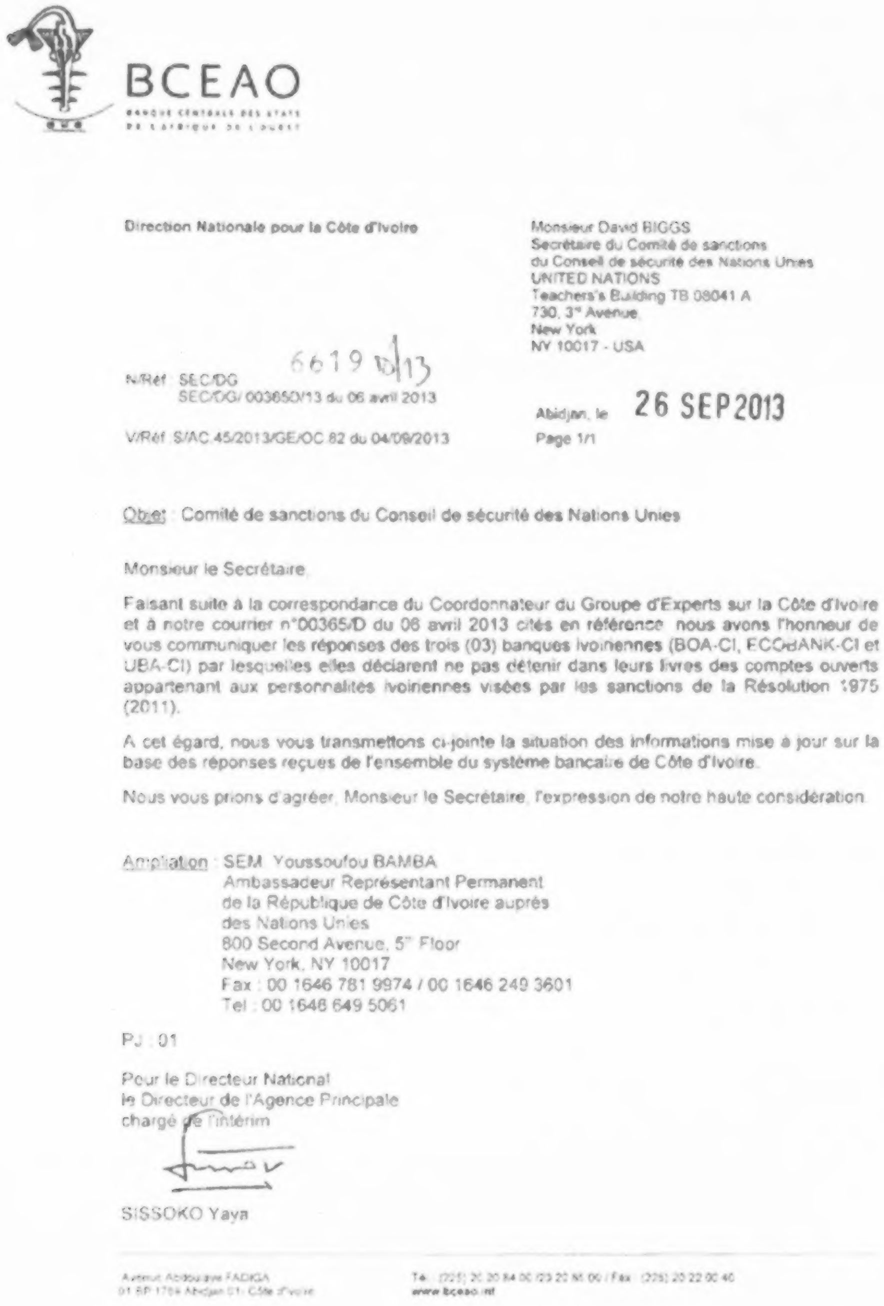
……………………

D/- DIVERS

3- Le Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice, des droits de l'homme et des libertés publiques a également informé le Conseil, avoir été instruit par le Chef de l'Etat, en vue de l'examen du dégel des comptes bancaires de certains ex-détenus de la crise postélectorale bénéficiant de la liberté provisoire.

Annex 58

Reply from BCEAO



BCEAO
BANQUE CENTRALE DES ETATS
DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

Direction Nationale pour la Côte d'Ivoire

Monsieur David BIGGS
Secrétaire du Comité de sanctions
du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies
UNITED NATIONS
Teachers's Building TB 08041 A
730, 3rd Avenue
New York
NY 10017 - USA

6619 10/13

N/Réf : SEC/DG
SEC/DG/ 00365D/13 du 06 avril 2013

V/Réf :S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.82 du 04/09/2013

Abidjan, le 26 SEP 2013
Page 1/1

Objet : Comité de sanctions du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

Faisant suite à la correspondance du Coordonnateur du Groupe d'Experts sur la Côte d'Ivoire et à notre courrier n°00365/D du 06 avril 2013 cités en référence, nous avons l'honneur de vous communiquer les réponses des trois (03) banques ivoiriennes (BOA-CI, ECOBANK-CI et UBA-CI) par lesquelles elles déclarent ne pas détenir dans leurs livres des comptes ouverts appartenant aux personnalités ivoiriennes visées par les sanctions de la Résolution 1975 (2011).

A cet égard, nous vous transmettons ci-jointe la situation des informations mise à jour sur la base des réponses reçues de l'ensemble du système bancaire de Côte d'Ivoire.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire, l'expression de notre haute considération.

Ampliation : SEM. Youssoufou BAMBA
Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent
de la République de Côte d'Ivoire auprès
des Nations Unies
800 Second Avenue, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10017
Fax : 00 1646 781 9974 / 00 1646 249 3601
Tel : 00 1646 649 5061

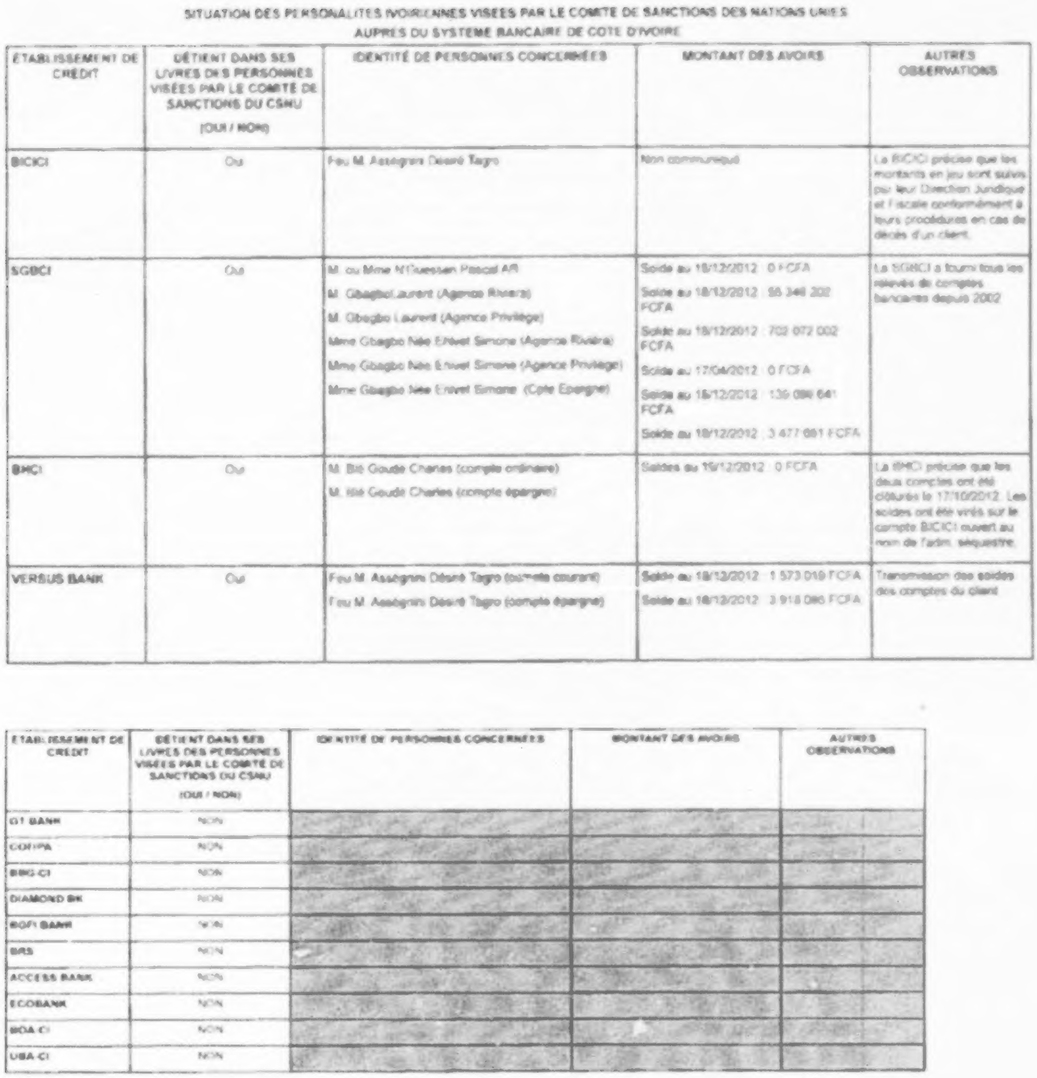
PJ : 01

Pour le Directeur National
le Directeur de l'Agence Principale
chargé de l'intérim

SISSOKO Yaya

Avenue Abdoulaye FADIGA
01 BP 1769 Abidjan 01- Côte d'Ivoire

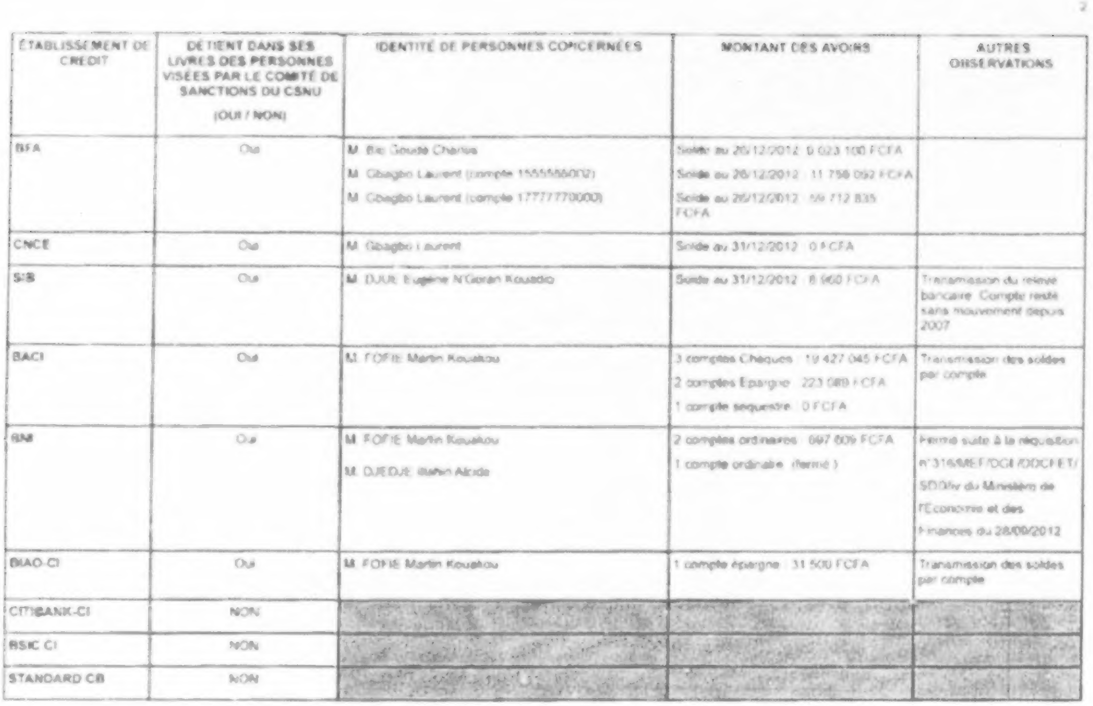
Tél. : (225) 20 20 84 00 /20 20 85 00 / Fax : (225) 20 22 00 40
www.bceao.int



SITUATION DES PERSONALITES IVOIRIENNES VISEES PAR LE COMITE DE SANCTIONS DES NATIONS UNIES AUPRES DU SYSTEME BANCAIRE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE CREDIT	DÉTIENT DANS SES LIVRES DES PERSONNES VISÉES PAR LE COMITÉ DE SANCTIONS DU CSNU (OUI / NON)	IDENTITÉ DE PERSONNES CONCERNÉES	MONTANT DES AVOIRS	AUTRES OBSERVATIONS
BICICI	Oui	Feu M. Assègnini Désiré Tagro	Non communiqué	La BICICI précise que les montants en jeu sont suivis par leur Direction Juridique et Fiscale conformément à leurs procédures en cas de décès d'un client.
SGBCI	Oui	M. ou Mme N'Guessan Pascal AR M. GbagboLaurent (Agence Riviera) M. Gbagbo Laurent (Agence Privilège) Mme Gbagbo Née Ehivet Simone (Agence Riviéra) Mme Gbagbo Née Ehivet Simone (Agence Privilège) Mme Gbagbo Née Ehivet Simone (Cpte Epargne)	Solde au 18/12/2012 : 0 FCFA Solde au 18/12/2012 : 58 346 202 FCFA Solde au 18/12/2012 : 702 072 002 FCFA Solde au 17/04/2012 : 0 FCFA Solde au 18/12/2012 : 136 089 641 FCFA Solde au 18/12/2012 : 3 477 081 FCFA	La SGBCI a fourni tous les relevés de comptes bancaires depuis 2002
BHCI	Oui	M. Blé Goudé Charles (compte ordinaire) M. Blé Goudé Charles (compte épargne)	Soldes au 19/12/2012 : 0 FCFA	La BHCI précise que les deux comptes ont été clôturés le 17/10/2012. Les soldes ont été virés sur le compte BICICI ouvert au nom de l'adm. séquestre.
VERSUS BANK	Oui	Feu M. Assègnini Désiré Tagro (compte courant) Feu M. Assègnini Désiré Tagro (compte épargne)	Solde au 18/12/2012 : 1 573 019 FCFA Solde au 18/12/2012 : 3 918 086 FCFA	Transmission des soldes des comptes du client

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE CREDIT	DÉTIENT DANS SES LIVRES DES PERSONNES VISÉES PAR LE COMITÉ DE SANCTIONS DU CSNU (OUI / NON)	IDENTITÉ DE PERSONNES CONCERNÉES	MONTANT DES AVOIRS	AUTRES OBSERVATIONS
GT BANK	NON			
CORIPA	NON			
BBG-CI	NON			
DIAMOND BK	NON			
BOFI BANK	NON			
BRS	NON			
ACCESS BANK	NON			
ECOBANK	NON			
BOA-CI	NON			
UBA-CI	NON			

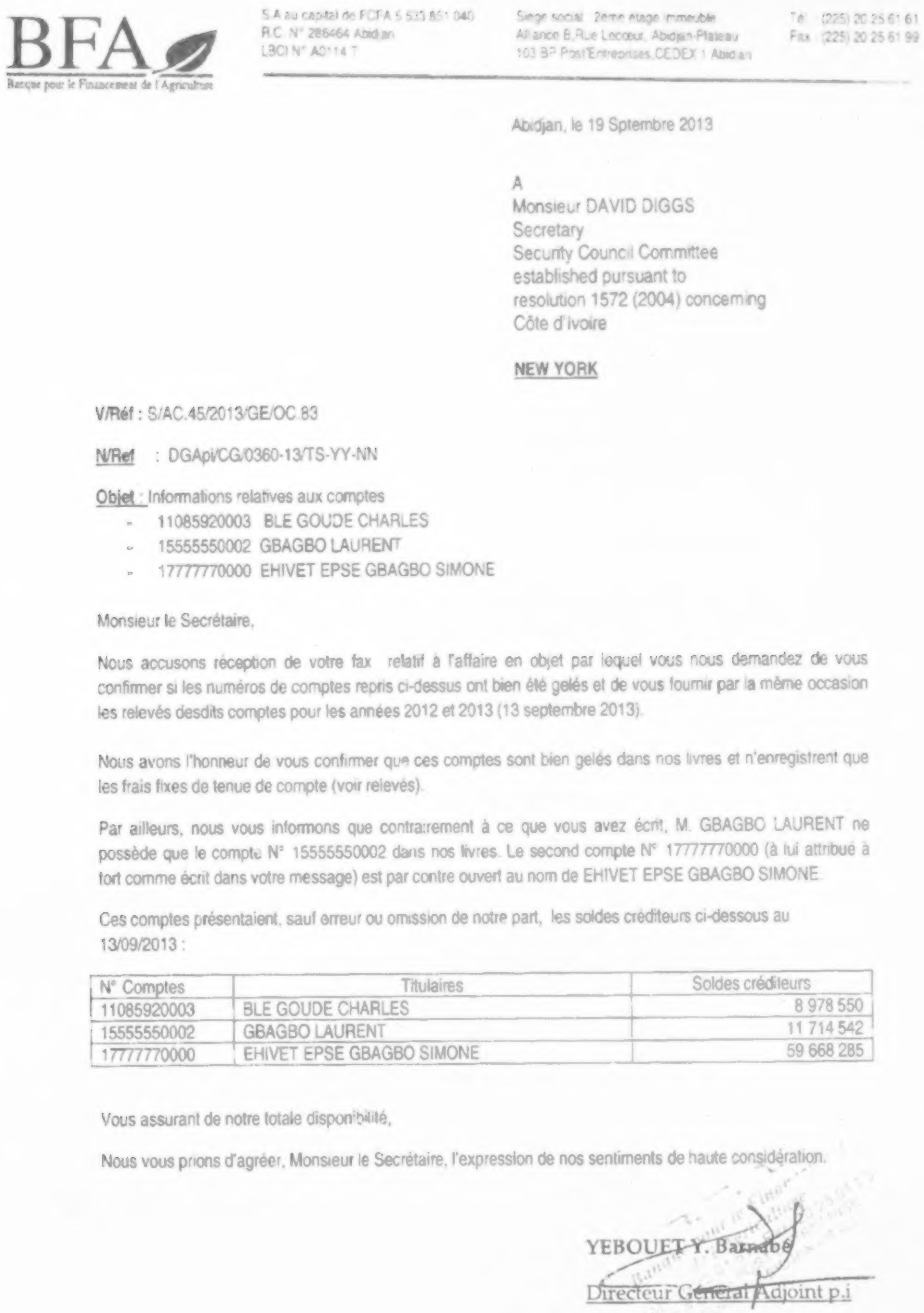


2

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE CREDIT	DETIENT DANS SES LIVRES DES PERSONNES VISÉES PAR LE COMITÉ DE SANCTIONS DU CSNU (OUI / NON)	IDENTITÉ DE PERSONNES CONCERNÉES	MONTANT DES AVOIRS	AUTRES OBSERVATIONS
BFA	Oui	M. Blé Goudé Charles M. Gbagbo Laurent (compte 1555556002) M. Gbagbo Laurent (compte 17777770000)	Solde au 26/12/2012 : 9 023 100 FCFA Solde au 26/12/2012 : 11 758 092 FCFA Solde au 26/12/2012 : 59 712 835 FCFA	
CNCE	Oui	M. Gbagbo Laurent	Solde au 31/12/2012 : 0 FCFA	
SIB	Oui	M. DJUE Eugène N'Goran Kouadio	Solde au 31/12/2012 : 8 960 FCFA	Transmission du relevé bancaire. Compte resté sans mouvement depuis 2007
BACI	Oui	M. FOFIE Martin Kouakou	3 comptes Cheques : 19 427 045 FCFA 2 comptes Epargne : 223 089 FCFA 1 compte sequestre : 0 FCFA	Transmission des soldes par compte
BNI	Oui	M. FOFIE Martin Kouakou M. DJEDJE Illahiri Alcide	2 comptes ordinaires : 697 809 FCFA 1 compte ordinaire (fermé)	Fermé suite à la réquisition n°316/MEF/DGI/DDCFET/SDDIv du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances du 28/09/2012
BIAO-CI	Oui	M. FOFIE Martin Kouakou	1 compte épargne : 31 500 FCFA	Transmission des soldes par compte
CITIBANK-CI	NON			
BSIC CI	NON			
STANDARD CB	NON			

Annex 59

Reply from Banque pour le Financement de l'Agriculture (BFA)



BFA
Banque pour le Financement de l'Agriculture

S.A au capital de FCFA 5 533 851 040
R.C. N° 286464 Abidjan
LBCI N° A0114 T

Siege social : 2eme etage immeuble
Alliance B,Rue Lecoeur, Abidjan-Plateau
103 BP Post'Entreprises,CEDEX 1 Abidjan

Tél. : (225) 20 25 61 61
Fax : (225) 20 25 61 99

Abidjan, le 19 Sptembre 2013

A
Monsieur DAVID DIGGS
Secretary
Security Council Committee
established pursuant to
resolution 1572 (2004) concerning
Côte d'Ivoire

NEW YORK

V/Réf : S/AC.45/2013/GE/OC.83

N/Ref : DGApi/CG/0360-13/TS-YY-NN

Objet : Informations relatives aux comptes
- 11085920003 BLE GOUDE CHARLES
- 15555550002 GBAGBO LAURENT
- 17777770000 EHIVET EPSE GBAGBO SIMONE

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

Nous accusons réception de votre fax relatif à l'affaire en objet par lequel vous nous demandez de vous confirmer si les numéros de comptes repris ci-dessus ont bien été gelés et de vous fournir par la même occasion les relevés desdits comptes pour les années 2012 et 2013 (13 septembre 2013).

Nous avons l'honneur de vous confirmer que ces comptes sont bien gelés dans nos livres et n'enregistrent que les frais fixes de tenue de compte (voir relevés).

Par ailleurs, nous vous informons que contrairement à ce que vous avez écrit, M. GBAGBO LAURENT ne possède que le compte N° 15555550002 dans nos livres. Le second compte N° 17777770000 (à lui attribué à tort comme écrit dans votre message) est par contre ouvert au nom de EHIVET EPSE GBAGBO SIMONE.

Ces comptes présentaient, sauf erreur ou omission de notre part, les soldes créditeurs ci-dessous au 13/09/2013 :

N° Comptes	Titulaires	Soldes créditeurs
11085920003	BLE GOUDE CHARLES	8 978 550
15555550002	GBAGBO LAURENT	11 714 542
17777770000	EHIVET EPSE GBAGBO SIMONE	59 668 285

Vous assurant de notre totale disponibilité,

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire, l'expression de nos sentiments de haute considération.

YEBOUET Y. Barnabé
Directeur Général Adjoint p.i

BFA
Banque pour le Financement de l'Agriculture

S.A au capital de FCFA 5 533 851 040
R.C. N° 286464 Abidjan
LBCI N° A0114 T

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